

The Network

March 18, 1999

The second issue of "The Network" includes information about the number of free blacks in the Williamsburg area in the 1770s and the 1780s, Williamsburg slaves who were emancipated between 1723 and 1782, births/baptisms of free black children in the Bruton Parish Register, the binding out of mulatto children by the parish vestry, slave surnames and possible connections to free blacks, and a free black musician hired to play at the balls given by Lord Botetourt.

The Number of Free Blacks in the Williamsburg Area in the 1770s and 1780s

It is difficult to determine the number of free black men, women, and children who lived in Williamsburg and the surrounding rural area before the American Revolution because only one census of Williamsburg survives (1775) and this document does not indicate whether blacks were free or enslaved.¹ In 1775, a total of 986 blacks lived in Williamsburg (52% of the town's population).

Whites		Blacks	
Males	505	Males	469
Tithes	327	Tithes	263
Under 16	178	Under 16	206
Females	389	Females	517
Total	894		986

Kevin Kelly's directory of the heads of Williamsburg's households in 1775 includes six free blacks: Adam Waterford (a cooper), Nanny Jones (a laundress), John Rawlinson (a shoemaker), Edith Cumbo (worked for William Trebell in 1764), Joseph Cooper, and Betty Wallace.

The 1782 Williamsburg Census noted that there were 722 whites and 702 blacks in 182 households in the city. An additional fifty-one individuals were lot owners. The census included the designation of "free" after the names of four women who headed households, an indication that they were free women of color:

Name	Whites	Blacks	Lots
Sally Carter free	0	1	0
Nanny Jones free	0	3	0
Elizabeth Derozario free	0	3	0
Betty Wallace free	0	4	0

¹ The 1775 Williamsburg Census is contained in *The Virginia Almanack . . . 1776*, printed by Dixon and Hunter.

Nanny Jones, Elizabeth Derozario, and Betty Wallace had other free people of color who lived with them. A total of eleven free blacks (1.6% of the black population and .8% of the entire population of Williamsburg) lived in these four households (2.2% of the households in town). The census also noted that Adam Waterford owned one lot in Williamsburg and that William Cole paid the tax on one lot held by the estate of his father-in-law, John Rawlinson. Neither Waterford nor Cole were described as being free men of color on this census.

There was at least one woman, known from other sources to be a free black, who was not designated by either race or status on the census. She was Edith Cumbo who appeared on the census as the head of a household with two whites.² It is possible that four other females on the list were also free women of color:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Lots</u>
Betty Blue	5	4	0
Polly Cary	1	0	0
Sucky Chambers	4	0	0
Peggy Sweat	4	0	0

If all of the individuals in these five households were free people of color, the count of free blacks in Williamsburg in 1782 would have been thirty-one (4.4% of the black population, 2.2% of the entire population of Williamsburg; and 4.9% of the households). There is no additional information about Edith Cumbo, Betty Blue, Polly Cary, Sucky Chambers, or Peggy Sweat in the York County Court records. It is possible that the four females rented lots on the James City County side of Williamsburg. Unfortunately, they did not appear on the 1783, 1784, or 1786 Williamsburg Personal Property Tax Lists.

There was a small free black population in the city limits of Williamsburg. However, a number of free people of color lived along the road to Queen's Creek and along the creek itself. Runaway advertisements indicate that free blacks lived near Queen's Creek. In November 1771, David Ross informed readers of the *Virginia Gazette* that sixteen-year old Jemima "was brought up in Williamsburg, and has Relations upon Queen's Creek, it is probable that she may be harboured thereabouts." Two years later, John Armistead of Mecklenburg County and Lockey Collier both believed that their runaway slaves—James and Len, respectively—might be hiding in Yorktown or Williamsburg, or at Queen's Creek. In October 1775, Samuel Portlock, the jailer of Norfolk County, announced that one of his prisoners was a man named William Parrott who claimed he was a free man. Parrott also told Portlock that he was born about a mile from Williamsburg. In 1777, John Seawell of Gloucester County, the owner of a

² It was common for a free black man's title to be recorded in the "white" column instead of the "black" or "negro" column of personal property tax lists recorded before 1820. In these instances, "white" indicated one's status as a free man and "black" or "negro" indicated one's status as an enslaved man.

