



The Pennsylvania
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Paul Marsh

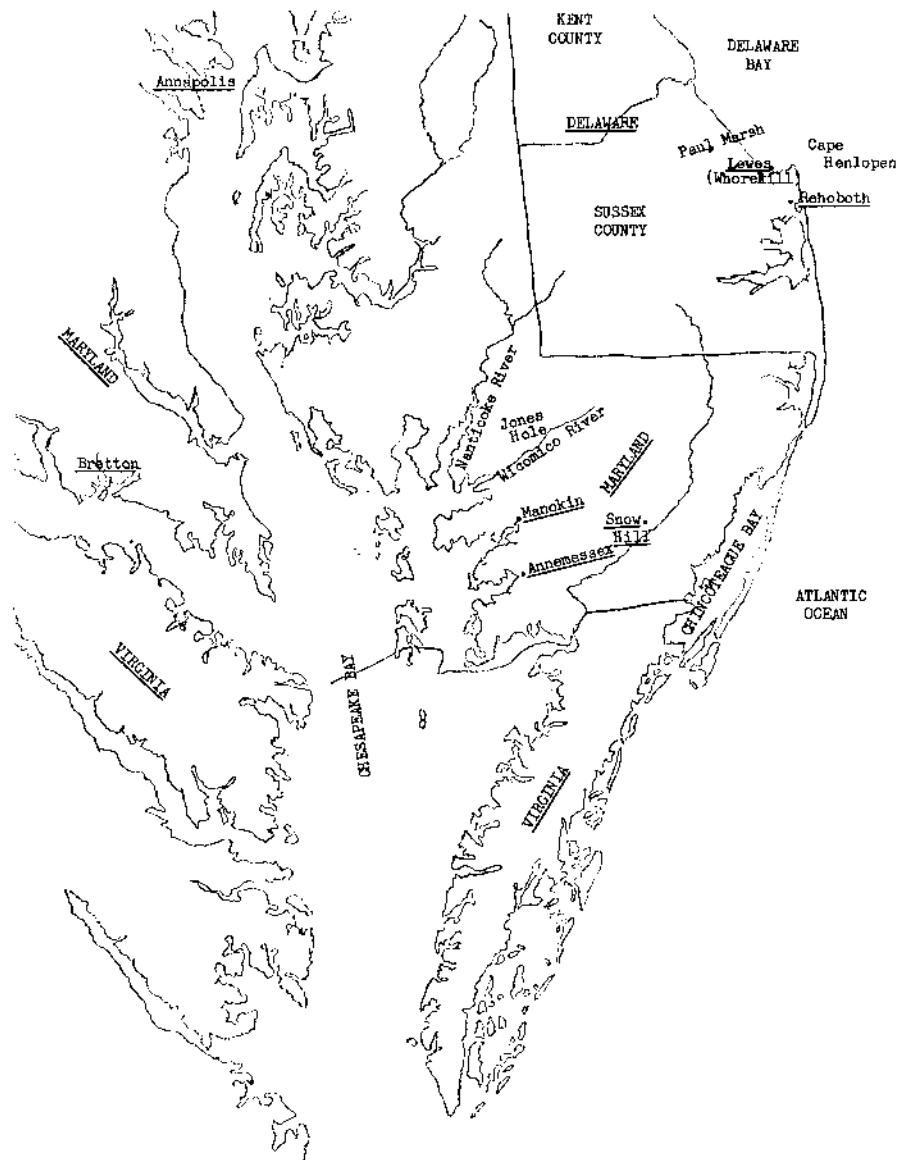
BALDWIN MAULL

and

HELENE CARTER POTTER *

PAUL MARSH's origin is not yet known. He is listed by Monnette among "Those of New Amsterdam and New Jersey first appearing in Delaware" as "Captain Paul Marsh, 1676/7."¹ He is not mentioned elsewhere in Monnette's voluminous compendium of New Jersey colonial records and no reference to him has been found in New York or New Jersey Colonial records. There is a usual tradition of three brothers coming from England to America, one of whom settled in Sussex County, Delaware,² but there is no authentication of this tradition.³ Two Paul Marsh marriages are recorded in London, and a Marsh family in Middlesex including a Paul and Peter is known at that time, but no connection has been established.⁴

Paul appeared in Maryland in 1664 and claimed 150 acres of land for transporting himself, Richard Crockett and Henry Hill in the same year. A tract of 150 acres on the east side of Bretton's Bay,⁵ called "Marshe's Hope" was surveyed for Paul on 10 April 1665, and a warrant was issued dated 28 August 1665, "Returnable last of February next," and the land was patented to him 5 September 1666. In the survey he is described as "Captaine" and in the patent as "Gent."; no appellation is given in the warrant. The land was adjacent to land of William Thompson and William Wood, and later appeared in the possession of Henry Jarbo and John Heard.⁶



AREA OF PAUL MARSH'S ACTIVITY IN DELAWARE AND MARYLAND

Paul hired a servant (perhaps Richard Crockett or Henry Hill, who entered Maryland with him) to one Pope Alvey of Newtowne Hundred, St. Mary's County, in which the capital of Maryland was then located. Another servant of Alvey's died, blaming Alvey for her death. So Paul sued Alvey, asking security for the safe return of Paul's servant at the expiration of the servant's time. The suit was brought in the Provincial Court on 29 May 1665 but was continued until, on 4 January 1666, it was "compounded as by both partys confest &c."⁷ In this interim Alvey was indicted for the theft of a cow, adjudged guilty and condemned to death, but granted respite—in effect a suspended sentence.⁸ Paul was thus probably in St. Mary's, or near there, in 1665-6.

He probably then moved up to Ann Arundel County, where Annapolis is situated,⁹ as he was described as being "of Ann Arundel" in August, 1668, when there was surveyed for him, according to a warrant dated 22 August 1668, not found, 1,000 acres of land on the south side of the Pocomoke River in Somerset County on the Eastern Shore,¹⁰ "over against Ascomonconson near the middle ground."¹¹ His rights were to be made good from 16 September 1668. The only abutting landowner mentioned in the patent (not issued until 1678) was Henry Bishop. While the survey was secured in 1668, we do not know that Paul actually settled the land. The rent roll spoke of it as "Poss^d by Mathew Scarborough." It devolved into a tract called Vineyard, and became a part of Worcester County, which was carved out of Somerset County in 1742.¹²

Sometimes settlers named their plantations for a place from which they came. There is a place in Ireland in Tipperary County named Mardike, two miles northeast of Killemaule.¹³ This fact could be an indication of Paul's origin—if he was the one to name the plantation.

