

ACCOMACK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

ANCESTORS

of

JUSTIS B. TAYLOR

Commissioned by
Ms. Gladys E. Carson
Jacksonville, Florida

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Certified Genealogist #237

John Taylor of Long Love Branch or Middle Church

On 1 December 1705, John Drummond and wife Patience assigned to John Taylor of Northampton County, planter, 300 acres of land in Accomack County. The deed of assignment does not give the location of the 300 acres or the boundries, nor does it give the price or reason for the assignment (Wills & Etc 1692-1715, part 2, p. 171). The land was located on both sides of Long Love Branch, in recent years called Poorhouse Branch, a branch of Parkers Creek that crosses U.S. 13 just north of the present Parksley crossroad (Whitelaw, Ralph T., Virginia's Eastern Shore, p. 1128). An Anglican Church was built on the land circa 1720, called the Middle Church, and John Taylor, his sons and grandsons who remained on this land, often had Middle Church after their names in Accomack County records, to distinguish them from other Taylors in the county. William Taylor, John Taylor's son, deeded one acre to his son, Richard Taylor, on 30 September 1772, "on which the Church formerly called the midle Church did stand" (Deeds 1770-1777, p. 138). This church stood somewhere near the present Zion Baptist Church.

John Taylor wrote his will on 3 February 1721 and it was recorded on 4 April 1721 (Wills, Deeds & c 1715-1729, part 1, p. 322). He left 100 acres to each of three sons. His unknown wife had apparently predeceased him, as she was not named in his will.

The children of John Taylor, as named in his will, were:

1. Robert Taylor, born circa 1698.
2. William Taylor, born circa 1700. See next section.
3. Joseph Taylor, born circa 1705.
4. Mary Taylor.

William Taylor of Jobs Island

William Taylor, the second son of John Taylor of Long Love Branch, was born circa 1700. He would have married circa 1723. He inherited 100 acres of land from his father in 1721.

On 29 April 1738, William Taylor bought 100 acres of land and marsh "upon a certain Island at the mouth of Guilford River or Creek" from John Hickman, planter, for 63 pounds (Deeds 1737-1746, p. 29). He bought an additional 50 acres of Jobs Island from Richard Greenalds on 29 August 1748 for 25 pounds (Deeds 1746-1757, p. 165).

On 25 August 1746, William Taylor and wife Ann gave to son Stephen Taylor, 50 acres "on the south side of Long Love Branch near the middle Church" (Deeds 1737-1746, p. 513). On 5 December 1746, William Taylor and wife Ann sold his other inherited 50 acres at Love Long Branch to Thomas Lilliston for 30 pounds (p. 526). On 23 November 1771, William Taylor sold/gave to his son Charles, 50 acres for 5 pounds, land and marsh he had purchased of Richard Grinnalds (Deeds 1770-1777, p. 73). William's wife Ann was apparently deceased by 1771, as she did not cosign this deed. William Taylor deeded one acre to his son, Richard Taylor, on 30 September 1772 for 10 pounds, "on which the Church formerly called the middle Church did stand" (Deeds 1770-1777, p. 138).

William Taylor wrote his will on 23 March 1772 and it was recorded on 27 September 1774 (Wills 1772-1777, p. 235). He divided his remaining 100 acres on Jobs Island between sons Southy and Richard, each receiving 50 acres. He directed that his "moveable estate" (personal property) be divided "among all my children". He made his sons Charles, Southy and Richard executors. No division of his personal property has been found.

The children of William Taylor and wife Ann were:

1. Stephen Taylor, born circa 1725. As has been stated, Stephen was given

50 acres at Love Long Branch by his father in 1746, land on which the Poor House was built circa 1800. Stephen Taylor and wife Rose sold this land to Robert Tankard on 26 January 1758 for 26 pounds 6 shillings (Deeds 1757-1770, p. 28).

2. Charles Taylor, born circa 1730. See next section.

3. Southy Taylor, born circa 1732. Southy inherited 50 acres on Jobs Island in 1774. He and his wife Levenia sold his land on 26 August 1777 to John Kilman for 65 pounds (Deeds 1770-1777, p. 447). The tract was here described as land on Guilford Creek, bound by John Young's line to Island Creek and down Island Creek to Guilford Creek. Southy Taylor was deceased by 1800, for the census of that year gives "Levinar Taylor, Capt. Stran" as head of a household. She was over 45 years of age and had a son in her household 16 to 25 years old.

