

Virginia Research: Four Hundred Years

Class 2: 18th-Century Records: Expansion and Independence

Kyle Hurst, khurst@nehgs.org

Virginia spent the 18th Century expanding its boundaries, and that pursuit of land led its settlers to battle. Even as more immigrant populations arrived in Virginia, Virginians were on the move pushing the frontier far beyond the Atlantic coast. They opposed the French, British, and Native tribes who blocked their access, resulting in Virginia's leadership during the French and Indian War, the American Revolutionary War, and in the formation of the new United States government.

To track Virginians on-the-move, search key 18th-Century records including those related to land, taxes, military service, probate, and more.

Where: Expansion

Virginia's 1609 charter encompassed huge swathes of territory, but only the easternmost edge (up to the tidewater fall line) had been settled by the end of that century. Throughout the 18th Century, Virginia's settlements grew and pushed into new geographic regions. By the time Virginia became a state, settlements had spread throughout the modern state boundaries and beyond.

18th Century Expansion within Virginia	
Regions:	Settlements:
Tidewater	Densely settled by 1732, mostly by gentry Africans became majority by 1755
Chesapeake Bay & Islands	Frontier was south of Norfolk by 1730s
Northern Neck	Separate grants began in 1690
Piedmont	Squatters in late 17th Century 1710s Germanna settlement Settlements reached Blue Ridge by 1727 25 counties developed 1728-1761 By Revolution mostly settled
Shenandoah Valley	1716 expedition by Gov. Alexander Spotswood and "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe" opened pathway 1720s Virginia's "backcountry" 1730s German and Scotch-Irish settlements By mid-century reached Roanoke
Southside	7 oldest counties formed 1702-1753 By mid-century had a stream of migration Remote until late 18th Century
Trans-Alleghany	First county formed in 1754 then more in 1770s



Challenge: Expanding scope

Expanding geography typically forces us to expand the scope of our research. Researching ancestors who moved into and/or through expansion regions may leave us with gaps in our timeline. We may even lose the trail of migratory ancestors.

Strategies for overcoming these issues:

1. Study migration routes/patterns
2. Check for changing jurisdictions and record-keeping practices
3. Search surrounding counties/areas
4. Research the ancestor's extended family, associates, and neighbors

View maps for different years to see how Virginia's territory expanded throughout the 18th Century. Some examples include:

- 1700 – “Virginia, Marylandia et Carolina in America septentrionali Britannorum industria exultæ,” at [Library of Congress](#)
- 1753 – Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson, “A Map of the Inhabited Part of Virginia containing the whole Province of Maryland, with Part of Pensilvania, New Jersey and North Carolina,” at [Library of Congress](#)
- 1755 – “A map of the British and French dominions in North America, with the roads, distances, limits, and extent of the settlements,” at [Library of Congress](#)
- 1756 – “America Septentrionalis a Domino d'Anville in Galliis edita nunc in Anglia. Coloniis in interiorem Virginiam deductis nec non Fluvii Ohio cursu aucta notisque geographicis et historicis illustrata,” at [Library of Congress](#)
- 1763 (line) – “Cantonment of His Majesty's forces in N. America according to the disposition now made & to be compleated as soon as practicable taken from the general distribution dated at New York 29th. March 1766,” at [Library of Congress](#)
- 1784 – Abel Buell, “A New and Correct Map of the United States of North America: Layd down from the Latest Observations and Best Authorities Agreeable to the Peace of 1783,” at [Library of Congress](#) or [New York Public Library](#)
- 1799 – “The State of Virginia form the best authorities. 1799,” Norman B. Leventhal Map & Education Center at the [Boston Public Library](#)
- For county formation, see [MapofUS.org](#)
- For migration routes, see [FamilySearch Wiki](#) or [Wilderness Road](#) website

Key Records: Land

Land records often prove to be the key to identifying family groups living in Virginia. Reasons to use Virginia land records include:

1. Puts the ancestor(s) in a certain place in time
2. May detail family relationships directly or via context clues
3. May expand circle of friends, neighbors, etc.
4. May shed light on ancestor's economic status, standing in community, and movements
5. Collections include other property transactions like selling, gifting, or freeing enslaved persons