Shortly thereafter, on 29 September 1668, one Daniell Curtis was charged with contempt by George Johnson, High Sheriff, who in the name of the Lord Proprietor had ordered Curtis to carry to "Captaine Marsh to Wicocomoco" a sealed packet directed to the Lieutenant General of the province. The action was dismissed, though Curtis was required to pay court charges.¹⁴ From this it appears that Paul had moved to the Eastern Shore, near Wicocomoco and near the land recently surveyed for him and, as we have seen earlier, was already known as "Captaine." Then on 9 February 1669 Captain Paul Marsh was given Commission "to be Captain of Foot from Nantecoke to Manakin."¹⁵ Under a law adopted in 1661 a captain was authorized to enlist such men as he saw fit, and to train the militia.¹⁶ It is interesting to speculate as to how, as a newcomer in Maryland in 1664, he had secured this rather important position of authority by 1668. Perhaps by

force of character, perhaps by some friendship, perhaps because he had had previous military training or experience. His duties as captain would naturally make him known to a great part of the men of the area and no doubt helped him later in his political career. There is no record of appointment of a successor to Paul as captain for this particular area, although Capt. William Coulbourne of Somerset was to command a troop of horse to be raised in Somerset, 25 October 1673, and, as Colonel, commanded foot troops in Somerset and Dorchester in 1682.¹⁷

In 1670 Paul purchased land from James Jones and wife Sarah.¹⁸ Jones had acquired 250 acres of land called "Jones Hole" by patent dated February 1663 on the basis of transporting 5 immigrants including Elizabeth Merideth (to become Paul's wife), and Jones had lately taken up another 400 acres "(the Patten not yet come over)" called "Sunken Ground."¹⁹ Out of this 650 acres he carved 200 acres called "Dunkirke"²⁰ for Paul Marsh and transferred it to him by deed dated 9 August 1670, witnessed 10 February 1675.²¹ One of the boundaries was Johnson's Creek and another was "Marsh's Creek," suggesting that Paul might have been already settled there. Jones had received credit for 50 acres for bringing Elizabeth Merideth into Maryland and had been Trustee for her in Virginia. Very possibly Jones' grant to Paul related to Elizabeth's portion in Virginia and Jones' allotment on account of her entry into Maryland. It is interesting that another of the immigrants on whom was based James Jones' grant of Sunken Ground was one Hannah Marsh. The coincidence of names in the history of this tract is suggestive of some relationship to Paul.²²

There is an interesting possibility suggested by use of the names Mardike and Dunkirke. In 1658 Cromwell sent a force of several thousand men to help the French capture Mardyck, a town on the east coast of France opposite Dover. This force later in the year helped Turenne to defeat a Spanish force and then to capture Dunkirk. This suggests that "Captaine" Marsh may well have seen service under Cromwell in these campaigns, and carried over to the naming of his new ventures a remembrance of the two engagements in which he had played a part, of which he was proud, and of which he would like to remind his neighbors. However, no record has been found of the English soldiers who served in France at that time.

Probably Paul's land-owning status helped to change his whole position in the community. As a matter of fact, the ownership in freehold of at least 50 acres, or a visible estate of £40 sterling, was a requisite for election to the Lower House in 1671.²³

In that year, Paul was one of four delegates elected to the Lower House of Assembly of Maryland from Somerset County, with Ambrose Dixon,

Ambrose London and Roger Woolford. But only Marsh and Woolford took their seats. The Governor summoned only these two of the four elected, at the request of the Sheriff of the County made (as is stated) in order to save expense.²⁴ It is possible that Quaker connections of the other two created some difficulty. There are references to Paul as a deputy or delegate on 27 March, 19 April, 10 and 13 October 1671 and again on 12 February, 19 May and 12 and 13 June 1674.²⁵ All of these dates are comprised within a single term of office, as the session was prorogued from time to time. We do not know what part Paul played in any specific legislative matter since individual votes were not recorded and he is not listed as a member of any of the numerous committees named by the House for particular purposes.

On 3 June 1672 "Capt^a Paull Marsh" recorded his earmark for cattle.²⁶ From this we can assume that he was settled on one of his tracts of land in Maryland at this time, and running cattle on it. Registration of earmarks was required by Maryland law,²⁷ so it is possible that Paul had only recently become an owner of cattle.

In 1672 he had a specific commission of an interesting nature:²⁸

Maryland ss^t

By his Excellency the Captain
General

These are to Empower and require you Captain Paul Marsh to raise and Muster such a Party of Men as shall be desired of you by Captain Thomas Iones Commander of the forces in Worcester County and with him the said Captain Iones to go unto the said Worcester County with your said Party of men and all Enemies that shall be shewed you by the said Captain Iones to encounter fight with Overcome and destroy or take Prisoners and them to secure and them to secure [sic] also to require you to press men Horses Provisions Ammunition and all other things necessary for this design & an Account of your Proceedings herein that you render unto me by all Opportunities and for your said Proceedings this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given under my hand and seal at Arms this Eleventh day of Iuly in the 41st year of the dominion of Cecelius &c^a. Anno Doma 1672

To Captain Paul Marsh of
Somerset County these

Cha: Calvert

For the Lord Proprietarys
Service

Locus Sigilli

We do not know what actually occurred in the raid, but on 12 August 1672, Governor Lovelace of New York for the Duke of York sent a vigorously worded protest to the Governor of Maryland (*sic*) that Jones "who wth a Party as dissolute as himself took paines to ride to Y^e Whorekill,²⁹

where in Derision and Contempt of the Duke's Authority bound y^e Magistrates, and Inhabitants despitefully treated them, rifled and plundered them of their Goods; & when it was demanded by what Authority he Acted, answered in no other Language but a Cockt Pistoll to his Breast, w^{ch} if it had spoke, had forever silenced him."³⁰

A deposition was made by Helmanus Wiltbanck (later a neighbor of Paul's), who was one of the victims of the raid, as to what took place:

"In the Year of our Lord 1671 in the Month of June Capt. Thomas Jones did come up in this place called Whoorekill wth 7 or 8 horsemen with force of Arms, and came to the House of Helmanus Wiltbank and tyed him, and rid to the rest of his Neighbour's and tyed them and kept a Guard over them, and Plundered the Housing & carryed the Goods away and left us.

"In the Month of September following came up the said Capt. Jones with a Troop of Horse with force of Armes and made forcible Entry in this Place, and called a Court of their own Men, and made us come to their Court and Demanded the Oath of Allegiance wherein we were not willing, whereupon the Court did Commit us to Prison and kept us untill the next Day without meat or Drink, and threatened to carry us for Maryland and confiscate our Estate, so that we were forced to take the Oath of Allegiance to be true to my Lord Baltimore, and so we remained untill the next Year. . . ."³¹

Correspondence and protests were exchanged at some length between the Governor of New York representing the Duke of York and the government of the Proprietor of Maryland.³² In a private letter dated 2 June 1673 to Cecelius, Lord Baltimore, Governor Charles Calvert deprecates, in effect apologizes for, Jones' violent treatment of the settlers and tells that he caused their goods to be returned to them.³³

Captain Thomas Jones, in charge of the raid, was a vigorous and well-known character on the scene in Maryland. He was an Indian Trader, captain, sheriff, collector, justice, secretary, etc., and involved in a number of lawsuits. His story is well told, and at length, in the Introduction to Volume LXV of the *Archives of Maryland*.

Although Paul Marsh was by the terms of his commission required to go with Captain Jones to Worcester County,³⁴ and to render an account of his proceedings "by all Opportunities," no record of any such account has been preserved and, indeed, there is no record of Marsh's actual participation in the raid. Did he fail to execute his commission to raise such party of men as desired by Captain Jones, and to go with Jones to Worcester County? Did Jones leave Captain Marsh or his company behind? There is a clear implication of his direct participation, however, in a letter of Governor Charles Calvert dated 2 June 1673, reporting to Cecelius, Lord Baltimore, on the raid. Speaking of Jones he says "I gave him a Commission to be a

Capt. for the said County of Worcester, and to leavy men &c, and to march up thither and take possession of that place for yo^r Lo^{ps} use, and Did associate with him one Cap^t Paul Marsh of Somerset County."³⁵

If Paul was one of the raiders, it seems a little strange that he could return to Whorekill in a few years to live, secure a substantial land grant there, and live in amity with the families of the victims of the raids. As a result of a later raid in 1673, John Rhodes, Sr. was murdered by the Indians, yet Paul's grandson Peter Marsh married (second) Agnes Roades Field,³⁶ great granddaughter of the murdered man and granddaughter of his son John Roades, Jr., who supplied an affidavit as to his cruel losses.³⁷ Evidently Paul's part in the raid (if any) was not held against him by the Duke of York's representatives, since they appointed him, while still a relative newcomer at Whorekill, President of the Court there.³⁸