runaway slave named Jacob, noted that it was “more than probable that he may be lurking about Queen’s Creek, being much acquainted with the free mulattoes in that neighbourhood, and perhaps change his dress and endeavour to pass for a freeman.”³ It is probable that John Custis purchased land near Queen’s Creek for “his boy Jack” because of the location of the property. It is known that seven of the eight lots that John Rawlinson owned at the time of his death were at Capitol Landing on Queen’s Creek.⁴

The 1784 York County Personal Property Tax List and the 1784 James City County Personal Property Tax List include the names of free men and women of color (see Table 1 and Table 2). Nine of the forty-five free blacks in York County owned a slave and one of the nine free blacks in James City County had an enslaved laborer in 1784. Two free black residents of Williamsburg were slave owners—Lydia Cooper and John Rawlinson.

Williamsburg Slaves Who Were Emancipated Between 1723 and 1782

Five Williamsburg slaves were freed by the Governor and the Council between 1723 and 1782. On April 18, 1744, John Custis petitioned to free “his Negro Boy Slave Christened John but commonly called Jack born of the body of his Negro Wench Young Alice.” Five years later, in July 1749, Governor Gooch secured freedom for one of his slaves, a man named Captain Jack, before he returned to England. Matthew Ashby gained the freedom of his wife Ann and their children John and Mary in November 1769.⁵

Births and Baptisms of Free Black Children in the Bruton Parish Register

The parents of seventy-four free black children had the birth/baptism of their sons and daughters recorded in the Bruton Parish Register between 1744 and 1790. Forty-two of the seventy-four free black children had the names of both free parents of color listed

³ *Virginia Gazette*, Purdie and Dixon, eds., 14 November 1771, 1 July 1773, and 12 August 1773; *ibid.*, Purdie, ed., 13 October 1775 and 7 November 1777.

⁴ Penuel Penny purchased the lots at the sale of Rawlinson’s estate in 1780. See York County Wills and Inventories (23) 113-114, recorded 16 May 1786; York County Deeds (6) 176-177, dated 25 March 1783 and recorded 15 September 1783.

⁵ H. R. McIlwaine, et al., eds., *Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia*, 6 vols., (Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1927-1966)5:141, 298; 6:334-335. See also pp. 209 (John Custis and Jack), 603-605 (Matthew Ashby) in the *Enslaving Virginia Resource Book*.

It appears that Custis did not claim that Jack had provided meritorious service. In 1752, after the death of Custis and Jack, the York County justices of the peace noted that they found “no meritorious service of the sd John otherwise Jack was ever suggested or made to appear to the governor and council.” York County Judgments and Orders (2) 26-27, 18 May 1752.

in the parish register. It is possible that the twenty-one children who had only the name of their mother listed in the Bruton register were born to a free mother and an enslaved father (see Table 3).

Binding Out of Mulatto Children by the Parish Vestry

The clerk of a parish vestry recorded the indenture of a mulatto child bound out by a parish vestry. Unfortunately, the vestry records for Bruton Parish do not survive. The two indentures that follow involve free mulattoes who lived in New Kent County.

This Indenture Made this Twenty Eight Day of July in the Year of our Lord Christ One thousand Seven hundred Thirty & Eight Between Wm. Bassett Gent: & Jno Richardson of ye Parish of Blessland in ye County of New Kent Churchwardens on the one part & Wm. Hockaday of the Parrish & County aforeSd. on the other part Witnesseth that the aforeSd Churchwardens doth Bind unto the Said Wm. Hockaday his heires Exrs. & Adminrs. three Mulato Bastard Children, Named Thos. Winnefrit & Lucrecia Macklin, ye Children of Margett Macklin, & with him or them to Serve after the manner of Such Servants From ye day of the date hereof, For & during ye full term of time as the Law directs, during all which term ye Said Servts. their Said Master his heirs &c Faithfully shall Serve, his or their Lawfull Commands every where gladly do. They shall do no damage to their Said Master nor see it done by others without letting or giving Notice thereof to their Said Master, But in all things as faithfull & honest Servants shall & will behave themselves to their Said Master his heirs &c during the Said term of time as the Law directs. And the Sd. Wm Hockaday his heirs Exrs. & Admrs. &c is to find & allow unto his Said Servants a Sufficien[] quantity of diet Cloathing & Lodging with all necessaries fitting for such Servants during the Said term In Witness whereunto the Parties to this Indenture have set their hands & Seals the day & date firs [] above written