Virginia-wide Resources

Virginia Land Records: From the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, the William and Mary College Quarterly, and Tyler's Quarterly (Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co., 1982); F225.V875 1982; Online at [Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com)

Nell Marion Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, 1623-1800*, vols. 1–3 (Richmond: Press of the Dietz Print Co., 1934, 1977-1979) and vols. 4–7 (Richmond: Virginia Genealogical Society, 1994–2005); F225.N842 1934

42-volume colonial patent book series at the Virginia Land Office; Originals at [Library of Virginia](https://www.libraryofvirginia.org)

Nell Marion Nugent, *Recorded Surveys (abt, 1763-1800 [actually 1786-1809]) Abstracted* (Richmond, Va.: State Land Office, 19[--]); Online at [FamilySearch.org](https://www.familysearch.org)

Virginia Land Office survey books:

- 9 books of surveys – originals online at [FamilySearch.org](https://www.familysearch.org)
- 4 books of Northern Neck surveys – originals online at [FamilySearch.org](https://www.familysearch.org) and [lva.virginia.gov](https://www.lva.virginia.gov)

Fairfax Harrison, *Virginia Land Grants: A Study of Conveyancing in Relation to Colonial Politics* (Richmond: The Old Dominion Press, 1925); VA 90 37; Online at [FamilySearch.org](https://www.familysearch.org); public domain

Daphne S. Gentry, comp., *Virginia Land Office Inventory*, 3rd ed. (Richmond, Va.: Archives Division, Virginia State Library, 1981); F221.V9 1981; online at [HathiTrust](https://www.hathiitrust.org)

Regional Resources

Gertrude E. Gray, comp., *Virginia Northern Neck Land Grants*, 4 vols. (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Pub. Co., Inc., 1987–1993); F232.N86 G72 1987; Online at [Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com)

Original grant books of the Northern Neck Land Proprietary, also known as the Fairfax Land Proprietary; Originals at Land Office archives, [Library of Virginia](https://www.libraryofvirginia.org)

Peggy S. Joyner, *Abstracts of Virginia's Northern Neck Warrants & Surveys*, 5 vols. (Portsmouth, Va.: P. Joyner, 1985–1995).

Peter Cline Kaylor, *Abstract of Land Grant Surveys, 1761-1791* (Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Pub. Co., 1984), for Rockingham and Augusta Counties; F232.R7 K39 1938

Joan Brookes-Smith, *Master Index, Virginia Surveys and Grants, 1774–1791*, 1st ed. (Frankfort, Ky.: Kentucky Historical Society, c1976); F450.B7; Online at [FamilySearch.org](https://www.familysearch.org)

Edgar B. Sims, *Sims Index to Land Grants in West Virginia* ([Springfield, Va.]: Genealogical Books in Print, 1993); F240.W47 1992; online at [FamilySearch.org](https://www.familysearch.org) or [Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com)

William H. Egle, ed., *Virginia Claims to Land in Western Pennsylvania: Published With an Account of the Donation Lands of Pennsylvania* (1896; reprint, Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing, 2001), reprint of Pennsylvania Archives series, Third Series, vol. 3; F225.W5 V57 1896

For county-level deeds, browse catalog by county (and current state) at [FamilySearch.org](https://www.familysearch.org)

Who: Peopling Virginia

Virginia had a highly stratified society based on race, class, and gender. The three major tiers of the hierarchy were further stratified based on specific criteria. In simplest terms and order:

1. Adult white males divided by class: gentry, middling farmers, landless poor
2. Adult white females divided by marital status: widowed, unmarried, married
3. Non-white persons divided by race and autonomy: free persons, Native persons, enslaved

Social stratification played a role in the immigration to and migration through Virginia. Those at the top speculated on new lands to sell while those without sought lands to own. The poor moved more often than the rich and sought areas away from the gentry, who generally fared better when they moved. To make profits, those at the top captured, imported, and/or moved unpaid laborers to work the land.