We do not know when Paul married Elizabeth Meredith (Merideth, Merrideth), but we first learn of it in 1672. On 29 July 1656, Ellinor, widow of Phillip Merrydeth, deeded to Thomas Johnson³⁹ and James Jones as Trustees for her three daughters Elizabeth (later married Paul Marsh), Mary (later married Richard Hinman)⁴⁰ and Elynor (later married George Truitt or Trewett)⁴¹ three hundred acres of land on Occahannock Creek in Northampton County⁴² on the eastern shore of Virginia, together with 10 head of cattle, and each daughter was given a pot or kettle outright. The transfer of land was to be effective upon the mother's death, and the stock to remain in her possession until each girl reached 14.⁴³ This was probably a pre-marital settlement in anticipation of the widow's remarriage to George Johnson, which took place soon thereafter.⁴⁴ The land was originally patented to Nicholas Waddelow in 1649, payment to be made in 1656, and this payment date may also have had to do with the transfer by widow Merideth to her three girls in that year. It was not until 1672 that a patent was issued for this land to Elizabeth and Paul Marsh, Mary and Richard Hinman, and Elianor and George Trewett.⁴⁵

Paul soon began to play a part in the life of what is now Sussex County, Delaware, a part of which was then claimed both by Lord Baltimore and by the Duke of York, *i.e.*, land in the neighborhood of Horekill and to the south and west of there. There is no record of any landholding there on Paul's part at this time, but he must have had some interests there, as he was listed as lieutenant and president of the court at Horekill in November 1674, ranked first in the order of naming the justices, indicating seniority. When the Duke of York had reconquered this territory from the Dutch in 1664, the people of the territory were allowed to retain their justices, and this rule continued at least until 1676, when the Duke of York's Laws were adopted

and corresponding Instructions sent to the South River (Delaware). Thus it seems likely that Paul was settled in this area before November 1674, and, as first-named in the list, was the oldest of the justices over whom he presided — Helmanus Wiltbanck, Alexander Molestede, John Kipshaven and Otto Wolgast. In one instance he was called "Lieut. and president of the Court."⁴⁶ He was one of those persons listed as present in the Horekill as a justice about 4 January 1675/6.⁴⁷

Then we find the first reference to his landholding in Sussex. On 17 August 1676, Walter Wharton surveyed 600 acres for Paul but the survey was "long in his Possession" (Wharton's) and was returned with other surveys by Capt. Edm. Cantwell only on 18 November 1678, when it was "to bee certified as allowed now, the parties being in possession, or ready to goe upon the Land," by order of the Governor.⁴⁸ The land was "about three myles to the west of the Whorekill" (Lewes) called by the name of "Souldiers Resolves" and bordered on land of Helmanus Wiltbanck (an earlier settler) and Edward Southern, who also came to Sussex from Somerset.

Paul was again listed as a justice present in the Horekill on 19 March 1676/7, and as being absent from the court 11 June 1678.⁴⁹

In the same year he was issued the patent for the 1,000 acres in Maryland surveyed for him on 27 August 1668, called "Mardike," in Somerset County on the south side of the Pocomoke River "over against Ascoumenconson near the Middle Ground," neighboring Henry Bishop's land.⁵⁰ There is an extraordinary statement in this patent:

... and whereas the said Paul Marsh hath informed us that through poverty he is Enforced to work in the ground, and not able to purchase rights for the said Land and humbly prayed our Letters pattent for the same No Know yees that we having taken into our consideration that the said Paul Marsh hath well and faithfully served our late father Cecilius of noble memory of our free grace and favour Do hereby give and grant unto him the said Paul Marsh. . . .

Presumably a "special warrant" was issued for this land.⁵¹ No record of special warrants was kept at this time, but the patent itself was followed by a separate entry or item which perhaps constituted the "special warrant":

Mr. Sec'y Calvert Whereas I have formerly ordered you to draw a pattent for One Thousand Acres for Paul Marsh called Mardike lying on the South side of Pocomoke River in Somersett County These are to order you to draw it up as single Rent and Given under my hand this 20th day of November 1678.

Thomas Notley

To the Honble William Calvert Esq. Princip
Secy of Maryland

This land would have been in or near the presnt town of Snow Hill, Maryland.

The references to Paul's poverty and his services are intriguing. He had been in Maryland from 1664 to 1668 without making or keeping enough money (or tobacco) to allow him to take up the land in usual course, that is, to bring in new immigrants or purchase rights based on some one else bringing in new immigrants, and he evidently continued for 10 years thereafter, to 1678, without being able (or willing?) to do so. He had at some time performed services of value to Cecilius Calvert. We do not have any record of Paul's commission as captain until 1669, but he is referred to as "Captain" much earlier. Possibly his services as captain were the basis for the grant, or possibly some other services in Maryland or even before coming to Maryland. The reference to "our late father Cecilius," who died in 1675, show that the services were performed before 1675. Governor Charles Calvert's reference to him as "one Capt. Paul Marsh of Somerset County" in his letter dated 2 June 1673 to Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, does not suggest family familiarity with Paul.⁵²

On 4 December 1678 Paul and his wife Elizabeth sold Mardike to William Stevens.⁵³ Good reason for him to get his patent for the land in order earlier in the year! Perhaps he still had his first piece of land "Dunkirke," but in any event he was preparing to go to, or more likely had already seated himself on, the 600 acre tract warranted to him in Sussex, as mentioned below. In this deed he signed his name as Paull, not Paul. This unusual spelling is found both in Maryland and in Delaware records — not in every case, but in so many cases that it must have been the way he regularly spelled his name.

Paul was not the only Somerset settler to look to Sussex land. By 1682 some forty-five persons are listed as having obtained from Lord Baltimore warrants for land located in what was thought by them to be a part of Maryland but later became a part of Sussex County, Delaware.⁵⁴ Edward Southern and John Rhoads and many other Somerset men, in addition to Paul Marsh, took up land near Horekill (now Lewes) in Sussex County.⁵⁶ We do not know what led them there — Lord Baltimore desired to put settlers on the disputed land and, subject to some uncertainty, they had a chance to get more or better land for themselves at lower cost within range of their friends and in many cases (as with Paul) not too far from the Maryland land which they continued to hold. They "ventured." But some defected and took their land there from the Duke of York. Governor Charles Calvert's great concern with the settlement of this disputed territory is expressed in letters to Cecelius, Lord Baltimore. Under date of 26 April 1672, he mentions that

"the difference betwixt his Royal Highness, and yo^r LOPE is not yett determined, which wee are very Sorry for, because itt begett a beleefe in Many th^t yo^r LOPE will hardly Recouer yo^r Right, And Causes many to take Land att the Hore Keele from the Governmt of New Yorke. I am dayly perswading & Incouraginge persons to seat there in yo^r LOPEs Right, And some are already gone, And more I hope will Venture . . .".⁵⁶

and under date of 2 June 1673 he refers to

"many psons here who have or Desire to seate and Inhabite there, and yet are unwilling to Remove their goods Servants and stocks untill they certainly know und^r whose Governmt they are like to be but howsomever in the meane time I shall Encourage all psons that I Can to seate there . . . on the 19th of June last I issued a proclamacon und^r yo^r LOPEs greate Seale declaring and affecting yo^r LOPEs Right to that place and Erected the same unto a County, and Called it by the name of Worcester County, assuring the then Inhabitants there that if they would take out Patents from yo^r LOPE and take the oath of fidelity they should have all favor and proteccion . . .".⁵⁷

Note that Paul's land in what is now Sussex County was "about three myles to the West of the Whorekill." Lord Baltimore felt that the land in this area was clearly his and, in order to get settlers on it, in 1669 he offered land in the area at less than usual rent, on condition that within four years of the date of grant the grantees bring in one person of English or Irish descent for every fifty acres to be granted.⁵⁸ So Paul was again, very probably, seeking to take up land without the immediate necessity of financing immigrants or finding funds for the purchase price.