Sign'd Seal'd & Deliver'd
In the Presence of us
Francis Cook
Benja Richardson
Fras Ratcliffe
William Hogg

W Bassett
John Richardson
William Hockaday

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH That Thruston James and Burwell Bassett Gent. Churchwardens of the Parish of Blisland in the County of New Kent have put and placed a Mulatto Boy named Billey about twelve months old (Son of Winney Macklin a Mulatto Servant of James Pride Esqr and born during the time of her servitude) in the said Parish, Apprentice and Servant to the said James Pride of the Town and County of York Esqr with him his Executors,

Administrators and Assigns to dwell and serve untill the said Billey shall attain the Age of thirty one Years according to the Act of Assembly in that case made & provided (being the time his said Mother was by Law obliged to serve) during all which time the said Billey his said Master and his Assigns shall faithfully serve in all Lawful business according to his power and ability, and honestly orderly & obediently in all things demean and behave himself towards his said Master and his Assigns during the time aforesaid. And the said James Pride doth covenant and grant for himself his Executors Administrators & Assigns to and with the said Churchwardens and their successors for the time being and every of them by these presents, that he shall and will during all the said term aforesaid find provide and allow the said Billey sufficient meat, drink, apparel and all other things necessary & fitting a Servant of his condition so that he shall not be any ways a charge or chargeable to the said Parish or the Parishioners of the same, but of and from all charges concerning him shall and will save the said Parish and Parishioners harmelss and indemnified during the said term shall and will pay and allow the said Billey his freedom dues according to Law IN WITNESS whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their Hands and affixed their Seals this 11 Augt day of 1759

Burl Bassett
 Thruston James
 James Pride⁶

Several members of the Macklin family also lived in Bruton Parish (see Table 3).

Slave Surnames and Possible Connections to Free Blacks

Recent research on nineteenth-century Virginia indicates that the majority of slaves did have surnames, usually different than those of their masters and that most masters chose not to use these surnames. The conventions of the slaveholding culture influenced masters to hide the surnames of their slaves. John T. Kneebone, Director of Publications and Educational Services at the Library of Virginia, included information about slave surnames in a recent posting to the Virginia History discussion list on the internet:

“The minute books of the First African Baptist Church, Richmond, 1841-1860, contain thousands of names of slaves who were baptised, had their church membership transferred, or required discipline for transgressions. The names of their masters are also given. The vast majority of slave surnames—upwards of 80%—differ from those of the master. Only a tiny fraction of the slaves listed in the church minute books have only a given name.

⁶ C. G. Chamberlayne, ed., *The Vestry Book and Register of St. Peter's Parish New Kent and James City Counties, Virginia 1684-1786*, (Richmond: Division of Purchase and Printing, 1937), pp. 678-681.

The Library of Virginia is preparing to publish a biography of Henry 'Box' Brown (see the Spring 1999 issue of *Virginia Cavalcade* for his escape from Richmond in a box). Henry Brown was born at the Louisa County plantation of John Barret, and went to William Barret, a son and Richmond tobacco manufacturer, by inheritance. He married a slave woman named Nancy, who appears in the First African Baptist Church minutes as Nancy Brown, identified also as the slave of Mr. Cottrell, a detail confirmed in Brown's 1851 *Narrative*. Thus, it appears that when slaves married, women could take the surname of their husband and be known by that name.

But, if whites did know the full names of their slaves, conventions prevented them from identifying them that way. I have compared the accounts of fugitive slaves from Virginia given in William Still's *Underground Railroad* with reports and advertisements in the newspapers. More often than not, Still identifies the fugitives with both given names and surnames, while the advertisements placed by the fugitives' masters identify them by given name only.

In Charles Dew's excellent book, *Bond of Iron: Master and Slave at Buffalo Forge*, there is the story of a slave, a master ironworker, whose name in the records over the years goes from just the given name to a full name, with identity through the surname for his family, too. Dew rightly sees this as evidence of assertion, of a successful claim to personality, and even a political act.

On the other hand, the denial of full names in the records and the newspapers seems to me to fit the sociologist Orlando Patterson's explanation of slavery as 'social death.'"⁷

The Bruton Parish Birth and Baptism Register contains the names of fifty-three slaves who were listed with surnames (see Table 4). Several of the slaves had surnames that were found in the free black community in the Williamsburg area—Jasper, Williams, Jones, Lewis, Poe, Wallace, and Roberts (see Table 3). It is possible that these enslaved boys and girls had a free black father and that their master allowed their enslaved mother to name them. The surnames of other baptised slaves might be the surname that an enslaved father shared with his wife and children.