Immigration to Virginia	
Arrivals:	Settled heavily within:
English	Tidewater & beyond
British borderers	Shenandoah Valley & Southside
Scotch-Irish	Shenandoah Valley & Southside
Scottish	Chesapeake Islands
German/Swiss	Piedmont (Spotsylvania County) & Shenandoah Valley
French Huguenot	Piedmont (Powhatan County)
African – especially Ibo (involuntary)	Tidewater & Piedmont

One factor opening Virginia to a greater diversity of Europeans was the religious tolerance that began with the English Revolution of 1688. Though the Anglican church still dominated, other Protestants – including Quakers, Presbyterians, Reformed, Separate Baptists, and German Lutherans – began congregating in Virginia’s regions. The arrival of the Scotch-Irish and German immigrants in the 1730s and the Great Awakening in the 1740s brought increasingly dissident sentiment. Finally, Virginia passed its Declaration of Rights in 1776 and Statute for Establishing Religious Freedom in 1786, which disestablished the Anglican church and brought religious liberty (not just toleration).

Continually seeking better circumstances, many left the modern boundaries of Virginia. As with everything else, Virginia’s regionality influenced the destinations of these migrants. This had to do with the accessibility to major migration routes and the kinship network that resulted in chain migration.

Migration beyond Virginia	
Departure Regions:	Settled heavily within:
Northern Neck	West Virginia
Piedmont	Georgia (Wilkes County)
Southside & Shenandoah Valley	Carolina backcountry
Shenandoah Valley	East Tennessee
Southside	Middle Tennessee (Cumberland Basin)
Piedmont & Shenandoah Valley	Kentucky
Northern Neck	Ohio country



Challenge: Tracing those with fewer legal rights

Many of the record sets we use to conduct genealogical research were created to document legal transactions. During the 18th century, Virginia based its laws on social stratification that only considered adult white males as citizens. Left with few legal rights, women and enslaved persons appear in records less frequently and in ways that indexes typically neglect.

Strategies for overcoming these issues:

1. Follow white males associated with them
2. Search newspapers
 - a. For:
 - advertisements for work
 - separation/desertion notices
 - runaway notices
 - b. Access the *Virginia Gazette*, the only Virginian paper running 1736-1774:
 - Digital, browsable images at [Colonial Williamsburg](#)
 - Explore advertisements, at [Geography of Slavery project](#)
 - Subscription databases (like GenealogyBank) allow searching
 - *Virginia Chronicle*, by [Library of Virginia](#) has newspapers starting in 1787
3. Search non-legal records like:
 - a. church records
 - like *U.S., Quaker Meeting Records, 1681-1935*, at [Ancestry.com](#)
 - search for extant records in catalogs for [Library of Virginia](#) and [FamilySearch](#)
 - b. personal letters and diaries written by women
 - Search [ArchiveGrid](#) to identify repositories with relevant collections
 - c. population-based collections
 - *Virginia Slaves Freed After 1782*, at [FreeAfricanAmericans.com](#)
 - *Virginia Untold: the African American Narrative*, by [Library of Virginia](#)
 - *People of the Atlantic Slave Trade*, at [SlaveVoyages.org](#)
 - Peter Wilson Coldham, *The Complete Book of Emigrants in Bondage, 1614-1775* (Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co., 1988).
 - Richard Hayes Phillips, *Without Indentures: Index to White Slave Children in Colonial Court Records [Maryland and Virginia]* (Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co., 2013).
 - Richard Hayes Phillips, *White Slave Children of Colonial Maryland and Virginia: Birth and Shipping Records* (Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co., 2015).

Key Records: Tax

In Virginia, especially in counties in which more-popular records sets have been destroyed, tax records often prove necessary to drawing conclusions (or at least educated guesses) about the ancestors' actions and residences at certain times.

Reasons to use Virginia tax records:

1. Puts the ancestor(s) in a certain place in time
2. May shed light on ancestor's economic status, standing in community, and movements
3. Typically tallies number of enslaved in each household and often divides by ages
4. Substitutes for: census, land, probate
5. Alphabetical and indexed listings allow for quicker research and comparison

Resources

Annie Laurie Wright Smith, comp., *The Quit Rents of Virginia . . . 1704* (1957; reprint, Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980); F225.S63 1957; online at [Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com)

T.L.C. Genealogy, *Virginia in 1720: A Reconstructed Census* (Miami Beach, Fla : TLC Genealogy, c1998).