In 1669 Maryland created the County of Durham to run north from the Horekill, and a new county to be named (later, in 1672, called Worcester County) to run south from the Horekill. Paul's property was west of the Horekill, and might have fitted into either of the proposed new counties, being neither to the north nor to the south of the Horekill, but no doubt at the time the line was drawn clearly enough in the minds of the inhabitants. Skirven (see note 54) lists 45 grants of land made by Maryland in the area that was later a part of Sussex, and there were many others. For example, John Avery (who also became a Judge in Sussex County) was granted land by the proprietors of Maryland "lying on the Seaboard side near Delaware Bay about four miles from the Whorekill on the east side of a bay called Rehoboth bay to be holden of the Manor of Worcester" on 6 August 1674. There is every probability that Paul Marsh originally had a similar grant from Maryland or had seated himself (and perhaps family) on a tract of land in expectation of securing such a grant, and finally had it from the Duke of York. On 15 January 1676/7 Paul was a witness to a survey for Cornelis Johnson of land near the land already surveyed for him.⁵⁹

The next step in the development of Paul's Sussex land ownership came on 13 May 1679, as a result of Capt. Cantwell's certificate, when the Court examined and certified Paul Marsh "already seated" for 600 acres. After this, on 20 August 1679, a patent was granted to Paul for the 600 acres, called "Souldiers Resolves," together with 6 acres of marsh adjoining it, about 3 miles west of the Horekill, neighboring on land of "Hellmanus Willbanck" (a co-justice and earlier settler) and "Edward Southerin," another co-justice.⁶⁰

Paul was still active in Maryland, as shown by the fact that he was a member of a jury dealing with an inquisition concerning land of David Williams, deceased 1 March 1678. His name was at the head of the list of jurors signing, which probably indicated that he was foreman of the jury.⁶¹

At this time Paul liquidated his wife's interest in Virginia. In 1680 Elizabeth and Paul Marsh sold their one-third of this property to Jonah Jackson, as did her sister Eleanor and George Trewett, while her sister Mary and Richard Hinman sold theirs to John Hameryn.⁶²

On 8 March 1680/1, a survey for 600 acres of Sussex land called "Good Hope" was certified by Cornelius Verhoofe, surveyor, by virtue of a warrant (not found) from the Whorekill alias Deale Court, and on 14 February 1681, this survey was certified by a court at Deale (Lewes).⁶³ There may be some question whether this is the same parcel previously patented as "Souldiers Resolves" or a new parcel. The description of "Souldiers Resolves" showed four sides of equal length. It is highly unlikely that the bounds of the property could have conformed to this rigid pattern, as they ran along a stream and a beaver dam. It is suggested that the survey of "Good Hope" represents a corrected, confirming survey of the same property under a new name showing by plat the elongated irregular property as it lay, and that the action of the court is simply a certification of the survey and not stated as, or as leading to, a grant or patent, and there is no record of disposal by Paul or his estate of a second property.

On 13 December 1681, Paul was a juryman in an action on the case in Sussex County.⁶⁴ He was sued in January 1682 in the common matter of his dogs attacking his neighbor Michael Chambers' hogs in Paul's cornfield, but a nonsuit was entered and costs assessed against the plaintiff.⁶⁵

He died by 1684, when letters of administration on his estate were granted to George Truitt of Somerset County, "being near related."⁶⁶ Paul's 600 acre tract of land in Sussex called "Good Hope" was sold to Anderson Parker and Matthew Spicer by deed dated 8 November 1704 of James, Philip, John and Peter Marsh.⁶⁷ Presumably these four were Paul's

sons, and his wife Elizabeth was deceased. Then on 8 May 1706, James, Philip, John and Peter Marsh acknowledged in open court the transfer of this land.⁶⁹ On 10 November 1914, the following inscription was copied from the tombstone of Anderson Parker (died 1836) in the old Parker burying ground on the so-called Red Mill tract, outside of Lewes:

"This farm was purchased by Anderson Parker the elder from the heirs of Paul Marsh in 1704 and still remains in the Parker family."

This ends Paul's story, and the story of succeeding generations begins.

1. Paul Marsh had four sons, as noted above, presumably by his wife Elizabeth Meredith. All were stated to be "of Sussex County Annexed to the province of Pensilvania Plant^{er}" on 8 November 1704, when they deeded their father's land called "Good Hope" to Anderson Parker, Planter of Sussex County, and Matthew Spicer, Planter of Accomack County, Virginia.⁶⁹

- i. James Marsh. He signed the deed by mark. There is no further record of James.
- ii. Philip Marsh. He also signed the deed by mark. In the 1743 Orphans Court proceedings in the estate of 2. Peter Marsh there is an item, "Bond & Interest Phil. Marsh due d^o." Philip is shown as paying a debt due Richard Hinman's estate in 1745. Thus he was living in 1743 and 1745, but there is no further record of Philip.⁷⁰
- iii. John Marsh. He signed the deed manually. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Bowman, before 1721.⁷¹ They had a daughter Comfort, who married by 1747 Daniel Brinkloe of Kent County, Delaware.⁷² From a deed of 1754, it is clear that John had a granddaughter Elizabeth Pettyjohn, wife of Abraham, but it is not certain that she was a daughter of Comfort and Daniel Brinkloe.⁷³ John was dead by 7 May 1752, when letters of administration on his estate were granted to Robert Hall in Kent County, Delaware.⁷⁴ Evidently he had moved from Sussex County to the adjoining Kent County.
2. iv. Peter Marsh. He also signed the deed manually. He became the owner of several hundred acres of land in Sussex County and was designated "planter" in many of the deeds. He died between 27 November 1725, when his will was signed, and 1 January 1725/6, when it was probated.⁷⁵ No record of his wife has been found. He left children:

3. a. Peter Marsh, of whom further.
- b. Joseph Marsh, died by 1754.⁷⁶
- c. James Marsh. He enlisted 12 or 22 August 1779 in the Delaware Regiment of Foot, which became the 1st Company, 2nd Battalion of a Regiment in the Southern Army. He served until 1780, when he was listed as "Sick Absent at Wilmington" (probably Delaware, rather than North Carolina) on 26 April, then "Missing in Action," undated, then "Joined the Enemy" before 1 August 1780.⁷⁷ There is no further record of James.
- d. Elizabeth Marsh. "Not being compos mentis therefore not capable," her brother Peter was appointed her guardian in 1743.⁷⁸

2. Peter's lands, willed to his sons, were to remain in the hands of the executor until the sons arrived at the age of 20. Daughter Elizabeth received £20. Richard Hinman was executor and John Roades was one of the witnesses. Richard Hinman's daughter Naomi married John Roades, was widowed, and then married William Fassitt of "Worsister County, Maryland." She was executrix of her father's will, and she and her husband William Fassitt were eventually asked to account, in the matter of Peter's estate, still unsettled in 1743.⁷⁹

3. Peter Marsh, called "yeoman" in a deed of 1735⁸⁰ but later designated as "Gentleman,"⁸¹ was born about 1712, according to his tombstone. He married first Esther Purnell, born 21 August 1728, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Oутten) Purnell of Worcester County, Maryland. They had children:⁸²

- i. Joseph Marsh, b. 10 September 1747, d. bt. 5 March 1760 and 6 July 1769.
- ii. Peter Marsh, b. 25 February 1748/9. He m. 13 March 1776 Mary (Polly) Wilson, daughter of Rev. Matthew Wilson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Lewes, Indian River and Cool Spring, Delaware, from 1756 until his death in 1790. Mary, b. 11 June 1758, d. 19 October 1820, was buried 21 October 1820. Peter had died 19 July 1813, and his funeral was the following day. They had issue (Marsh):
 - a. Esther Wilson, b. 15 February 1779, d. 14 September 1797, m. John Mustard, no issue.
 - b. Joseph, b. 15 January 1781, d. 16 March 1832. A doctor, he married three times, had fourteen children.

