



ST. STEPHENS PARISH in NORTHUMBERLAND CO. VIRGINIA



MARYLAND RECONSTRUCTED THE "DOVE" IN CELEBRATION OF 350th ANNIVERSARY

THE BEGINNING OF MARYLAND AND
THE NORTHERN NECK OF VIRGINIA

On November 22, 1633, two small ships set sail from Cowes, England, bound for the New World. One ship, the larger one of the two, was named the "Ark" and carried 140 passengers. The smaller ship, the "Dove", was a pinnace and transported supplies needed for Lord Baltimore's newest expedition to America.

These ships had made other voyages to the New World as part of a colonization attempt that George Calvert, First Lord Baltimore, had made in Avalon, a colony in New Foundland. Cold winters and short summers with a lack of sunshine had made the planting of crops there a failure. Discouraged, Lord Baltimore had abandoned Avalon and appealed to King Charles I of England for a grant in warmer climate. The King granted the northern part of his Virginia colony to Calvert, and it was renamed "Terrea Mariae" Latin for "Land of Mary", in honor of the Queen, Henrietta Maria. The colony, of course, quickly became known as Maryland.

Aboard the "Ark" and "Dove" were colonist seeking religious freedom, wealth in the new land, and adventure. Their voyage was long and arduous. Storms plagued their passage. At one point, the "Dove" was assumed lost; but the ships remarkably became reunited during a stop in Barbados. The captain of the "Dove" had returned to England following the violent storm and had then decided to set out once again for America. Finally, in March of 1634, the ships landed on the island of St. Clement's, so named by Governor Calvert. Deciding that the island was too small, they pushed on to establish the first permanent settlement and capital at "St. Marie's City".

[The ships originally set sail from London in Mid-Oct. They were detained near the mouth of the Thames because the passengers had not taken the oath of allegiance to the King. Some may have hid themselves either on shore or somewhere on the two ships to avoid taking the oaths. There were three Jesuit priests known to be aboard and seventeen gentlemen investors and some Roman Catholics. The two ships then sailed to Cowes on the Isle of Wight before leaving for the crossing of the Atlantic.]

Like other 17th century vessels, Lord Baltimore's ship must have been cramped and uncomfortable during the four month sea voyage to Maryland.]

Upon landing in Maryland, Governor Calvert set off in the Dove to find and meet with the Indian "emperor." On the way he met Captain Henry Fleet a Virginia fur trader who offered assistance. After meeting with the Indian chief who gave them permission to settle where they chose, Lord Calvert went with Captain Fleet on another voyage of exploration down the Potomac river. Located very near the mouth of the Potomac was a broad and deep river curving north. Calvert named the river St. George's (it was later renamed St. Mary's River), sailed about six miles up stream toward a small Yaocomico village.

The Yaocomicos, a peaceful and hunting tribe, had settled a village within view of the river years before. They were already planning to abandon the site because of their fear of the Susequehannocks. Bartering with a supply of hatchets, hoes, and cloth, Calvert was able to strike a bargain whereby the Indians would surrender half of their village site immediately to the settlers and pass on the other half over the coming year. Thus it happened that on March 27, 1634 after four months at sea and more than two weeks of exploration up and down the Potomac river, Maryland's first official settlement expedition had found a home. The "Ark" and "Dove" arrived three days later.

The settlers began at once to construct a store house and a guardhouse, then unloaded the ships and moved ashore. According to accounts of the participants they fired cannons, flew flags and banners and stage a full-dress ceremony in honor of the occasion.

[see Jan "84 NEWS page 4 The First Maryland settlers.]

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ROBERT SHERLEY arrived on the ships
"Ark and Dove" in Maryland in 1634.
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ROBERT SHERLEY was brought in as a servant of Father Andrew White and for whom Thomas Copley alias Father Fisher claimed land rights in 1639 and again in 1650. His attendance was not noted

at any of the early assemblies or have any further references been found for him in Maryland records.

From: *The Flowering of the Maryland Palatinate* by Harry Wright Newman
page 252.

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From: The Register of Overwharton Parish in Stafford County Virginia