Free Black Musician Hired to Play at Balls Given by Lord Botetourt

Samuel Mordecai's *Richmond in By Gone Days* (published in 1856), noted that one of the musicians who played at balls given by Lord Botetourt was a black man.

⁷ John Kneebone, posting to recipients of the Virginia History List, 13 February 1999.

The most prominent member of the black aristocracy of my early years was *Sy. Gilliat*, (probably Simon, or Cyrus,) the leading violinist (fiddler was then the word,) at the balls and dancing parties. He traced his claim to position to the days of vice-royalty, having held office under Lord Botetourt when governor, but whether behind his chair or his coach, is in the mist of obscurity.

Sy. Gilliat flourished in Richmond in the first decade of this century, and I know not how many of the last. He was tall, and even in his old age (if he ever grew old,) erect and dignified. When he appeared officially in the orchestra, his dress was an embroidered silk coat and vest of faded lilac, small clothes, (he would not say breeches,) and silk stockings, which rather betrayed the African prominence of the shin-bone, terminating in shoes fastened or decorated with large buckles. This court-dress was coeval with the reign of Lord Botetourt, and probably part of the fifty suits which, (according to the inventory he left) constituted his wardrobe; to complete this court costume, *Sy.* wore a brown wig with side curls and a long queue appended. His manners were as courtly as his dress, and he elbowed himself and his fiddle-stick through the world with great propriety and harmony.

Belonging to the vice-regal family, *Sy.* belonged of course to the Church of England; this was one qualification for the office of sexton, (not grave-digger,) and his residence being very near the church in Richmond, was an inducement for the wardens to confer on him the appointment; although strict constructionists might have considered, like Ephraim Smooth, that he was "a man of sin, rubbing the hair of the horse against the bowels of the cat;" he filled the office for some time, but was impelled to resign it in a fit of unrighteous indignation, excited by hearing that he was suspected of partaking of the wine without the other ceremonies of the sacrament. His declaration, that he had drunk Lord Botetourt's best wine long before his accusers knew the difference between Malaga and Malmsey, whilst it vindicated *Sy.*'s connoisseurship, did not obtain for him absolution from the charge, and he left the service of the church highly indignant.

Sy. could not have many associates without compromising his dignity, for there were few of the old aristocracy remaining; but in addition to those few, he permitted the intimacy of some of the leading stewards, coachmen, and head cooks of the best families.

His contemporary, *Bob Cooley*, had also served the nobility at Williamsburg, and when that city lost its pre-eminence, Bob was fain to follow a republican governor to Richmond, where for many years he was intrusted with the keys of the capitol, and flourished his besom over its floor and furniture. His court-dress was a time-honored suit of black velvet, ample in skirts and flaps.

If *Sy.* was the Chesterfield, Bob might be called the Burleigh of his day. *Sy.* acquired his courtly and elegant demeanor by frequenting balls and parties, and Bob his solemn deportment by attending in council chambers and courts of justice. By dusting the judge's cushion he seemed to have acquired the solemn aspect of the dignitary who sat on it. Bob did not, however, attach a handle to his

name, to indicate the dignity of office—but one was assumed by his successor, who appended the initials K. K. C., indicating keeper of the keys of the capitol.⁸

It is possible that the “Sy Gilliat” in Samuel Mordecai’s account was Simon Gillett, a member of the free black Gillett family who lived in Bruton Parish in the eighteenth century. Another member of the Gillett family, Reuben, worked at the Governor’s Palace for thirteen days in 1770. Perhaps “Fiddler Billy” also played at the balls that Lord Botetourt gave at the Palace. Fiddler Billy was one of the slaves whom Henry Wetherburn owned when he died in 1760. In 1773 Benjamin Weldon, the administrator of the estate of Wetherburn’s heir (Edward Nicholson), hired Fiddler Billy to William Fearson, a dancing master in Williamsburg.

⁸ Samuel Mordecai, *Richmond in By Gone Days*, (Richmond, 1856), p. 357; see also, Mary N. Stanard, *Richmond, Its People and Its Story*, (Philadelphia, 1923), p. 92.