4. Richard Taylor, born circa 1735. Richard Taylor and wife Rachel sold his inherited 50 acres to Joseph Riggs on 4 January 1775 (Deeds 1770-1777, p. 395). The land was described here as bordered on the north by "Broadwater" (Chesapeake Bay), east by Southy Taylor, south by John Young and George Young, and west by Charles Taylor. On 14 February 1777, Joshua Riggs and wife Leah, of Worcester County, Maryland, sold the same land "known by Name of Jobs Island" back to Richard Taylor (Deeds 1777-1783, p. 7). On 26 May 1789, Richard Taylor and wife Athelia sold 50 acres "being all said Taylor owns on Jobs Island" to Thomas Custis (Deeds 1788-1793, p. 191). At the same time, Richard Taylor bought 96 acres from Thomas Custis for 65 pounds and the 50 acres on Jobs Island (p. 190). Richard Taylor and wife Athelia sold 50 acres of his new land to Crippen Taylor (no relation given) on 4 March 1790, for 50 pounds (Deeds 1788-1793, p. 367). On 29 September 1797, Richard Taylor, Jun^r and Atheliah, "his step-mother", sold the remaining 46 acres to Crippem Taylor for 150 Pounds (Deeds 1797-1800, p. 146). Richard, Sen^r was apparently deceased by late 1797. On 27 March 1799, Crippen Taylor deeded $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of this land to the Trustees of Guilford Methodist Episcopal

Church for a building (W.D. District Court 1789-1799, p. 374).

5. William Taylor, Jun^r ? He was not named in his father's will but was a witness to it.

6. James Taylor ? A James Taylor "of Islands" died testate in 1814, leaving "moveable property" to "two bastard children begotton of Comfort Simpson" and if they should die, half to Comfort Simpson and the other half to Polly Taylor and James Taylor, children of Charles Taylor (Wills 1812-1814, p. 499).

7. John Taylor ? On 25 January 1762, Richard Hindman and Hannah his wife leased $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres on Guilford Creek to John Taylor, merchant, for 20 years (Deeds 1757-1770, p. 166). Five shillings were to be paid in rent each year on the 1st day of January and John was to build a wooden "Dwelling House with one brick chimney, said house to be 16 feet broad and 26 feet long & also a good framed Wooden Kitchen 16 feet Square with a Brick Chimney".

Charles Taylor of Jobs Island

Charles Taylor, son of William Taylor, was born circa 1730. He would have married circa 1755. On 23 November 1771, William Taylor deeded to Charles Taylor, "son of said William", for 5 pounds, "land and marsh purchased of Richard Grinnalds, 50 acres (Deeds 1770-1777, p. 73). This was the 50 acres on Jobs Island William Taylor had purchased in 1748. Apparently Charles Taylor had been living on this land long before 1771 and raised his family there.

Charles Taylor wrote his will on 5 March 1779 and it was recorded on 28 April 1779 (Wills 1777-1780, p. 338). He left his land to his wife Elizabeth until his son Charles "comes to lawful age, & then to my said son Charles".^{*} He named his children, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Rebecca, Charles, Leah, and William Taylor, as residuary legatees. He made his wife and John Kilmon executors.^{*} The children of Charles Taylor were:

1. John Taylor, born circa 1758. John Taylor was called Charles Taylor's heir at law when his will was recorded, therefore he was Charles Taylor's oldest son. See next section.
2. Elizabeth Taylor.
3. Mary Taylor, called Nancy Taylor in the distribution of her father's estate.
4. Rebecca Taylor.
5. Charles Taylor, born circa 1770, died testate 1829 (Wills 1828-1846, p. 32), married (1) 18 March 1793, Tabitha Miles (MLB 1774-1806, p. 29), (2) 4 June 1806, Tabitha Parks (same page). Most of the Taylors living in Guilford today are descendants of this Charles Taylor.
6. Leah Taylor.
7. William Taylor, born circa 1775, died testate 1810 (Wills 1809-1812, p. 120), married 30 June 1800, Tabitha Killman (MLB 1774-1806, p. 30).