Small note: ...

- c. Peter, b. 17 August 1783, d. unm. 13 June 1814.
- d. Matthew, b. 8 September 1785, d. 25 October 1821. Married Comfort Bruce, issue.
- e. Lydia, b. 12 July 1787, d. unm.
- f. Margareta (called Peggy), b. 21 March 1799, d. 19 October 1833. Married John Rowland, no issue.
- g. Sarah, b. 2 February 1792, d. unm. 27 June 1816.
- h. Mary (Polly), b. 12 November 1794, d. 25 June 1795.
- i. Mary (Polly), b. 24 April 1798, d. 6 October 1825. Married Thomas Perry, no issue.
- iii. Mary Marsh, b. 17 December 1752, d. 16 October 1790. On 24 or 29 March 1768 she married John Maull of Lewes, Delaware, b. 9 October 1742, d. 9 January 1832. The Presbyterian record states that his funeral was the same day and that he was aged 90. For descendants, see Baldwin Maull, *John Maull (1714-1753) of Lewes, Delaware. A Genealogy of His Descendants in All Branches* (New York, 1941).
- iv. Thomas Purnell Marsh, b. 21 December 1753, d. 3 March 1821 and buried 5 March. On 25 January 1776 he married Nancy Mackey, also a daughter of the Reverend Matthew Wilson, and evidently a widow. Her funeral was 29 June 1830. Her tombstone has no dates, merely the inscription "Aged 74." Thomas was a Ruling Elder at the time of his death. He was also in the Revolutionary War as Standard Bearer in Colonel David Hall's Battalion, appointed 16 September 1775.⁸³ They had issue, order uncertain (Marsh):
- a. Henrietta, bapt. 1779.
- b. George, bur. 23 November 1781.
- c. Mary, b. 1787, d. 1859. Married William Cooper, issue.
- d. Jane, b. 1789, d. unm. 1859.
- e. James, bapt. 1792, d. 20 April 1869. Married Margaret Rhoades, issue.
- f. Thomas Purnell, bapt. 1795. Unm.
- g. John, b. 1795, d. 1872. Married Comfort Stockley, issue.
- h. Nancy, b. 1798, d. unm. 1849.
- i. Peter, b. 1802, d. unm. 1851.
- j. Harriet, m. James Perry, issue.
- k. Emily, bur. 6 August 1815. No issue.
- l. Catherine, d. 1847. Married James Thompson, issue.
- v. John Marsh, b. 19 May 1755, d. 11 August 1797. A doctor,

he married 27 or 29 February 1780 Susannah (Susan) Lewis, daughter of Wrexam and Sarah Lewis of Pilottown (part of Lewes). They had issue (Marsh):

- a. John, m. Lydia Stockley. They had issue.
- b. Matilda, m. Lewis Davenport. They had issue.
- c. Sydenham, married twice, and had issue by second wife, Eliza Richards.

vi. Philip Marsh, b. 6 May 1757. After the settlement of his father's estate, no further record is found in Sussex County regarding Philip. He may be the man of that name in Worcester County, Maryland, who, 12 May 1797, married Polly Selby. A Philip Marsh witnessed the will of a Thomas Purnell of Worcester County in 1795. An undated will of a Philip Marsh there, with a bond dated 21 October 1817, may also be of this man. The sureties were Peter and Theodore Marsh, but no relationship was stated. A Philip is also listed in the 1800 census for Mattapony Hundred, Worcester County.⁸⁴

*Philip Marsh
witnessed
will of
Thomas Purnell
of Worcester
County
1795*

Esther (Purnell) Marsh died 23 January 1759 and 3. Peter married, probably between 5 March and 4 May 1760,⁸⁵ Agnes (Roades) Field, widow of Nehemiah Field and sister of John Roades, first husband of Naomi Hinman. Agnes had had two sons by Nehemiah: Nehemiah and John Field. She and Peter Marsh had two daughters:

- vii. Hester Marsh, b. 26 November 1761, d. 8 December 1824, evidently unm. In 1778, she requested the Orphans Court of Sussex County that she, being over 14, be allowed to choose a guardian. The request was granted, and she chose John Maull, her half-sister's husband.⁸⁶
- viii. Sarah Marsh, b. 4 February 1766, bapt. as Sally, 1768, d. 1821, evidently unm. John Maull was also appointed her guardian.⁸⁷

3. Peter died 13 July 1769, aged 57 years according to his tombstone. He left a will dated 6 July 1769, from which we learn that his son Joseph had predeceased him.⁸⁸ On 5 March 1760 Peter had, by a Deed of Gift, given a slave to each of his children, including Joseph.⁸⁹ In his will, Peter confirmed the gifts, and gave to his three sons — Peter, Thomas Purnell and John — the slave "made over by a deed of gift to my son Jos. Marsh now deceased."

Peter's estate was large. He left one-third of all real and personal estate to his wife Agnes, including furniture, a negro, a horse, saddle and bridle, at her death to go to their two daughters. To each son he left about 500

acres of land, a negro, horse, bridle and saddle, oxen and various other items, except for Phillip (*sic*), to whom he left only the negro previously made over by deed of gift, and one English shilling. The two girls were willed money for schooling, a bed and furniture and other items. To son Peter he also left his "new large Bible." Also willed were gold sleeve buttons and silver shoe buckles. Agnes was named executrix, and the will was probated 19 August 1769.

Agnes died in 1777, and her funeral is recorded in the Presbyterian records on 4 December 1777. Her son John Field administered her estate.

Peter was a Vestryman of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Lewes in 1747,⁸⁰ and the records of St. George's Chapel in Indian River Hundred show the births and baptisms of two of his children, Joseph and Peter.⁸¹

He had been an Ensign in the French and Indian Wars in the Regiment of Sussex County for the Southern District of Lewes and Rehoboth Hundred in 1756, and was an Ensign in the Militia Battalion for Sussex County in the Rehoboth District in 1758.⁸²

NOTES

* The first part of this article, concerning Paul Marsh himself, is primarily by Mr. Maull while the second part, concerning later generations, is primarily by Mrs. Potter.

Special acknowledgment is made by Mr. Maull to Capt. Ross F. Collins of Annapolis, Md., for help in relation to unpublished Maryland records, and to Mr. Timothy F. Beard of the New York Public Library for many helpful suggestions.

¹ Orra E. Monnette, *First Settlers of Piscataway and Woodbridge, Olde East New Jersey, 1664-1714* (Los Angeles, 1930-35), 725.

² Sussex County, Delaware, is the southernmost of the three counties that comprise the state. It is bounded on the east by the Delaware River, Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and west by Maryland, and on the north by Kent County, Delaware. The southern part of the county, and a strip along the western border, were claimed by Lord Baltimore for Maryland. A settlement of this dispute was made in 1685, which in turn was subject to dispute along the western border until 1769. See Dudley Lunt, "The Bounds of Delaware," *Delaware History*, II (1947), 1-40.