Table 1
Free Blacks on the 1784 York County Personal Property Tax List

Name	White Tithes	Slave Tithes	Slaves under 16	Horses	Cattle	Parish or District
alvis emanuel	1	0	0	0	4	bruton
alvis isreal	1	0	0	3	9	bruton
alvis william	1	0	0	0	0	bruton
armfield betty	0	0	0	1	15	upper district
armfield mary	0	0	0	1	4	upper district
ashby john	1	0	0	1	3	bruton
banks james	1	0	0	0	0	bruton
banks malachi	1	0	0	0	0	lower charles
banks nicholas	1	0	0	0	0	lower charles
berry edward	2	0	3	4	20	upper charles
berry james	1	0	0	0	14	lower charles
blue henry	1	0	0	0	0	lower charles
cassady william	1	0	0	0	1	bruton
cattilla abraham	1	0	0	0	0	upper charles
cattilla edward	1	0	0	0	0	upper yorkhampton
combs edmund	1	0	0	1	5	lower charles
combs thomas	1	0	0	0	3	lower charles
combs william	1	0	0	0	2	lower charles
derosario lawrence	1	0	0	0	6	bruton
francis abraham	1	0	0	1	14	lower charles
francis christopher	1	0	1	1	0	lower yorkhampton
francis william	1	0	0	0	8	lower charles
gillett peter junior	1	2	0	3	3	bruton
gillett peter senior	1	2	0	4	8	bruton
gillett reuben	1	0	0	1	6	bruton
gillett simon	0	3	0	3	9	bruton
haley peter	0	1	0	1	1	bruton
hopson charles junior	1	0	0	0	0	lower charles
hopson charles senior	1	0	0	0	0	lower charles
hopson john	1	0	0	2	1	lower charles
huson william	1	0	0	0	3	lower charles
keemer james	1	0	0	0	0	lower charles
poe david	0	0	0	2	2	upper district
poe thomas	1	0	0	0	1	bruton
poe thomas senior	1	0	1	4	9	bruton

Table 1
Free Blacks on the 1784 York County Personal Property Tax List

Name	White Tithes	Slave Tithes	Slaves under 16	Horses	Cattle	Parish or District
redcross john	1	0	0	0	2	bruton
roberts james	1	0	0	0	0	bruton
roberts john	1	0	0	0	0	bruton
roberts mildred	1	1	0	1	5	upper yorkhampton
roberts milly	0	0	0	2	7	upper district
roberts william	1	0	0	0	0	bruton
scott abraham	1	0	0	0	2	bruton
scott thomas	0	1	0	1	2	bruton
spruce david	1	0	0	0	2	lower charles
wilson robert	1	0	0	0	1	bruton

Table 2
Free Blacks on the 1784 James City County Personal Property Tax List

Name	Free Males	Slaves	Horses	Cattle	Parish
banks john	1	0	0	0	blissland
banks mary	0	0	1	4	blissland
brown john	1	0	3	8	upper james city
cannaday james	1	0	4	17	upper james city
cumbo stephen	1	0	2	6	upper james city
macklin suckey	0	0	0	5	blissland
rawlinson hughlet	1	2	1	4	upper james city
wallace james	1	0	1	4	upper james city
white john	1	0	1	1	upper james city