T.L.C. Genealogy, *Virginia in 1740: A Reconstructed Census* (Miami Beach, Fla : TLC Genealogy, c1992).

T.L.C. Genealogy, *Virginia in 1760: A Reconstructed Census* (Miami Beach, Fla : TLC Genealogy, c1996).

Robert F. Woodson and Isobel B. Woodson, comp., *Virginia Tithables from Burned Record Counties* (Easley, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1982); F225.W6 1970

Counties covered:

- Buckingham= 1773-1774
- Gloucester= 1770-1771, 1774-1775
- Hanover= 1763, 1770
- James City= 1768-1769
- Stafford= 1768, 1773

Augusta B. Fothergill, *Virginia Tax Payers, 1782-87: Other Than Those Published by the United States Census Bureau* (1940; reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co., 1999); F225.F67 1940; Online at [FamilySearch.org](https://www.familysearch.org)

Netti Schreiner-Yantis, *The 1787 Census of Virginia: An Accounting of the Name of Every White Male Tithable over 21 Years etc.*, 3 vols. (Springfield, Va.: Genealogical Books in Print, 1987); F225.Y36 1987

U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: Records of the State Enumerations, 1782-1785, Virginia* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1908); F230.U6 1979; Online at [FamilySearch.org](https://www.familysearch.org); public domain

Virginia Personal Property Tax Lists, most counties, about 1782-1820, at [FreeAfricanAmericans.com](https://www.freeafricanamericans.com)

Virginia Tax Records: From the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, the William and Mary College Quarterly, and Tyler's Quarterly (Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co., 1983); F225.V887 1983; Online at [Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com)

For county-level tax lists, browse catalog by county (and current state) at [FamilySearch.org](https://www.familysearch.org)

What: Independence

During the 18th Century, Virginia (and especially Virginian George Washington) essentially began and ended two wars – the French and Indian War and the American Revolutionary War – that determined the fate of North America. The elites who governed there led the movement towards independence from England and drafted some of the core documents to govern the new state and nation.

French and Indian War

Virginia's claim to the Ohio country in 1754 sparked a conflict with the French who had also explored the area. Nearly all local tribes, wary of encroaching white settlements, sided with the French.

Colonial Virginians gained confidence from their victory, but they deeply resented the subsequent Proclamation Line of 1763 beyond which the British barred white settlement in the "Indian Reserve" west of the Appalachian Mountains.

American Revolutionary War

To cover the cost of the war, the British imposed taxes (and other impositions) upon the American colonies and British merchants called in debts owed by Virginians. In opposition to British Parliament meddling in the affairs of its House of Burgesses in this way, in 1764 Patrick Henry pushed through the Virginia Resolves taking a stand against taxation without representation. Other colonies followed their example, protesting until the Acts were repealed.

In Virginia, Patrick Henry rallied the troops in 1775, calling for a provincial militia over which he was named commander. The British had success with offering freedom to adult males enslaved in Virginia in return for military service, so Virginia reluctantly allowed free blacks to enlist. With the approval, on 29 July 1776, of Virginia's constitution and Declaration of Rights, Henry became the commonwealth's first governor and Jefferson the second.

Virginians took lead roles in the Continental Congresses. Peyton Randolph was its first president. Richard Henry Lee brought the resolution for independence, and Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.

The war ended at Yorktown, Virginia with George Washington as Commander in Chief accepting the British surrender.

Federal Government

Virginia did not care for the "western land clause" of the Articles of Confederation, feeling that the national government should not determine its boundaries. Though Lee helped change this clause, (as a compromise for ratification) Virginia willingly ceded its claim to the Ohio country (but for the Virginia Military District promised as bounty land to its veterans).

James Madison's Virginia Plan became the framework of the U.S. Constitution, and he authored the U.S. Bill of Rights based on Virginia's Declaration of Rights. His participation in *The Federalist Papers* helped with ratification.

The presidency began with a Virginia Dynasty making up four of the first five presidents – Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. Even during the missing term, Jefferson served as Vice President.

Challenge: Record accessibility

Fortunately, a variety of 18th-century record sets are readily available to research, but inevitably challenges arise when records were not kept until later, are no longer extant, or are not accessible online. Understanding which record sets have been lost and who keeps the still-extant records will aid our continued research efforts.