When Maryland was founded in 1634 by a settlement at Saint Mary's on the Potomac River, Virginia had not extended her settlements north of the York River. That estuary was, indeed, recognized as a political boundry as late as October 1646 in the treaty of peace and amity made with the Powhatan nation after the death of Opechancanoug. The Northern Neck of Virginia was thus Indian territory and practically outside the jurisdiction of Virginia during all the early years of Saint Mary's. The interesting fact is that the history of the settlement of the Northern Neck of Virginia begins in relation to Maryland rather than to Virginia. Although the date is a bit uncertain, as early as 1644 a band of white men, hostile to, but keenly interested in Maryland, were living among the Chicacoan tribe on the Coan River in the present county of Northumberland across the Potomac River from Saint Mary's. These men were protestants and former residents of Kent Island, Maryland. During the occupancy of Colone William Claiborne (1600-1676) of Virginia, who had, after a bitter struggle, surrendered the island to the powerful Catholic, Lord Baltimore in 1637. They had settled in Saint Mary's County, but becoming involved in Ingle's Rebellion there took refuge across the Potomac River to escape the tyranny of Governor Leonard Calvert, brother of Lord Baltimore and governor of Maryland, who was very hostile to these Protestants. The entire story is most interestingly told by Mr. Nathaniel Claiborne Hale in his biography of Col. Claiborne entitled VIRGINIA VENTURE. Among these early Marylanders who "fled by night to the house of Mr. John Mottrom at Chicacoan were Major Andrew Thomas Sturman, John Sturman, Francis Gray and Thomas Youell; all of these men ultimately became prominent citizens of Westmoreland County Virginia.

After Ingle's Rebellion these men at Chicacoan were joined by a number of recalcitrant Marylanders, and there being no court of record in the Northern Neck of Virginia at the time, the most we learn of them is thru the Maryland records. Remote Jamestown and intent on "self-determination," these pioneers did not for several years acknowledge any government; indeed, Captain Edward Hill of SHIRLEY wrote letters from Chicacoan which spoke of "returning to Virginia"! Under such conditions, Coan, as the name was soon abbreviated, became a nuisance to both Maryland and Virginia, and eventually and necessarily had to be disciplined by the Virginia government. For this purpose the entire Northern Neck of Virginia was, in 1648, erected into the county of Northumberland.

However, before the county of Northumberland was created, a gentleman of Catholic faith, weary of the bickerings of the Puritans in Maryland and of his own dissatisfactions with the Calvert regime, crossed the Potomac River and settled on the peninsula at the conflux of Aquia Creek with Potomac River, commonly called since 1647 Brent's Point; this was the first permanent settlement in Overwharton Parish. Colonel Giles Brent was the first citizen of Stafford County. He left Maryland late in 1647, with his two sisters. Later they brought with them many Marylanders, upon whose headrights vast acres were granted, taking up more than 15,000 acres, and because they and their descendants figured prominently in PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, their coming was of no small significance.

[I was told headrights were granted when Marylanders came to Virginia and visa versa].

In Westmoreland County Virginia, on Feb. 14, 1660-61, Giles Brent and ROBERT SHIRLEY witnesses on same document.

Robert Shirley witnessed several times for others with last names that later appear as residents in Prince William Co.

Thomas Shirley, 359 acres in 1663 in Westmoreland Co. Va.

IS THE ABOVE ROBERT SHIRLEY THE SAME ROBERT THAT ARRIVED ON THE ARK & DOVE? No further trace of Robert Shirley in Maryland!!!

NORTHUMBERLAND CO VA. to
Prince William Co. Va.

SHIRLEYS

Northumberland Co...

On July 15, 1696, Richard Shirley petitioned to probate the last will of Thomas Shirley.

March 10, 1697-98, Richard Shirley granted 250 acres near the head of a swamp which runs out of CHICACONE River called "Kings Creek Swamp" adjoining Robert Luck and John Oldham.

(Northern Neck Grants 2 page 236)
[I also have in my records but no source that Richard Shirley had 250 acres on Kings Creek on May 10, 1690].

The Parish for Northumberland was St Stephens Parish. In the parish records of the earliest times we find: Thomas Shurley and the following children were born to him:

Thomas Shurley b. Oct 22, 1666
Richard Shurley b. Aug 6, 1669
Phebus Shurley b. Apr 4, 1673
Mary Shurley b. June 8, 1676

In later records we find:

Richard Shurley as the father of:
Thomas Shurley b. Feb 1, 1701
Ann Shurley b. Mar 31, 1703
Richard Shurley b. Jan 20, 1705
Richard Shurley b. July 9, 1712
(the first Richard of 1705 must have died and the next son named for him and his father).

John Shurley as the father of:
Ann b. July 31, 1706
John b. Sept 24, 1708
Grace b. Feb 17, 1710
James b. Feb 8, 1712
Daniel b. Mar 24, 1717
Ergilan b. Apr 17, 1721
Newman b. Feb 11, 1719
Mary Aug 1, 1722

These are the only names for the above people I found in the: (St Stephens) Virginia Colonial Abstracts Records of births 1661-1810 Volume 3. Fleet, the arthur, says for us not to accept his interpretation of these miserably written entries as final.

[Updike lists a John Shurley chr. ca. 1671 as a child of Thomas Shurley].

The following names are the earlier names for Northumberland as I have listed with the earlier dates that person is mentioned in Northumberland records. (He is usually mentioned several times in different years).