Table 3
Births and Baptisms of Free Blacks in the Bruton Parish Register

Name	Sex	Birth Month	Day	Year	Mother	Father	Baptism Month	Day	Year	Note
alvis elizabeth	f	march	13	1767	alvis martha	alvis isreal				
armfield daniel	m	february	15	1768	armfield elizabeth		april	3	1768	
armfield james	m	march	16	1766	armfield elizabeth					
armfield john lyons	m	january	22	1783	armfield betty		september	6	1783	
armfield matthew	m	february	2[?]	1746	armfield elizabeth	armfield daniel				
armfield william alvis	m	april	26	1765	armfield martha					
ashby john	m				ashby sarah	ashby john	september	4	1763	
ashby mary	f	october	24	1765	ashby ann	ashby matthew				
ashby matthew	m	july	18	1765	ashby ann	ashby john	october	6	1765	
ashby philemon	m	september	18	1767	ashby sarah	ashby john				
banks john	m				banks elizabeth		september	2	1783	
bartlett [torn]	m				bartlett lucretia	bartlett david	september	4	1763	
bartlett godfrey macklin	m	november	29	1764	bartlett lucretia	bartlett david				
bartlett james	m	june	26	1768	bartlett elizabeth	bartlett joseph	august	14	1768	
bartlett matthew	m	january	25	1783	bartlett elizabeth		september	8	1783	
chavis elizabeth	f	november	5	1764	chavis sukey					
chavis susanna	f	june	21	1767	chavis sukey					
cooper william	m	march	9	1768	cooper lydia	cooper joseph				
cumbo elizabeth	f	november	28	1787	cumbo [torn]	cumbo solomon				
cumbo james solomon	m	may		1786	cumbo [torn]	cumbo solomon				
cumbo sarah	f	august	19	1790	cumbo [torn]	cumbo solomon				
daniel	m						july		1750	at william and mary
derozario mary	f	august	30	1765	derozario susanna	derozario lawrence	october	6	1765	
eaco john	m	april	25	1744	eaco joanna	eaco david				
edwards elston	m					edwards ned	august	7	1748	ned--formerly major sweeney's slave
evans littlebury	m	october	16	1766	evans mary	evans robert				
fanny	f						may	6	1754	child
flowers nancy	f	july	27	1766	flowers mary					
gillett reuben	m			1784	gillett mary	gillett reuben				
gillett reuben	m	november	6	1747		gillett peter				
grymes mary	f	february	11	1765	grymes elizabeth	grymes benjamin				
grymes philip	m	april	7	1768	grymes elizabeth	grymes george	august	14	1768	
jameson nancy	f				jameson jane	jameson james	february	26	1785	
jasper johnny peters	m					jasper godfrey	[torn]		174?	

Table 3
Births and Baptisms of Free Blacks in the Bruton Parish Register

Name	Sex	Birth Month	Day	Year	Mother	Father	Baptism Month	Day	Year	Note
john	m				barbary		november	3	1745	
jones alexander	m	march	10	1750	macklin margaret	jones george				
jones eleanor	f	november	26	1748		jones bash				
jones john	m	march	28	1767	jones margaret	jones james				
lewis john	m	august	22	1782	lewis sarah	lewis john	october	7	1782	
littlebury	m						may	6	1754	child
macklin [torn]	m				macklin tomasine	macklin thomas	september	4	1763	
macklin [torn]a	f				macklin betty		september	4	1763	
macklin eaddy	f	august	2	1765	macklin elizabeth		october	6	1765	
macklin edmund	m	march	8	1765	macklin hannah					
macklin elizabeth	f					macklin godfrey	may	7	1748	
macklin godfrey	m	february	23	1766	macklin tomasine	macklin thomas				
macklin johnny	m					macklin godfrey	may	7	1748	
macklin margaret	f	may	9	1768	macklin hannah		june	5	1768	
macklin mary	f	september	27	1767	macklin elizabeth					
macklin mary	f	july	15	1768	macklin tomasine	macklin thomas	august	14	1768	
macklin mildred	f	november	17	1744	macklin mary	macklin godfrey				
maloney jane	f	december	14	1768	maloney elizabeth	speaker's moises	january	2	1769	
maloney moises carter	m	january		1767	maloney elizabeth					
patty	f						may	6	1754	child
peters ann	f	march		1768	peters milly	peters jasper	june	5	1768	
pickett susanna	f				pickett charity	pickett benjamin	august	4	1762	
poe thomas	m	august		1766	poe sarah	poe thomas				
rawlinson elizabeth	f	september	22	1782	rawlinson jane	rawlinson hulett	october	25	1782	
rawlinson mary robinson	f	july	10	1746	rawlinson elizabeth	rawlinson john				
rawlinson sarah	f	october	21	1768	garrett elizabeth	rawlinson john	october	23	1768	
redcross fanny	f	march	18	1781	redcross mary	redcross john	october	7	1782	
richardson james	m	february	11	1753	richardson lydia	richardson william				
roberts [torn]	f				roberts milly	roberts william	september	4	1763	
roberts ann	f				roberts milly	roberts william	april	3	1763	
roberts macklin	m	march	22	1765	roberts milly	roberts william				
savoy john	m				savoy mary	savoy john	june	3	1754	
stuart thomas	m				stuart elizabeth		april	3	174?	
tan john	m	october	26	1767	tan susanna	tan john	may	30	1768	now of southampton county