Strategies for overcoming these issues:

1. Search substitutes with similar data
 - a. like tax records in place of census or land records
 - b. like land records in place of probate records
 - c. like baptisms and burials in place of birth and death records
2. Obtain records directly from Virginian repositories
 - a. [Library of Virginia](#)
 - b. [Virginia Historical Society](#)
 - c. regional/county/local archives, libraries, courthouses, etc.
3. Cluster research

County	Est.	Catastrophic Record Loss
Buckingham	1761	Fire 1869
Caroline	1728	Troops 1864
Dinwiddie	1752	Troops 1865
Fairfax	1742	Civil War
Hanover	1720	Fire 1865
King William	1701	Fire 1885
Mathews	1790	Fire 1865
Nottoway	1788	Troops 1865
Prince George	1702	Troops 1782, 1864
Prince William	1730	Troops 1863

“Research Notes Number 30: Lost Records Localities,” by [Library of Virginia](#).

County	Est.	Considerable Record Loss
Albemarle	1744	Troops 1748-1781
		Pre-1830 chancery, pre-1854 judgements water damage
Botetourt	1769	
Brunswick	1720	Pre-1781 loose records missing
Culpeper	1749	Pre-1840 loose records etc. by troops
King George	1720	Pre-1830 loose records missing
Lee	1792	Troops 1863
Mecklenburg	1764	Pre-1783 loose records missing
Richmond	1742	Fire 1865
Rockingham	1778	Fire 1787; Fire damage 1864
Russell	1786	Fire 1872
Spotsylvania	1720	Pre-1839 loose papers missing

Key Records: Military

When researching during this half century of conflict, using military records can help trace mobile ancestors and piece together family groups.

Reasons to use Virginia military records include:

1. Provides service details
2. May state or provide clues as to veteran's death date/range and location
3. Often includes age and/or birth information
4. May mention family members
5. May expand circle of friends, neighbors, etc.

Virginia Resources

William Armstrong Crozier, *Virginia Colonial Militia 1631-1776* (N.Y.: The Genealogical Association, 1905); Online at [Hathitrust](#) or [Ancestry.com](#)

Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck, *Virginia's Colonial Soldiers* (Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co., 1988); Online at [Ancestry.com](#)

H.J. Eckenrode, *Virginia State Library: List of the Colonial Soldiers of Virginia* (1917; reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co., 1966); Online at [HathiTrust](#)

Old military and importation warrants, vols. 1, 2, & 3. Index, land bounty books, French & Indian War, at [FamilySearch.org](#)

Dunmore's War Payroll and Service Claims, partially digitized at [Library of Virginia](#), for the 1774 expedition involving Augusta, Bedford, Botetourt, Culpeper, and Fincastle Counties

Revolutionary War Virginia State Pensions, digitized at [Library of Virginia](#)

United States Revolutionary War, Virginia Pension Application Files, 1830-1875, digitized at [FamilySearch.org](#), consisting of the half-pay records kept by the National Archives, M910, RG 15.

Revolutionary War Bounty Land Claims, digitized at [Library of Virginia](#)

Revolutionary War rejected claims and index of soldiers from Virginia, 1811-1851, digitized at [FamilySearch.org](#)

Revolutionary War Public Service Claims Index, at [Library of Virginia](#)

Janice L. Abercrombie and Richard L. Slatten, *Virginia Revolutionary Publick Claims*, 3 vols. (Athens: Iberian Printing Co., 1992).

Revolutionary War public service claims, commissioners [sic.] books, 1783 (Virginia), at [FamilySearch.org](#)

Samuel M. Wilson, *Catalogue of Revolutionary Soldiers and Sailors of the Commonwealth of Virginia to whom Land Bounty Warrants were Granted* (Baltimore: Southern Book Co., 1953); Online at [HathiTrust.org](#)

William Lindsay Hopkins, *Virginia Revolutionary War Land Grant Claims, 1783-1850 (rejected)* (c1988).