Thomas Shurley died here in 1696
George Shurley, surveyor in 1699
Thomas Shurley, sherriff in 1707

Westmoreland Co. (formed 1653 from Northumberland Co.)

1660 Robert Sherly proved will
1663 Thomas Shirley 359 acres
1729 John Shirley, Justice of Peace

Richmond Co.

Thomas and Sara, quit rent

Spotsylvania Co.

1743 Thomas witness deed
1744 John & Eliz bought land

Caroline Co

1735 Thomas and Mary witness deed
1744 John and Eliz bought land

Orange Co

1742 William Sharlle
1751 Richard
1760 Michael (info was sent that Michael Shirley m. Katy Franz ca. 1760 Orange Co, now Shennandoah Co).
I recorded this but will the person who wrote this please contact me again! I didn't give you credit for it.

Culpeper Co.

1763 James, surveyor of road
1774 Richard and Peggy dismissed from Fauquier Co. to Culpeper Co. church
1787 James and Judith witness will

Fauquier Co. [Broad Run Baptist church]

1763 Thomas dismissed from " church to go south
1776 Elijah
1777 Archibald, James and Richard
1779 Thomas and Mary
1771 James m. Mary McMekin
FOR MORE INFO ON FAUQUIER AND PRINCE WILLIAM CO SEE APRIL 1982 issue of the NEWS pages 15-16.

Fairfax Co.

1749-53 Richard and Mary

Prince William County

1753 William Shurley living near Chapmans Mill
1755 John Shurley " " "
1757 Thomas and Mary
1782-86 James, Richard, Thomas, Arge, Wm.,
Elijah, George and Richard

PRINCE WILLIAM CO. VIRGINIA

On July 9, 1730, the Assembly passed laws that the area north of Chapawamsic should become a new parish and also a county. The act creating Hamilton Parish out of then existing Stafford and King George counties was to take effect on the first day of the following year, while the official establishment of the separate county was delayed for three months. This act provided that: "All the lands on the head of the said counties, Stafford and King George, above Chapawamsic Creek on Potomac River and Deep Run on Rappahannock River, and a line south west to be made from the head of the north branch of said creek, to the head of the said Deep Run...be made a distinct county, and shall be called and known by the name of Prince William County."

The name of the new county was given in honor of William, Duke of Cumberland, youngest son of George the Second. He was a man of considerable military talent and victor at Dettingen and Culloden. William was later Captain-General of the British Army and, as such, selected Edward Braddock for a fatal service in America.

The new county included the present counties of Prince William, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun and Arlington.

In 1732 that part of Hamilton Parish and Prince William County north of the Occoquan River became Turo Parish--and that part of Hanover Parish lying in Prince William County was added to Hamilton. In 1742 Turo Parish was organized into Fairfax County. This area taken away included the present Loudoun, Fairfax and Arlington counties. In 1744 Dettingen in Prince William was formed from Hamilton, its churches being Quantice near Dumfries and Broad Run on Slaty Run.

In 1759 Fauquier County was cut off of Prince William County. Ten years later the principal domestic incident had to do with the formation of Leeds Parish, which was cut from Hamilton Parish and included the northern part of Prince William. In 1762 the county seat was moved from Cedar Run to Dumfries, in order to better accommodate the citizens.

A committee of safety was formed in Dumfries in December of 1774 and the following were on the committee:

Foushee Tebbs, Cuthbert Bullitt, William Grayson, Thomas Blackburn, Henry Lee, William Alexander, Jesse Ewell, Cuthbert Harrison, Thomas Atwell, Lynaugh Helm, Henry Peyton, John Hooe, William Brent, James Triplitt, Howson Hooe, Hugh Brnet, James Ewell, John Brett, John Peyton, James Gwatkin, William Tebbs, John McMillan, William Carr, Andrew Leith, Richard Graham, and Evan Williams, clerk.

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FORMATION OF PARISHES

As the country grew in population, divisions of the parishes were made. The people generally suggested the lines of divisions, and it was decided that where there were as many as 800 tithables in an area a new parish could be formed. A tithable was fixed to include all males sixteen years of age and all Negro, mulatto and Indian women sixteen years of age and upward not being free. Free women of any age and children of both sexes, free and bound, up to the age of sixteen were thus excluded from enumeration as well as from taxation. (Formula for a total population was equal to the number of tithables plus three times the number of white tithables.)

Counties were formed from parishes. In 1661 Westmoreland County set up a new parish, called Potomac, which came to be Stafford County. Then as the population grew, Potomac Parish was divided into Chotank (St Pauls and Overwharton.) In King George County, where Hanover Parish lay, there was an overlapping of Overwharton and as a result a new parish was formed, called Hamilton. This became Prince William County in 1731.