³ *Biographical and Genealogical History of the State of Delaware* (Chambersburg, Pa., 1899), 1197, 1382, and E. J. Marsh, *Genealogy of the Family of George Marsh . . .* (Leominster, Mass., 1887), iii-v. In some of these references, the name of the first settler is given as Peter Marsh. This article will show that Peter Marsh was not the original settler in Sussex County.

⁴ Paul had a son, grandson and great-grandson named Peter, so that the concurrence of "Paul" and "Peter" in this English family offers what may be more than a coincidence. Note that both Peter and Paul were uncommon names in England at that time, at least among Puritans. See Donald Lines Jacobus, *Genealogy as Pastime and Profession* (New Haven, 1930), 24.

One James Marsh was a shipwright living at Wapping, now London. He had considerable property. He was buried 4 May 1615 at St. Mary Whitechapel, London, and his will was proved 20 May 1615. His wife Joan's will was proved 3 March 1620/1. They had several daughters and three sons — Peter, Paul and Julius.

Son Paul married at St. Mary Whitechapel first 26 February 1616/7 Susanna Bedoon and second 17 August 1621 Alice Wright. He was a shipwright, and was buried 29 April 1625, will proved 4 July 1625.

Son Peter was also a shipwright. He married by Bishop of London license 22 March 1611 Ellen Gibson. They had three daughters and one son James, baptized 31 August 1613. Peter's will was dated 29 June and proved 1 September 1632. Trace of James, son of Peter, has been lost; the possibility that he was the father of our Paul cannot be excluded.

For the above, see Register of St. Mary Whitechapel, London; Commissary Court of Lands Mss. 9171/23 f. 481 and Ms. 9171/24 ff. 440 and 478; PCC Rudd 41; PCC Audley 96; London marriages from the Genealogical Society of London, of which microfilm copies are available at the New York Public Library; and Noel Curren-Briggs, *Virginia Settlers and English Adventurers* (London, 1970), Vol. 3, pp. 545-6.

⁵ Britton's Bay in Maryland is presumably the bay on which the town of Britton is now located, on the north side of the Potomac River (the boundary between Maryland and Virginia), about 25 miles west of its entry into Chesapeake Bay, which is the southernmost point of Maryland on its western shore. Britton's Bay is and was then in St. Mary's County, in which was then located the then capital of Maryland, St. Mary's City, about 30 miles east of Britton's Bay.

⁶ Maryland Patents, Liber 8, f. 202; Liber 9, ff. 350-1; Liber 10, ff. 59-60; Rent Rolls, 7 & 8, ff. 32A & B and ff. 109, 109A. St. Mary's County original land records were destroyed in a court house fire in 1831. Both Richard Crockett and Henry Hill later appeared in Somerset County, where Paul Marsh settled (see Clayton Torrence, *Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland* (Richmond, 1935), 443, 457. All subsequent references to this publication will give only the author's name and page number(s).), and both Richard Crockett and Paul Marsh purchased land from James Jones. Thus it appears that the three stayed together to some degree at least. See also Rent Rolls 9, f. 31.

⁷ *Archives of Maryland* (hereafter, *AM*), XLIX, 453, 455, 496, 546, 555.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 538-46.

⁹ Annapolis, in Ann Arundel County, became the capital of Maryland only in 1694.

¹⁰ Somerset County is the southernmost county of Maryland on its "Eastern Shore," bordered on the south by Accomack County, Virginia, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west by Chesapeake Bay, and on the north by the present Wicomico County, which at the time dealt with in this article was part of Somerset County. The mouth of the Pocomoke River is the boundary between Maryland and Virginia, and the town of Snow Hill lies on the middle reaches of the river.

¹¹ Rent Rolls 9, ff. 112 A & B.

¹² Patents 11, ff. 507-8; Patents 20, ff. 108-9; Patents LG#E, f. 657; Patents PT#2, ff. 235-6; Rent Rolls 9, ff. 112 & 269.

¹³ Bartholomew, *Survey Gazetteer of the British Isles, Seventh Edition* (Edinburgh, 1927).

¹⁴ *AM*, LIV, 724.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, V, 61; Torrence, 395. Manokin River flows into Chesapeake Bay about 30 miles north of the Virginia border. About 10 miles farther north lies the mouth of the Wicomico River, and about 10 miles to the west of that lies the mouth of the Nanticoke River.

¹⁶ Newton D. Mereness, *Maryland as a Proprietary Province* (London, 1901), 282.

¹⁷ Torrence, 395.

¹⁸ Somerset County Land Records, 1665-1841, deed Liber 4, f. 319. James Jones had land for himself in Accomac, Virginia, near the Merideth land which he held in trust for Elizabeth Merideth and her sisters. He sold his own land in Virginia in 1659 and moved to Maryland by the early 1660's, and evidently Elizabeth went with him or followed him. He procured a number of properties, including the first "Jones Hole." Jones was a prominent man in Somerset, being one of the first magistrates there and continuing as such until his death in 1677. See Ralph T. Whitelaw, *Virginia's Eastern Shore* (Richmond, 1951), 498-9, 539. All subsequent references to this publication will give only the author's name and page number(s). Torrence, 329-30; Gust Skordas, *Early Settlers of Maryland* (Baltimore, 1968), 264, 314; Patents Liber 6, ff. 163-5.

¹⁹ Index Patents & Tracts Somerset B Ncs. 23-100; Patents Liber 6, ff. 163-5, and Liber 19, ff. 310 and 389-90. See also surveys of land called "Long Nose," next to land surveyed for Paul Marsh, dated 23 October 1672, and land called "Egypt," 31 October 1671 on warrant dated 25 October 1671, found in unpublished manuscript listing surveys, etc., presented by

Hampton L. Carson to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Other Jones citations concerning properties in Maryland: Patents Libers 12 f. 372, 13 f. 12, 17 ff. 196 and 400, 15 f. 397, 19 ff. 289, 310, 389, 439 and 428.

²⁰ There are seven places in England named Dunkirk or Dunkirke, in the counties of Gloucester, Nottingham, Norfolk, Wiltshire, Kent and Staffordshire. Again, some indication of Paul's origin may be found there. See Bartholomew, *op. cit.*

²¹ The plantation called Jones Hole was on the west side of the Wicomico River about a mile above the present town of Whitehaven (Torrence, 94-5). Paul Marsh's tract "Dunkirke" adjoined.

²² Skordas, *op. cit.*, 305.

²³ Mereness, *op. cit.*, 199.

²⁴ AM, II, 239, 311, 345, 422, 439, 440.

²⁵ *Idem.*

²⁶ AM, LIV, 760.

²⁷ John Leeds Bozman, *History of Maryland* (Baltimore, 1837), 359-60. See also Bernard Christian Steiner, *Maryland During the English Civil Wars* (Baltimore, 1907), 113.

²⁸ AM, V, 111.

²⁹ The Whorekill was located where is now the town of Lewes, in Sussex County, Delaware, on the western side of Delaware Bay, about two miles within Cape Henlopen. This Cape indicates the dividing line, on the Delaware side, between Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, and is opposite Cape May on the New Jersey side. It was also spelled Horekill, Hoerkill, Hoorekill, Hoorakill.

³⁰ See below, note 32.

³¹ Leon deValinger, Jr., "The Burning of the Whorekill, 1673," *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, LXXIV (1950), 478-9. See also Torrence, 425, footnote, and John Goodwin Herndon, "Wiltbank-Wiltbank of Sussex County, Delaware, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania," *PGM*, XVIII (1950), 3-72.