Table 3
Births and Baptisms of Free Blacks in the Bruton Parish Register

Name	Sex	Birth Month	Day	Year	Mother	Father	Baptism Month	Day	Year	Note
wallace charlotte	f			1784	wallace rebecca					
wallace elizabeth	f				wallace elizabeth		june	6	1762	
wallace matthew	m				wallace sylla		october	2	1782	
williams lydia	f				williams rachel	williams william	october	5	1782	
wilson [torn]	f				wilson mary	wilson william	september	4	1763	
wooding william	m	july	23	1766	wooding letty					

Table 4
Slaves Listed With a Surname in the Bruton Parish Register

Name	Sex	Birth Month	Day	Year	Mother	Master	Baptism Month	Day	Year	Note
[torn] williams	f				lucy	prentis william	June	2	1765	child
[torn]ckey jones	m				peggy	valentine joseph	July	7	1765	
[torn]is wallace	m				sarah	chiswell john	June	1	1765	
[torn]nnakey page	f				dinah	holt william	July	7	1765	
ann sovell	f				elizabeth	nicholson edward estate	June	5	1768	
ann williams	f					blair john	November	6	1748	child
anthony gabriel	m				sally	blaikley katherine	June	7	1767	
anthony jasper	m					blair john	June	1	1752	
austin moore	m				nanny	johnson philip	November	4	1764	boy
bob ballard	m				easter	shield james	January	1	1769	
charles anderson	m				sarah	ferguson john	August	14	1768	
dick franklin	m					hay peter	February	9	1766	grown person
elizabeth lewis	f				judith	prentis elizabeth	November	6	1768	
ephraim williams	m					blair john	March	7	1753	
frank addison	m	October	4	1768	molly	william and mary	November	6	1768	
henry harrison	m				cornelia	custis estate	November	6	1768	
jack rioyah	m				sarah	shield james	January	1	1769	
jack wiltshire	m				betty	grymes mary	November		1766	

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Slaves Listed With a Surname in the Bruton Parish Register

Name	Sex	Birth Month	Day	Year	Mother	Master	Baptism Month	Day	Year	Note
james carter	m				mary carter	johnson philip	February	9	1766	
james doonda	m				lydia	trebell william	June	7	1767	
james raman	m				judith	hornsby thomas	April	10	1768	
james westover	m					washington george	June	7	1767	grown person
jane herriot poe	f	July	24	1768	barbara	blair john	September	2	1768	
john adam	m				aggy	horrocks james	September	6	1767	
john beck	m				grace	blaikley katherine	May	5	1765	infant
john cambridge	m					ferguson john	May	8	1768	grown person
john cook	m				sarah	davenport matthew	June	7	1767	
john granderson	m				sarah	ferguson john	April	13	1766	
john harrison	m				judith	carter robert	August	14	1768	
john millener	m				rachel	blair john	September	26	1767	
john roberts	m				phoebe	pierce matthew	September	2	1768	
jonathan soper	m				doll	pitt george			1767	
joseph fleming	m				nelly	campbell katherine			1767	
judith bray	f				rachel	maupin gabriel	November	6	1768	
margaret carter	f				molly	johnson philip	June	5	1768	
mary dad	f				betty	cocke james	December	7	1764	
mary jones	f				martha	carter robert	July	6	1766	
meriah wager	f				amy	shield james	January	1	1769	
moses goings	m				lucy	holt william			1767	
ned prentis	m				jenny	davenport george	September	6	1765	infant
richard jones	m					spurr samuel	April	13	1766	grown person
robert twind	m				acor	custis estate	December	6	1767	
sally tod	f				phillis	ferguson colin	December	1	1765	
sam wills	m				nanny	shield james	November	4	1764	boy
samuel oliver	m					drummond amy	November	8	1761	
thomas bartley	m				lucy	eaton william	June	29	1766	
thomas cumins	m				keshia	dawson elizabeth	March	13	1768	
tom mask	m				molly	william and mary	February	9	1766	
william colin	m				phoebe	burwell lewis	September	6	1767	
william franklin	m				sue	johnson philip	May	8	1768	
william pare	m				belle	cocke james	November	1	1767	
william parrot	m					wetherburn henry	May	6	1753	
wm pall[i]ars	m				lydia	royle joseph	June	3	1764	