The Reverend Alexander Scott, who served Chotank and Overwharton, was charged with the new parish (Hamilton) which included all the territory of Virginia drained by streams emptying into the Potomac above Potomac Creek, a territory roughly eighty miles long and three to twenty miles wide and the good parson did justly observe that "bounds of my

parish are not known." Although the Aquia Church was the original church of Overwharton, it became necessary that another be formed in Hamilton (changed to Dettingen in 1724) and a "chapel of ease" was founded on the Quantica, later Dumfries.

The spread of population above the Occoquan after 1700 required a second chape, which referred to as the Occoquan Church, later to be known as Pohick, and which was located in Turo Parish (Fairfax). The other colonial churches were Falls Church and in Alexandria, Christ Church.

The growth of the other parishes and divisions led to the development of the vestry system and there were chosen twelve of the most able men from each parish to serve. These men were elected for a term of three years, but in actual practice there were self-perpetuating. Being the most prominent men in the parish, they soon came to be regarded and were often spoken of as "the twelve lords of the parish." They were charged with the collection of the proportion from each tithable for the operation of the church. They were to take care of the orphans and children neglected by their parents and were overseers of the poor. In the event of a fire, the vestry would order that each tithable be assessed so much for the rebuilding of the destroyed building. They made the tax amount and enforced it. This arbitrary taxation was a factor in the resentment that built up against the established church prior to the War of Independence.

At the close of the American Revolution the Established Church was brought into a new world of problems and difficulties. Many of these arose from the general conditions and others from the situation of the church itself. Firstly, the Revolution had so depreciated the monetary unit, which was the Virginia Pound, normally worth about \$3.33, to an equivalent of that of two pounds of leaf tobacco. Tithes were thus much harder to pay. The unrest and dissatisfaction with the changing conditions and the inability to meet the new conditions drove thousands of citizens from the older sections to newer counties in process of settlement.

Another condition the church faced was produced by the two new denominations which came into existence in Virginia just before and just after the war. Both Baptists and Methodists alike expressed religion and methods of conversion by intense emotional excitement and were so different from the staid and conservative ways of the Episcopal Church.

Under pressure from these groups, the Legislature in 1784 removed all civil duties from the vestry but gave the Church all of its properties to govern as it saw fit. However, the other religious bodies in the State were not satisfied and opposed this act because they feared it would give the Episcopal Church too much power. Under this pressure the act was repealed in 1786.

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SHIRLEYS IN PRINCE WILLIAM CO., FAUQUIER CO., FAIRFAX CO. etc..

Pr. Wm. Co.

Richard Shirley of Pr. Wm Co. 8 pounds 8.10 due Aug 1775. Died Poor. Another of the name removed to Carolina about 15 years ago, poor.
From: British Mercantile Claims 1775-1803. The Virginia Genealogist page 271 of Vol. 23. Report made about 1803.
 Material sent by Gordon Seyffert.

Records of Dettington Parish, Pr. Wm. Co

Meeting of Oct 30, 1788, overseers of the Poor.

Elizabeth Shurley, a poor woman 600.
 To Richard Shurley for keeping William Shurley, a blind man, 1200.

Meeting of Sept. 25, 1789
 Richard Shurley for keeping William Shurley, a blind man, 1000.

Meeting of Nov 13, 1790
 Richard Shurley, for keeping Wm. Shurley, a blind man, 1000.

Meeting of Oct 28, 1791
 Richard Shurley, for keeping Wm Shurley, a blind man 1000.

Meeting Sept 28, 1792
 Richard Shurley for keeping Wm. Shurley a blind man 6.0.0

Meeting Sept 16, 1793
 Richard Shurley for burying Wm Shurley 1.0.0

PRINCE WILLIAM CO. VIRGINIA cont...

and Fauquier Co.

During my visit to Pr. Wm Co and Fauquier Co's, we located the Chapmans Mill mentioned in the records. It is now called Beverley's Mill.

Johnathon Chapman and his son Nathaniel settled in present Fairfax Co. The eastern line of his property in 1742 coincided with the western boundary of "King" Carter's Broad Run Tract.

The Mill still is standing. It may not be the original, but it is very old. It sits right on a lovely running creek. This on the border of Fauquier County and Pr. Wm Co. Just down the road a short distance in Fauquier Co we came upon the Broad Run Baptist church. It is not the original site of the church. The exact site is not for certain. It was near the area of Chapmans Mill.

From: Prince William , The Story of Its People and Its Places, sponsored by The Bethlehem Good Housekeeping Club of Manassas, Virginia... page 168,

"Naturally enough, taverns sprang up to accomodate the travelers. One of these-kept first by RICHARD SHIRLEY and later by his widow-was somewhat the prototype of the modern tourist home in that its guests were restricted to stage passengers and other transients. A stage stable, however, operated by Richard Graham, was more democratic in its character and catered to the comfort of drovers and stage drivers and other less pretentious travelers".