³² *Pennsylvania Archives*, 2nd Series, VII, 749, 753, 755 and 761; *Minutes of the Executive Council of the Province of New York* (Albany, 1910), II, 679-83; "Calendar of Council Minutes, 1668-1783," *New York State Library Bulletin* 58 (March 1902), 16.

³³ *The Calvert Papers*, Maryland Historical Society Fund Publication No. 28 (Baltimore, 1889), 288-90.

³⁴ Lord Baltimore claimed the Whorekill and territory around it, and had purported to erect a Maryland county called Worcester, in which the Whorekill was included.

³⁵ As cited in note 33.

³⁶ Helene C. Potter, "Naomi Hinman of Lewes, Delaware, and Her Six Marriages . . .," *PGM*, XIX (1954), 243.

³⁷ deValinger, *op. cit.*, 482-3.

³⁸ See below, note 46.

³⁹ Elizabeth's Trustee, Thomas Johnson (who stayed in Virginia), was a prominent man in Accomack-Northampton. He was one of those who with Edmund Scarborough attacked the Indians in 1651, and in 1652, as "Captain" Thomas Johnson, he was sufficiently engaged in the disturbances leading to the famous Northampton Protest—first cry for "no taxation without representation" in this country—to be heavily fined (Whitelaw, 31, 528-9). He had been sheriff of the county, one of the justices or commissioners, and a Burgess for several terms. He had land on Muddy Creek with James Jones, and a part of it was sold to George Truitt (Whitelaw, 498-9). He was involved with the marriage of Sarah Smyth to John Hinman (Whitelaw, 444), helping her to make deeds of gift to her three children before her marriage. Thus, Thomas Johnson was not only Elizabeth Merideth's trustee, but in close contact with the families of both her brothers-in-law to be, Truitt and Hinman.

⁴⁰ The Hinmans were an early family in Accomack, Virginia. John Hinman is mentioned in the Accomack court record in 1635/6 and 1637/8 (Susie M. Ames, *County Court Records of Accomack-Northampton, Virginia, 1632-1640* (Washington, 1954), 47, 100). Sarah Hinman (widow of John Hinman and formerly of Thomas Smith) had land in 1646 with her son Richard Hinman (Whitelaw, 514). In 1660 Richard Hinman bought from Amy Waddelow (widow of Nicholas) land which descended to his son Richard when the father died later in

the year (Whitelaw, 442-3). Son Richard had various land transactions throughout his years in Virginia, and in 1671 he and Mary (Merideth) Hinman, sister of Paul Marsh's wife Elizabeth, sold to John Hameryn her third of the 350 acres inherited by the three daughters (Whitelaw, 460, 474, 550, 598, etc.). Richard was then described as "of Accomack County." We do not know whether or not the Hinmans or the Truitts had been living on this property, which had been the Merideth home place. Thomas Hinman furnished a headright for John Wallop 17 November 1664 and Ja. Hinman for Mrs. Anne Toft 16 February 1665/6, but such headrights were often recorded long after the fact of entry (Stratton Nottingham, *Certificates and Rights, Accomack County, Virginia* (Onancock, Va., 1929), 13, 22). A Richard Hinman is listed among Accomack tithables in each year from 1669 to 1695, called "Seur" in 1692 (Stratton Nottingham, *Accomack Tithables, 1663-1695* (Onancock, Va., 1931), *passim*). A Richard Hinman was in Rehoboth in Sussex County on 30 June 1697 when he was a witness at a Roads wedding there, Richard Hinman became a neighbor of the Marshes there, and a Hinman married a Roades there ca. 1730 (C. H. B. Turner, *Some Records of Sussex County, Delaware* (Philadelphia, 1909), 26; Helene C. Potter, *op. cit.*, 243.). On 15 January 1713, Richard purchased 427 acres of land adjoining Marsh's land from John Roads, and at the same time Peter Marsh (Paul's son) purchased 200 of these acres (Shankland Survey Book, Sussex County, 1713-28, 1-2). This Richard was dead by 1719 (Whitelaw, 598). A Richard Hinman was executor of the will of Peter Marsh, dated 1725 (Sussex County, Reg. of Wills, Liber A, ff. 199-200).

⁴¹ George Truitt (Trewett, Trewitt, Truhett, etc.), husband of Ellynor Merideth, was of a family which had settled in Accomack. His father George died in 1670, his will dated 10 July and probated 16 October of that year, leaving land to sons Henry, James, George, John and Job, and mentioning daughters Jane, Dorothy, Susannah and Elizabeth. He had land at Onancock and at Muddy Creek, and thus the Truitt, Merideth and Johnson families were neighbors in Virginia. Sons Henry and George were left in charge of the father's estate (Stratton Nottingham, *Wills and Administrations, Accomack County, Virginia, 1663-1800* (Onancock, Va., 1931), 3). From the list of tithables we can deduce that Henry and George were the two elder sons and that Henry left Virginia (for Maryland) about 1676 and George about 1684, although they might have gone earlier and only sold their Virginia lands at about these dates. George Truitt and "Eliator" sold 450 acres on Muddy Creek in Virginia to Lt. Col. David Jenifer in 1685 (Whitelaw, 1111), and George purchased 600 acres in Somerset County, Maryland, in July 1689 (Torrence, 107). In Paul Marsh's administration papers dated 1684 in Sussex County, George is described as being of Somerset County, Maryland, indicating that he had moved from Accomack to Somerset by 1684, or a year earlier than his sale of land in Virginia, and five years earlier than his purchase of land in Maryland. George was named one of the overseers of the will of his stepfather-in-law, George Johnson of Muddy Creek, dated 10 December 1690 and probated 26 September 1692, even though Truitt had moved away and George's mother-in-law had died and Johnson had remarried someone named Mary (Nottingham, *Wills and Administrations, op. cit.*, 16).

George Truitt and his brother Henry were clearly Quakers. In Virginia, George was one of the six trustees (including George Johnson) who held title to the one acre site of the historic Guilford Quaker Meeting House. In Maryland, George and Henry entertained the celebrated Quaker preacher, Thomas Chalkley, near the head of Pocomoke in 1698. Another Quaker missionary, Thomas Story, visited George Truitt's residence and held meetings there for several years starting in 1699. George Truitt's house upon Pocomoke was named a Quaker meeting house in 1704, and George's will left an acre of land to the Quakers for a burying ground and meeting house in 1720/1 (Torrence, 85-111).

When in 1680 Paul and Elizabeth Marsh sold to Jonah Jackson their interest in the Virginia land that had come to Elizabeth from her mother, the Truitts did the same by separate deed (Whitelaw, 550).

⁴² Occahannock Creek is the western boundary between Accomack and Northampton Counties (as presently constituted) on the eastern shore of Virginia, and Thomas Johnson's and James Jones' lands were on the south side of the creek, a few miles from its entry into Chesapeake Bay. Eleanor Meredith's land was nearby (Whitelaw, maps). Occahannock Creek must have been a favored location—Edmund Scarborough, Surveyor General of Virginia,

had his principal estate on the north bank of the Creek, and in 1655 this creek was chosen as the official port of that part of the Accomac-Northampton County, and the site of the church or meeting house, the Clerk's and Sheriff's offices, the prison and other public buildings (Whitelaw, 606).