John Taylor

John Taylor, eldest son of Charles Taylor, was born circa 1758. He received 26 pounds as his portion of his father's personal estate, when his father's settlement was returned on 26 August 1783 (Wills 1780-1784, p. 385). John Taylor would have married circa 1780. While no one record gives absolute proof, together they indicate his wife was Beersheba Bundick, daughter of Justis Bundick. The latter had died testate in early 1769, naming three daughters as Rachel Sandrews, Susannah Bundick and Beershaba Bundick (Wills 1767-1772, p. 252). Justis Bundick owned 100 acres between Hopeton and Guilford, land that was sold in 1769 to Jacob Mason (Whitelaw, p. 1116).

On 28 September 1794, John Taylor and Bashabey his wife deeded 29 acres near Guilford Creek to Charles Taylor for 15 pounds "being part of tract of Richard Sandrews" (Deeds 1793-1797, p. 189). No record of John Taylor buying this land has been found, indicating his wife inherited it through her sister, Rachel Sandrews.

John Taylor was deceased by 1800, for the census of that year list "Barsheba Taylor, John" as 26 to 45 years of age, with one male in her household aged 10 to 16 years. No record of John Taylor's death has been found.

Since neither John Taylor, nor his wife, left a will, their children must be determined from other records. These indicate they had at least two sons and possibly three:

1. James Taylor, Shoemaker, born circa 1783. He named a daughter Beershaba and a son Justis B. (Bundick) Taylor. See next section.

2. Southy Taylor, born circa 1785, in his mother's household in 1800 at 15 years. Southy Taylor married Catherine Justice in 1807 (MLB 1806-1832, p. 127). Southy Taylor had died intestate by 26 July 1824, when James Taylor was named to administer his estate (Orders 1822-1824, p. 471). A chancery suit was brought

on 11 December 1824 for Patsy Taylor, Margaret Taylor, Shephard Taylor and John Taylor, by James Taylor, Shoemaker, "their next of kin", against Elizabeth Taylor, Esther Taylor, and Catherine Taylor, children and widow of Southy Taylor, for the sale of 6 acres Southy owned on Back Creek (Complete Records 1826-1839, p. 40).

3. John Taylor? A John Taylor had died intestate by 29 April 1823, when his estate was administered to James Taylor (S.M.) (Orders 1822-1824, p. 192). This could have been an unmarried brother of James Taylor, Shoemaker, or he could have been settling his father's estate after the death of his mother.

James Taylor, Shoemaker

James Taylor was born circa 1785. The 1810 census gives his age as 16 to 26 years. He had married, by a marriage bond of 1 June 1804, Tabitha Bundick, daughter of George Bundick, deceased (MLB 1774-1806, p. 29). James Taylor, S.M., had one son under 10 years in his household in 1810. In 1820, James Taylor, S. M., was 26 to 45 years of age. His older son was 10 to 16 years and he had a younger son, under 10 years. He then had two daughters of the approximate same age as his sons, and his wife was also 26 to 45 years old.

Tabitha Bundick Taylor was one of four children of George Bundick and his wife Tabitha, who inherited land as grandchildren of Richard Bundick, who died intestate in 1805 (Land Causes 1773-1805, p. 317). Between 1807 and 1821, James Taylor, Shoemaker, and wife Tabitha sold several small tracts of Bundick land and, on 23 October 1819, James Taylor "Shoe Maker" bought 100 acres, "land of Tabitha Buncick, deceased, widow of George", for \$82, from his wife's brother, William Bundick of George and her two sisters, Betsy Satchell and Sally Bundick, land bordered north by Ephraim Wessells, east by Parker Barnes, south by Parker Barnes and George Dix, and west by a cross roads and land of William Bundick, Fanny Simpson and Edmund Parks (Deeds 1818-1819, p. 424). This land was located east and northeast of today's town of Parksley (Surveyors Record #3, p. 115 and Whitelaw, p. 1120).

James Taylor, Shoemaker, wrote his will on 11 January 1839 and it was recorded 17 days later (Wills 1828-1846, p. 291). He left his land to son Justis B. Taylor for two years and then it was to go to his daughters, Beersheba Mears and Nancy Coston. His widow, Tabitha Taylor, wrote her will on 14 November 1840 and it was recorded on 27 March 1843 (Wills 1828-1846, p. 477). She left the land "where he now lives" to son Justis B. Taylor and named daughter Basheby (Beershaba) Mears and granddaughter Tabitha Coston.