From another booklet about the Broad Run Baptist church, I learned alittle about the early history. The gentleman who wrote the booklet is Cecil Heflin and his name was given to me by Marie Gaa. I visited him and was able to pick up a copy of the booklet. He says he has none for sale.

The first church meeting house was erected two miles N.E. of this point, near the stream of Broad Run. The church was constituted on Dec 3, 1762 by David Thomas and John Mark with ten members being near Broad Run in Fauquier Co. Edmond Hayes, Peter Cornwell, Joshua Dodson, Wm. Stamps, Thomas Dodson, Eliz. Hayes, Sarah Cornwell, Ruth Dodson, Eilz. Dodson, and Betty Bennett

The next day after the church was constituted, twenty three members were received by

baptism and Broad Run under David Thomas leadership became a center of Evangelism.

Broad Run may well be considered a Mother of churches. Chappawamsic church in Stafford was consititued in 1766 by David Thomas and John Mark with fifty-five members from Broad Run.

Broad Run also had meeting houses for its arms which later became independent churches, Potomac (Hartwood) in Stafford in 1771, Brent Town in Fauquier Co. in 1773, and Occoquon in Prince William Co. in 1776, Little River in Loudoun Co. in 1768 constituted with fifteen members from Broad Run. About 1765 a number of members of Broad Run moved to Halifax County. In 1769 twenty of Broad Run were constituted by John Garrard and Nathaiel Saunders as Birch Creek (Mill Creek) now in Pennsylvania. [The list goes on and on...].

From Broad Run Church Minutes:

May 9, 1773 Thomas Shurley & Leannah Smith

June 11, 1773 John Shurley & Nicholas Ware

Aug 13, 1773 Mary and Eliz Shurley

June 12, 1774 Richard & Peggy Shurley
(dismissed to Culpeper)

The pastor of Broad Run was instrumental in establishing Mt. Pony Meeting House Baptist Church in Culpeper Co. at aprox same time as Richard Shurley dismissed to go to Culpeper.

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After reviewing all of these bits and pieces of information, I believe the Shurleys who left the Broad Run Baptist church may have been included in those who went out to start new churches from the Mother Church of Broad Run Baptist. My question: IS THE TURKEY CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH OF ABBEVILLE (boundry of Laurens Co.) SOUTH CAROLINA AN ARM OF THIS BROAD RUN BAPTIST CHURCH? IS THIS WHAT BROUGHT THE SHURLEYS FROM VA TO SC? We know the Shurleys of Turkey Creek church are the same ones from Prince William County Virginia. Have we discovered part of what brought them here? Think about it???

The Broad Run Baptist church is on Rt #15 #29 and #211, five miles from Warrenton, Virginia. Route #29 is today SHIRLEY AVE. coming from Warrenton...(from Marie Gaa). I really enjoyed visiting this area and want to return to dig alot more. I'm sure there is more to find. You just have to dig deeper.

I found there are alot of various books which will have to be read thru. You may only find a sentence about a Shirley who never showed up in the records of the area. So many of the records are incomplete because they have been lost or burned.

One item I found to be interesting is... A SARAH DIAL was listed in the business meeting of DETTINGEN PARISH in PR. WM. CO. on April 2, 1782. IS THIS THE 2nd WIFE OF RICHARD SHIRLEY OF ST MARY'S CO. MARYLAND? After Richard's death in 1737, she married second, John Dial.

St. Mary's Co. Md.

Richard Shurley m. Katherine MILES Wiseman ca. 1705. She was the daughter of, Francis and Katherine Miles.

Katherine Wiseman Shirley died after 1716 and Richard Shurley married Sarah_____.

REPORT ON MEETING IN WINCHESTER

On July 21, 1984, I was in Winchester, Va. (In the last issue of the NEWS, bottom of page, I said I would be there at Aikens Steak House for dinner if anyone in the area wanted to meet me there).

The Winchester meeting was a complete surprise. Would you believe about 100 people turned out? We had a great time visiting. I showed slides of my England trip. It was such a success. I want to thank Evelyn and Ed Shirley of Winchester for their part in getting the word out that we were coming. A SPECIAL THANK YOU to you who came. It was just great meeting so many NEW people. We met some others who we have met before. Some came from Md, Pa, Ohio, W.Va. and of course Va.

I visited with Evelyn Shirley. She took me to the churches and cemeteries in the area where their branch of Shirleys were. We had a great time. Copied lots of names and dates and took alot of pictures too! We'll have a feature on this branch in an upcoming issue of the NEWS.