H.J. Eckenrode, *Virginia State Library: List of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia* (Richmond: Davis Bottom, 1913); Online at [Internet Archive](#)

Louis Alexander Burgess, *Virginia Soldiers of 1776* (Richmond: Richmond Press, 1927); Online at [Ancestry.com](#)

Luther P. Jackson, *Virginia Negro Soldiers and Seamen in the Revolutionary War* (Norfolk: Guide Quality Press, 1944); Online at [HathiTrust](#)

Patriots of Color, at [Archives.com](#), which “includes details about 700+ black Virginians in the Revolutionary War.”

Black Loyalist, at [blackloyalist.info](#), which “includes biographical information about approximately 1,000 black loyalists from the Norfolk, Virginia area.”

Graham Russell Hodges, ed., *The Black Loyalist Directory* (N.Y.: Garland Publishing, 1996).

Virginia Military Dead, index database at [Library of Virginia](#)

Federal Resources

For guide, see “Military Records: The American Revolution,” at the [National Archives](#).

Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, M804, RG 15:

- [National Archives](#), partially digitized
- [FamilySearch.org](#)
- [Fold3.com](#)
- [Ancestry.com](#)

Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, M804, RG 15:

- [National Archives](#), partially digitized
- [FamilySearch.org](#)
- [Fold3.com](#)
- [Ancestry.com](#)

Compiled Military Service Record (CMSR):

- [National Archives](#), partially digitized
- [FamilySearch.org](#)
- [Fold3.com](#)
- [Ancestry.com](#)



Additional Resources

Emily J. Salmon and Edward D.C. Campbell, Jr., eds., *The Hornbook of Virginia History: A Ready-Reference Guide to the Old Dominion's People, Places, and Past*, 4th ed. (Richmond: The Library of Virginia, 1994); F226 H8 1994

Ronald L. Heinemann, John G. Kolp, Anthony S. Parent Jr., and William G. Shade, *Old Dominion, New Commonwealth: A History of Virginia, 1607-2007* (Charlottesville: Univ. of Virginia Press, 2007); F226 O53 2007

Suzanne Lebsack, *Virginia Women, 1600-1945: "A Share of Honour"* (Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1987); HQ1438.V5 L43 1987

David Hackett Fischer and James C. Kelly, *Bound Away: Virginia and the Westward Movement* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 2000); F229.F534 2000

Morgan P. Robinson, *Virginia Counties: Those Resulting from Virginia Legislation* (Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co., 1992), reprint of *Bulletin of the Virginia State Library*, 9, nos. 1-3 (Jan.-July 1916); F226.R62 1916

Eric G. Grundset, *Virginia in the American Revolution: A Source Guide for Genealogists and Historians* (Washington, D.C.: National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, 2015); E263.V8 G85 2015

Probate

For county-level probate records:

- *Virginia, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1652-1900*, at [Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com)
- *West Virginia, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1724-1985*, at [Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com)
- Browse catalog by county (and current state) at [FamilySearch.org](https://www.familysearch.org)
- *Wills and Estate Records Index*, by [Library of Virginia](https://www.libraryofvirginia.org), covering 1633-1800 for 51 counties/cities

Clayton Torrence, *Virginia Wills and Administrations, 1632-1800: an index of wills recorded in local courts of Virginia, 1632-1800, and of administrations on estates shown by inventories of the estates of intestates recorded in will (and other) books of local courts, 1632-1800* (1930; reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1985); Online at [FamilySearch.org](https://www.familysearch.org)

William Montgomery Clemens, *Virginia Wills before 1799: a complete abstract register of all names mentioned in over six hundred recorded wills . . . copied from the court house records of Amherst, Bedford, Campbell, Loudoun, Prince William, and Rockbridge Counties* (Pompton Lakes, N.J.: Biblio Co., 1924); Online at [Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com)

Judith McGhan, *Virginia Will Records: From the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, the William and Mary College Quarterly, and Tyler's Quarterly* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1993); Online at [Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com)

William Lindsay Hopkins, *Some Wills from the Burned Counties of Virginia and Other Wills Not Listed in Virginia Wills and Administrations, 1632-1800* (Richmond: Williams Hopkins, 1987); F225.H67 1987

Chancery Records Index, at [Virginia Memory](https://www.virginiamemory.org), by the Library of Virginia