The children of James Taylor, Shoemaker, and his wife, Tabitha Bundick Taylor, were:

1. Justis B. Taylor, born 3 January 1805, died 15 April 1877 (tombstone).

See next section.

2. Nancy Taylor, born circa 1808 (1820 census), married 14 June 1834, William H. Coston (MLB 1832-1841, p. 8).

3. _____ Taylor, a son born circa 1812 (1820 census), died underage.

4. Beersheba Taylor, born circa 1815 (1820 census), married 31 March 1836, Abel B. Mears (MLB 1832-1841, p. 22).

Justis B. Taylor

Justis B. Taylor, the only surviving son of James Taylor, Shoemaker, and his wife, Tabitha Bundick Taylor, was born on 3 January 1805 and died on 15 April 1877. These dates are taken from his tombstone on the Jackson Wessells farm, northeast of Parksley.

Justis B. Taylor, "son of James", married Eliza Bull, daughter of Daniel", by a marriage bond of 24 December 1827 (MLB 1806-1832, p. 125). Daniel Bull, at 73 years, gave a deposition on 1 August 1832, saying he served during the Revolutionary War, in Capt. Garrett's company of the Militia (Orders 1829-1832, p. 554). On 28 October 1852, it was ordered that "it appears to the Court by satisfactory evidence that Daniel Bull was a pensioner of the United States at the rate of \$80 per year, and that he resided in the County of Accomack, State of Virginia, and that he died in the said County and State on or about the month of April Eighteen Hundred and thirty five, and that he left one child whose name is Eliza Taylor, formerly Eliza Bull" (Orders 1848-1851, p. 412). These records qualify the descendants of Justis B. Taylor and his wife to join such national organizations as the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution and Children of the American Revolution.

The 1850 census for Accomack County, Accomack Parish, shows Justis B. Taylor, a farmer of 44 years of age, head of household #673. His family included his wife Eliza at 44, son John T. at 20 years, daughter Elizabeth of 16 years, daughter Nancy at 13, son Crippen of 11 years, Emily S. at 5, and Virginia of 3 years. By 1860, Justis B. Taylor had lost his wife, for he was listed in the census of that year as 55 years old and had only two daughters living with him, Elizabeth at 24 (26?) and Emily at 16 years of age.

Justis B. Taylor wrote his will on 2 March 1877 and it was recorded on 28 May 1877 (Wills 1846-1882, p. 567). He left daughter Elizabeth B. Morris \$100

and "half the plantation where I now dwell". He gave son John T. Taylor \$10. Daughter Nancy J. Taylor, "wife of Charles Taylor of C", was left \$50 and the other half of his plantation. He gave daughter Emily S. Kelly two lots and made his friend David B. Wessells his executor.

The children of Justis B. Taylor and his wife, Eliza Bull Taylor, were:

1. John T. Taylor, born circa 1830 (1850 census). In 1860, a John T. Taylor was head of a household which included wife Susan and daughter Elizabeth W. at 8 years. No local record has been found for John T. Taylor's marriage.

2. Elizabeth B. Taylor, born circa 1834 (1850 census). Elizabeth Taylor married William Morris of York County, Virginia, son of Edward and Elizabeth Morris, on 5 July 1862 (Mar. Reg. #3, p. 13). Elizabeth B. Morris, born 4 June 1834, died 20 September 1903, is buried without her husband in Parksley Cemetery* (Graven Stones, p. 165)

3. Nancy J. Taylor, born circa 1837 (1850 census). Nancy Taylor, "daughter of Justis B. Taylor", married Revel Dix by a bond of 31 December 1855 (MLB 1853-1858, p. 3). Nancy Dix, 37, widow, married Charles Taylor, 53, a widower, on 9 December 1874 (Mar. Reg. #3, p. 41). This record gives her father as Justis B. Taylor. Her second husband was an oysterman, the son of Charles and Margaret Taylor. Nancy J. Taylor died 23 February 1922 at 86 years 8 months 22 days, according to her tombstone in Parksley Cemetery (Graven Stones, p. 250). Neither of her husbands are buried with her.

4. Crippen Taylor, born circa 1839 (1850 census). He has not been found in the 1860 census and, since he was not named in his father's will, he apparently died before 1877.