THIS WAS NOT A SHIRLEY CONVENTION! I THOUGHT it would be sort of an informal evening just sitting around and chatting. We did do some of that too! But it is difficult to just sit around and chat with 100 people. I quickly put my thoughts together and rented a slide projector and screen. It went well I was told by those at the meeting.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO GO TO ENGLAND IN 1986 ???

The American branch of the SHIRLEY family have been invited to attend the 900 year CELEBRATION of continual ownership of Ettington Park, the original estate of the Shlrley family.

A mailing list for you who interested in updates on the trip has been initiated. The COST to be on this list is \$5.00 to cover the additional cost of printing and postage, etc.

Send to: Betty Shirley
10256 Glencoe Dr,
Cupertino, Ca. 95014

THE SHIRLEY NEWS

One Year subscription, (4 issues) \$15.00

Back issues, \$3.00 each.

STEMMAT SHIRLEIANNA booklet, (39 pages, and pedigree chart of Shirleys in England from the 1086 era...\$12.00

To join the SHIRLEY Association and receive 4 issues of the NEWS for one year, just send your SHIRLEY ancestors names (and their spouse) with county and state they lived and aprox. dates, and your check for \$15 to: Betty Shirley
10256 Glencoe Dr.
Cupertino, Ca. 95014

WISTON, SUSSEX CO., ENGLAND SHERLEYS

From: Ancestors of Guilford Solon Tingley

Sir Thomas Sherley, Knight (father-in-law of Lord Delaware West, first colonial governor of Virginia), died 1622-23. His son Sir Thomas, Knight sold Wiston and went to the Isle of Wight and died there poor. By his first wife, he had five children. By his second wife, married Dec. 2, 1617, Judith, widow of ___ Taylor and daughter of William Bennet, of London, he had eleven children, viz: John, Hugh, Thomas, Judith, Robert, Richard, Anne, Judith, Eliz., Bridget and Eliz.

This family being reduced to poverty, several of the children went to ULSTER CO. IRELAND.

SEE JULY 1984 NEWS page 6...Wiston House

Material sent by: Bernice Hook

SHURLEYS OF ISFIELD, SUSSEX CO ENGLANDJOHN SHURLEY, ESQ., OF ISFIELD

Isfield Church belonged to the Shurleys and was used as and was the families mausoleum. The chapel is still called SHURLEY CHAPEL.

The Shurley monuments on the south wall is that of John Shurley who died in 1527. The effigies have disappeared but an inscription remains stating that John was 'sutyme chefe clerke of the kechen to our souayn kyng henry ye viii'. John's third son, Edward, inherited owing to the death of his two elder brothers, and is the subject of the delightful brass over his tomb which is the east one in the south wall.

Edward's eldest son, Thomas, inherited and is the subject of the brass on the east wall. He died in 1579.

Thomas' son, John Shurley, married first Jane Shirley, sister-in-law of Lord Delaware West (first colonial governor of Virginia). John married second Dorothy Goring. He died in 1631.

The magnificent alabast r tomb is that of Sir John Shurley and his two wives. The nine childrens effeigies arranged along the fron of the tomb are the children born to Jane and John Shurley. All the figures of this tomb are delicately and attractively carved. Sir John is arranged in the semi-armour of the period. Lady Jane is on his right hand and has a close fitting cap, Lady Dorothy on his left and has a hood with long veil flowing down to her feet. Both have farthingales and ruffs. The daughters have stiff lace collars, puffed and slashed sleeves, ruffles, no neck ruff and hair in ringlets with a band. Of the children, Thomas, John, Cecelie and Hannah died young.

There is one other monument to a Shurley, a flat toombstone under the altar in the Chancel. It is of Sir George Shurley, brother of John above.

The inscription says " Here lyeth the body of the honerable Sir George Shurley, Knight, Lord Cheife Justice of the cheife pleases of Ireland and one of the Privy Councillors there under the late King James and King Charles for 28 years. He was born at Isfield, 1569, and died the fifteenth of October 1647".

John Shurley, Esq. died March 1, 1526. In his will he directs his body to be buried in the Church of Isfield. He appoints John Surley, his heir apparent to be his executor, and mentions his second son, William and Edward as his third son. Edward inherited as his his older brothers, John and William died during their fathers lifetime. Also mentioned in the will are Joan and Bridget, his daughters, unmarried. He appoints Roger More, "Sergeaunte of the Kyng's bakehouse, co-ex'or with John his Sonne; Sir Richard Broke, Knight, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Supervisor" and Thomas WELDON, "third Clerke of the Kyng's kechen," a legatee. He also mentions lands "at Prestend, co. Hereford; in the Marches of Wales, which were William WALKER'S his grand-father. and Roger Shurley's myn own father.