⁴³ Northampton County Deeds, Wills, No. 7, 8, 1665-8, 69-2407. There were two George Johnsons in Accomack, each a prominent Quaker. One went to Maryland, and his story is given at some length in Torrence, 316-9. The other stayed in Virginia, and was known as George Johnson of Muddy Creek (Whitelaw, 1206; Torrence, 507). It was he who married the widow Merideth. This George Johnson's land adjoining that of George Truitt, who married a Merideth daughter. Ellinor Merideth Johnson was alive in 1672, when she joined in a deed with her new husband George Johnson, but was dead by 1678, when George Johnson's wife was named as Mary (Whitelaw, 1206). George Johnson's house was recorded as a place for Quaker meetings, in 1692, after his death (Whitelaw, 1116).

⁴⁴ Virginia Patents No. 2, 1693-51, p. 177. Warrant was 4, ff. 4 and 5. Virginia Patents Liber dated 28 April 1659. It is assumed by Whitelaw, 550, and stated in the daughters' deeds, that the transfer by Waddilow was to Philip Merideth rather than to his widow Ellinor. However, an Ellinor Merideth is recorded as entering Virginia without reference to her husband Philip in a certificate dated 17 April 1665 issued to Robert Hutchinson, so that she may well have emigrated as a widow, and the patent might have been issuable to her husband while still in English residence. There is no record of a transfer from Waddilow either to Philip or to Ellinor Merideth. But a Philip Meredith aged 12 is listed as a passenger for Virginia in 1635 (John C. Hotten, *The Original Lists of Persons of Quality . . .* (London, 1874), 119).

⁴⁵ Maryland Patents Book 6 430.

⁴⁶ Paul's appointment is noted in C. H. B. Turner, *op. cit.*, 12, 14, 15, 29, and in John T. Scharf, *History of Delaware* (Philadelphia, 1888), 1211, but is not found in *Governor's Register, State of Delaware* (Wilmington, 1926).

⁴⁷ C. H. B. Turner, *op. cit.*, 30.

⁴⁸ *Duke of York Records* (Wilmington, 1903), 55.

⁴⁹ C. H. B. Turner, *op. cit.*, 12, 15-16.

⁵⁰ Maryland Patents 20, ff. 108-9 "now Worcester Co.". See also Rent Rolls 9 ff. 112A & B; Patent 2414, Somerset County; Patents LG#E, f. 657; Patents PT#2, f. 235. And at Maryland Historical Society is a note-book entitled, Somerset County Rent Roll 1707, listing under "Pognadenorton Hundred" a survey dated 27 August 1668 of Mordike for 1000 acres for Paul Marsh. Note that Paul Marsh's grandson Peter Marsh married Esther Purnell of Bogalenorton, where a former Quaker meeting was situated. There is still a Purnell Pond and Purnell Point on the shore of Chincoteague Bay on the Atlantic side of Maryland near Snow Hill, and a Truitt Landing between, as shown on the official map of Worcester (formerly Somerset) County, Maryland. This indicates a continuing relationship between the Marsh family and the neighborhood of Paul's former Maryland plantation.

⁵¹ "In addition to the foregoing 'common warrant', there was also the 'special warrant' issued or directed to be issued by Lord Baltimore himself with whatever conditions he might prescribe. Included in this category would be gifts, grants, orders, and so on." See Elizabeth Hartsook and Gust Skordas, *Land Office and Prerogative Court Records of Colonial Maryland* (Baltimore, 1968), 24.

⁵² *The Calvert Papers, op. cit.*, 283.

⁵³ Somerset County (Md.) Land Records, Liber MA#3, f. 20.

⁵⁴ Percy G. Skirven, "Durham County," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXV (1930), 157-67.

⁵⁵ Torrence, 424-6, 443, 453-4, 457-8, and Carson manuscript, note 19.

⁵⁶ *The Calvert Papers, op. cit.*, 253.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, 283-4, 288.

⁵⁸ Maryland Patents, Liber XVIII, f. 54. This policy continued for some time. See C. A. Weslager, *The English on the Delaware, 1610-1682* (New Brunswick, 1967), 199, 219-20.

⁵⁹ Edwin Jacquett Sellers, *Supplement to Genealogies* (Philadelphia, 1922), 65; *Duke of York Records, op. cit.*, 48.

⁶⁰ *Duke of York Records, op. cit.*, 54-55, 154; Scharf, *op. cit.*, 1202.

⁶¹ *AM*, LI, 301-3.

⁶² Whitelaw, 550.

⁶³ *Duke of York Records, op. cit.*, 66; N.Y. Colonial Mss. Indorsed Land Papers, Vol. 36, p. 76, item 4.

⁶⁴ C. H. B. Turner, *op. cit.*, 59.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, 86.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 135; Public Archives Commission, Hall of Records, Dover, Del., Vol. M 2013, p. 37.

⁶⁷ Sussex County (Delaware) Deed Records, Liber F 6 ff. 24-5, Reel 733.

⁶⁸ Sussex County (Delaware) Deed Records, Liber A 1 f. 94, Reel 731. See also Sussex County Surveys, Land Warrants, Reel 2.

⁶⁹ See notes 67 and 68.

⁷⁰ Sussex County (Delaware) Orphans Court Records 1728-44, p. 145, and 1744-51, p. 13, Hall of Records, Dover, Del.

⁷¹ Sussex County (Delaware) Deed Records, Liber F 6 f. 39.

⁷² *Ibid.*, Liber H 8 f. 156.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, Liber I 9 f. 63.

⁷⁴ *Calendar of Kent County Delaware Probate Records 1680-1800*, Public Archives Commission (1944), 149.

⁷⁵ *Calendar of Sussex County Delaware Probate Records*, Public Archives Commission (1964), 35.

⁷⁶ Index to Sussex County Orphans Court Records, in Court House, Georgetown, Del. The records themselves for the period 1752-60 are lost.

⁷⁷ *Delaware Military Archives Revolutionary War*, Public Archives Commission (1919), 120, 459, 461-3, 1112, 1267.

⁷⁸ Sussex County Orphans Court Records 1728-44, Hall of Records, Dover, Del., 145.

⁷⁹ See note 36 above.

⁸⁰ Sussex County Deed Records, Liber G 7, f. 126, and other deeds.

⁸¹ St. Peter's Church, Vestry Minutes of 1747, in Hall of Records, Dover, Del.

⁸² Information on their six children and their offspring comes from the following sources, unless otherwise noted: The Marsh Bibles; inscriptions in Marsh Cemetery; St. George's Chapel Records in Hall of Records, Dover, Del.; and Baldwin Maull, *op. cit.*, 18. The Bibles are in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Marsh of Rehoboth, who represent several lines of descent from 3. Peter and Esther Marsh. Mr. Marsh is a great grandson of Matthew Marsh (1785-1821), son of Peter and Polly (Wilson) Marsh.

⁸³ *Delaware Military Archives Revolutionary War, op. cit.*, 1235.

⁸⁴ Records in Court House, Snow Hill, Md., and *Index to 1800 Federal Census of Worcester County Maryland*, compiled by Lowell M. Volkel and Timothy Q. Wilson.

⁸⁵ 5 March: the date Peter deeded a slave to each of his children (Liber I 9 f. 255); 4 May: the date Peter and Agnes deeded a lot in Lewes to her two sons, Nehemiah and John Field (Liber I 9, f. 256).

⁸⁶ Sussex County Orphans Court Book B, 66; birth and death dates are in the family Bible.

⁸⁷ *Idem.*

⁸⁸ *Calendar of Sussex County, Delaware Probate Records*, p. 84, and Archives, Vol. A86, 117.

⁸⁹ Sussex County (Delaware) Deed Records, Liber I 9, f. 255.

⁹⁰ Photostat in Hall of Records, Dover, Del.

⁹¹ *Delaware Military Archives Revolutionary War, op. cit.*, 13, 15.