5. Emily S. Taylor, born circa 1845 (1850 census). Emma Taylor, 18, "daughter of Justis B. and Eliz.", married John T. Nelson, 29, widower, on 2 January 1862 (Mar. Reg. #3, p. 13). Emma Taylor, 30, "daughter of Justis B. and Eliza",

married James T. Kelly, 38, at Zion Baptist Church, on 24 September 1874. Both were widowed. He was a son of Thomas and Sophia Kelly (Mar. Reg. #3, p. 40). Emily Kelly, "wife of James Kelly", born 16 December 1844, died 20 April 1918, is buried in Parksley Cemetery (Graven Stones, p. 141).

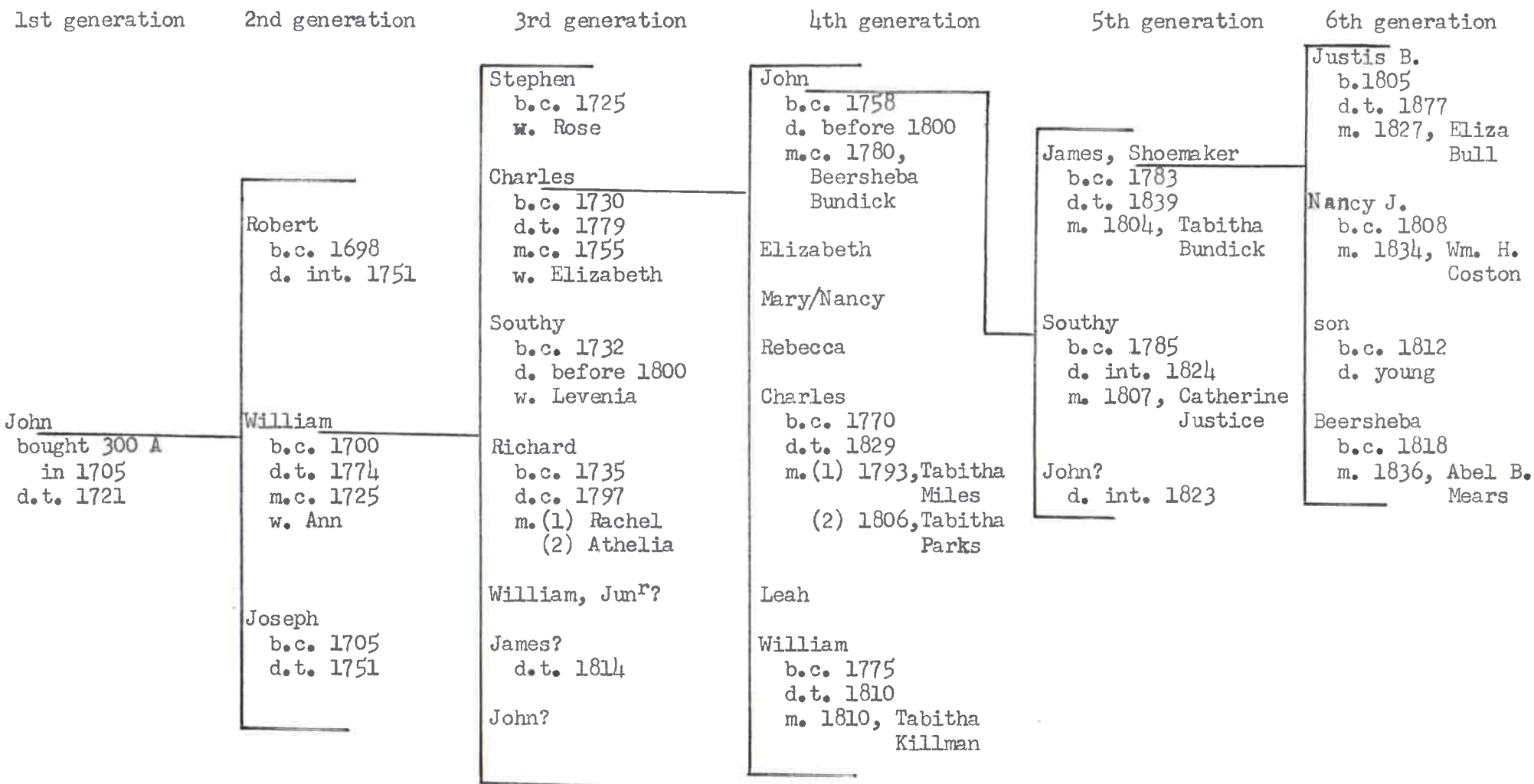
6. Virginia Taylor, born circa 1847 (1850 census), apparently deceased by 1860.