John Shurley, esq.'s son Edward was the father of Thomas who was the father of John Shurley who married Jane SHIRLEY. She was the daughter of SIR THOMAS SHIRLEY Wiston, Sussex Co. Jane was the sister of Lord Delaware's wife, Cecelia, and of the three famous Shirley brothers.

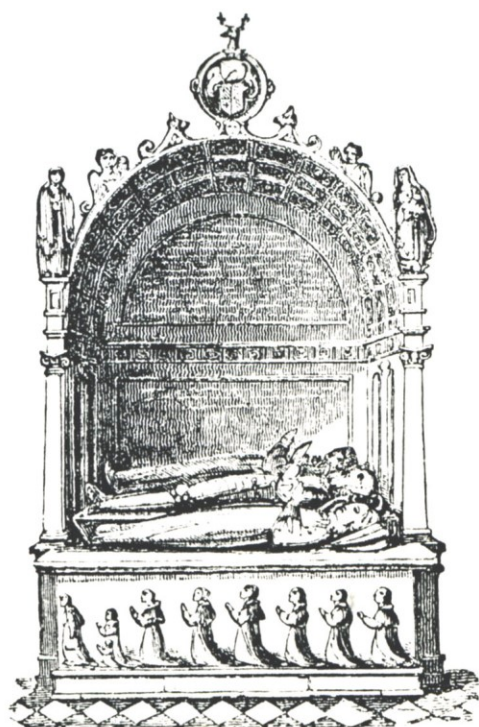
John Shurley, (husband of Jane Shirley), had a brother George who was born at Isfield in 1569. He was Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and one of the Privy Council there for Twenty-eight years, during the reigns of James and Charles I.

Sir John Shurley himself is stated to have been "of an ancient Sussex Family."

In an extract from the will of Rauff Sherley of Wiston...Ralph Sherley, gr. grandfather of Sir Thomas, father-in-law of Lord Delaware West...who died in 1509, he calls John Shurley, of Isfield, cousin.

Sir John Shurley was Clerk of the Royal Kitchen at the same time as this Ralph Sherley was body guard to Henry the Eighth.

Pictures sent by Margo Elmhurst



THE MONUMENT OF SIR JOHN SHURLEY.



THE CARTER FAMILY
of Virginia

JOHN CARTER, the emigrant was born 1613, Christ Church Parish, London England, died 1669 Christ Church Parish, Lancaster Co. Va. He married five times the fifth wife being ELIZABETH SHIRLEY, spinster of Gloucester Co. Va. They had a son, Charles, who would be a half brother to 'KING CARTER' (Robert Carter). King Carters' son John Carter, married Elizabeth Hill and they were given the SHIRLEY PLANTATION in Virginia.

Charles Carter was born after the death of his father. He inherited one third of his fathers estate. Charles Carter and his mother, Elizabeth SHIRLEY Carter, returned to England.

LANCASTER CO. VIRGINIA
deeds page 63

Indenture Oct 24, 1668 between John Carter, Jr. of one part and John Carter Esq., father of John Jr. of the second part and Elizabeth SHIRLEY, spinster of the county of Gloucester Co of the third part, whereas a marriage is to be solomonized between said John Carter, Esq., 25 acres of land being the uppermost part of a division of 560 acres of land which John Carter Esq., bought of George Marsh, since deceased and late sold unto to John Carter Jr.

Witness: Will Pitcher
Thomas Edmonds
recog. Feb. 15, 1668

Governor Alexander Spotswoods' daughter Ann Catherine Spotswood, married Col. Bernard Moore of King William Co. Va. Their daughter, Anne Butler Moore married Charles Carter of SHIRLEY and their daughter, Ann Hill Carter married "Light Horse Harry" Lee of Stratford, Va and they were the parents of General Robert E. Lee.

LANCASTER CO. VA.
Thomas Carter (1626-1700) in 1670 married Katherine DALE, daughter of Edward Dale. He thought very highly of his son-in-law Thomas Carter which is evident throughout the records. In 1670 Thomas Carter was made Deputy Clerk of Lancaster County at the request of Edward Dale. In 1674 Edward Dale gave

page 11
Thomas and Katharine 500 acres "on which they now live."

John Carter and his brother Thomas Carter emigrated to Virginia in 1635 on the Ship SAFETY. Thomas Carter is claimed to be the ancestor of Jimmy Carter.

John Carter traveled several times between England and Virginia. In 1637 he sailed from England on the ship ELIZABETH, was captured as a prize by Spanish fleet 250 leagues from Virginia, held in Cadiz, Spain and later returned to England in 1638.

It is impossible to write all the info I have found into the NEWS. I have noticed from the things I have been reading, a strange pattern. It seems the name of CARTER and SHIRLEY run parallel to each other. This is one of the reasons I have printed quite abit on this page about the Carters.

The Carters had land all around in Prince William Co. too! You would have to read about the histories of these areas to follow my thinking I'm sure. But I thought it quite a coincidence that where the Shirleys were, there the Carters are in the same vicinity. I wonder if they knew each other in England? The Carters did own alot of land. Maybe that is why it just seems like they run parallel.

GLOUCESTER CO. VA.

From Vestry Book of Petsworth Parish page 9...

1678-William Shirley gave one pound for cushions, communion table cloth and appurtenances.

HANOVER CO. VA.

From: Burned County Records by Woodson page 97...

1763-Ambrose Shurley 150 acres

KING WILLIAM COUNTY VA.

Ann Chandler of King William Co to Ann Mill of same, sale of negroes, Jan 27, 1800. Same to John Mill, a negroe girl.

Witness: AMBROSE SHIRLEY
John C. Courtney

Defiance Co. Ohio

*From: History of Defiance Co. Ohio
page 208. Article is written by
Nathan Shirley.*

I received a letter from Mrs. Lisk of Cinti. Ohio who says she had no personal interest in the surname of Shirley but will offer the following for our interest. She mentioned the above county history and then says:

My great great great grandfather married the widow of probably Amos Shirley. I do not know the given name of this man but his surname was Hammons. She had a son named Amos Shirley born Aug 5, 1813. My great great grandfather John H. Hammons (1821-1903) thus had a half brother, the above Amos Shirley whose widow later married an Almon Miller. Her name was Eliz. (Golliver) Shirley.

Now the real reason for my letter is there are two graves in a small cemetery in Monterey Township, Putnam Co Ohio. (Antioch cemetery). One is a Nathan Shirley 1854-1924 and the other John Shirley 1856--?. My father once referred to them as batchelors.

I trust this might be of some help.
\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

LANCASTER CO. PA. Drumore Twp. 1759 era!

Found in a book in Pa. library and failed to write which book.

The following persons living in the back settlements, fled from Indians and prob. crossed the Susquehanna River at Mc Calls Ferry. Arthur McConnell, Eliz. Wilson, Wm. Patterson, Wm. Ewing, Lowdywich Leard, THOMAS SHIRELY, John Martin and Robert McClung.

YOUR HELP IS DEPARATELY NEEDED !!!

*Do any of these people fit in your branch? Do you know or have information about these people? We are in the process of a grand push to try and help our members who are descendants of these people. They would like to be able to identify with the rest of you. Solving these mysteries will help those who go to England to better appreciate the trip. If we are successful in our outside investigation of the English Shirleys and the Early American Shirleys, the trip in 1986 will carry much more meaning for us.
WILL YOU REALLY HELP? WRITE ME IF YOU CAN!*

Daniel E. 1875 Mc Donald Co. Mo
Rev. James T. b. 1913 Ala
Ely w. b. 1820 Tenn m. Mary Emerson
Wm. E. b. 1875 Brown Co. Ohio
Dr. Charles Burchell Shirley 1847 Alexandria Virginia
Otis Monroe Shirley b. 1893 Okla Territory
(father Winchester Shirley m. Eliza Wilson
Melinda 1806 m.1st John Gardner Calloway Ky
m.2nd John Boyston Warren Co I
Elijah b. 1803 Ky
Jesse b. 1808 Tenn.
Wm. 1804 m. Nancy R. Adams Smith Co. Miss.
John Efferson Shirley 1862 Tenn
John Logan Shirley b 1865 Carroll Co. Mo.
William b ca 1788 d 1868 Mercer Co. Ky
James Mathew Shirley b 1899 Pa
Johnathon 1807 Tenn liv 1850 Oike Co Ark
John P.1827 Ala. m. Sarah Martin
Riley 1803 S.C. liv 1850 Campbell Co Ga.
Wm. 1818 SC. liv.1850 Clarke Co Ga.
Luander 1847 Ala. m. Rebecca Whisenhunt
lived 1900 Craighead Co. Ark.
John Anderson Shirley 1843 Tenn m.
Hannah Long (son of John Shirley and
Frances Meadows).
More another issue...Let's work on these now
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SHIRLEY CONVENTION

June 28, 29 & 30th 1985
in
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Start making your plans now to join us at the 5th Shirley Convention. The details will be included in the January issue of the NEWS. We are looking forward to being in Indianapolis. This is in an area where so many Shirleys came when they left Virginia and Kentucky. I have never been to Indiana and so I personally look forward to visting here.

You do not have to be a member of the Shirleys Association to attend. All Shirley descendants are welcome. Those of you living in Indiana and nearby states, please help us promote the convention by calling other Shirleys in your area. Thank you!