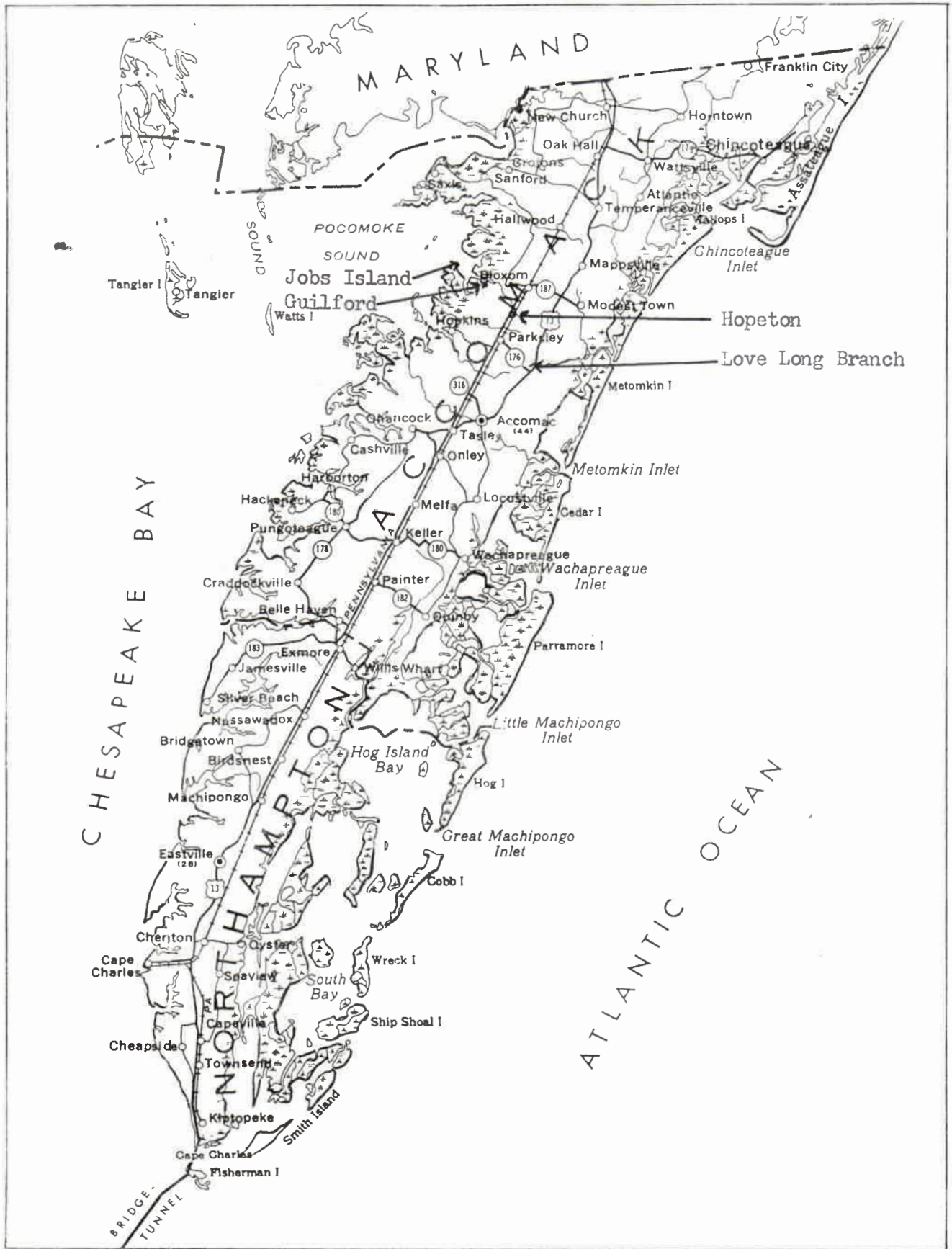
* Parksley Cemetery, on the northeast of Parksley, is approximately one-third mile south of the farm on which Justis B. Taylor was buried.

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July 3, 1993

TAYLOR CHART





Virginia's Eastern Shore