The Life of

Susanna Sebrell Hancock

(1702/1703–Nov 1750)

of

York & Surry Counties, Virginia,

Daughter of Nicholas Sebrell III & Frances Stoner

by Timothy Dean Hudson

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Early Life in York County, Virginia

The early years of Susanna Sebrell's life were shaped by repeated family deaths, contested guardianships, and the complex kin networks of early eighteenth-century York County.

Susanna was born in Bruton Parish, York County, Virginia, the daughter of Nicholas Sebrell III and Frances Stoner [1]. Surviving records place Susanna's birth about 1702 or 1703, making her the middle child of her parents who survived infancy. Her older siblings were Nathaniel and Mary, and her younger sister and brother were Sarah and David [2].

Nicholas Sebrell III died unexpectedly in 1708. Shortly afterwards, on October 18th, while *"then & there being in a Sick & Weak Condition but of perfect Sence* [sic] *& Memory,"* Frances Sebrell verbally dictated her dying wishes to four witnesses, including her sister-in-law, Sarah Sebrell Godwin. Sarah Smith—formerly Sarah Overstreet, the widow of Nicholas Sebrell II—was Frances's mother-in-law. According to the witnesses, Frances

> *...did then & there declare that it was her will & desire that Sarah Smith wife of Silas Smith...Should have the Care & Tuition of two of her the said Frances's Children during their Minority that is to Say Nathaniel & David Sebrell & Desired the said Sarah Smith to be kind to the said Children.*

Sarah Smith had remarried to Silas Smith after the 1692 death of her first husband, Nicholas Sebrell II. Frances Sebrell died soon after making her will, and Sarah Smith filed Frances' verbal will with the York County Court on November 24th [3].

Sarah Smith managed the legal affairs of her orphaned grandchildren, posting £100 bond on 24 February 1709 to deliver the property belonging to their mother, Frances Sebrell, to her orphans when they came of age [4]. The following year, on 24 June 1710, she also petitioned the York County Court to be appointed the administrator of her son's estate [5].

Sarah Smith's own health appears to have failed later in 1710, prompting her to write her will on October 20th. She described herself as *"being Sick & weak in body but of perfect mind & memory praised be God for the Same."* Since Nathaniel Sebrell had inherited his father's lands, Sarah divided her 334-acre tract of land in New Kent County equally between her younger grandson, David Sebrell, and her daughters, Theodocia Megary and Sarah Godwin, but *"the afores^{d} David Sebrell to have his first Choice"* of the land. She left *"One Cow & all her female Increase"* to each of her Sebrell grandchildren, Nathaniel, David, Mary, Susanna, and Sarah. She appointed her son-in-law, Jacob Godwin, as her executor.

Sarah Smith died within a few months of writing her will, for Jacob Godwin filed it with the York County Court on 15 January 1711 [6]. A few months later, on May 21st, he posted a bond of £200 sterling to ensure his proper handling of her estate. David Stoner, undoubtedly a relative of

Frances Sebrell, and Ralph Hubbard served as security on Godwin's bond [7]. On July 16th, the York Court also appointed Godwin as the administrator of Nicholas Sebrell's estate, and as later records show, this included his serving as guardian of Nicholas Sebrell's orphans: Nathaniel, Mary, Susanna, Sarah, and David [8].

After their grandmother's death, Susanna Sebrell and her siblings had three adult male relatives involved in their care, including Jacob Godwin and Martin Megary—both husbands of their father's sisters—and David Stoner, apparently either their mother's father or brother [9]. The surviving court minutes are somewhat cryptic, but they seem to imply that Stoner disagreed with Godwin and Megary's management of the property belonging to the Sebrell orphans. In early 1712, the three men filed multiple lawsuits against each other in the York County Court. On March 17th, the Court dismissed two suits Megary filed against Stoner since neither of them came before the court, while on May 19th, the justices dismissed the suits Stoner filed against both Godwin and Megary, again because neither party appeared in Court [10].

Later that year on December 16th, David Stoner petitioned the York Court to release him from his bond as security for Godwin's administration of the estate of Nicholas Sebrell and as guardian to the Sebrell orphans. After considering Stoner's petition, *"Upon good reasons Shewn,"* the bench ordered Godwin to produce alternate security to renew his bond, or the Sebrell estate and guardianship would be *"committed to the care of Some other person giveing* [sic] *good Security."* Godwin produced security in January 1713, and the justices released Stoner from his bond [11].

James Morris, a literate carpenter found frequently in the York County court records, had leased part of Nicholas Sebrell's land and continued to occupy it after Sebrell's death. For the two years after 25 December 1713, Morris owed the Sebrell heirs £5 rent for the property [12].

Morris's precise connection to Nicholas Sebrell and his family is unclear. Although described in court records as a carpenter, Morris was literate and involved in numerous cases before the York County Court between 1710 and 1715. These court records suggest that he also worked as an attorney and businessman in Williamsburg, which would explain his involvement in numerous legal affairs during this period. Morris had a minor claim to Nicholas Sebrell's estate and filed a receipt with Jacob Godwin for 15 shillings, 6 pence that Godwin paid prior to January 1714. While he may have merely engaged in business dealings with the Sebrells, he could also have been related somehow [13].

On 16 December 1712, acting on behalf of the Nicholas Sebrell orphans, Jacob Godwin filed a suit against James Morris with the York County Court, which summoned him to appear at the next court session [14]. On 20 January 1713, the Court heard the case, with Godwin charging that Morris

was *"Continually distroying* [sic] *the timber & firewood"* on land belonging to the Sebrell heirs. However, when Morris appeared before the bench, he produced a lease for the property that gave him the right to use the timber. This led the justices to dismiss Godwin's suit [15].

These disputes unfolded just as the Court prepared to reassign guardianship of the Sebrell orphans. In December 1712, the paternal uncles of the orphans of Nicholas and Frances Sebrell split their guardianship duties. Since their relative, David Stoner, had removed himself as security for Godwin's guardianship bond for the orphans, the justices proceeded to reappoint guardians for the Sebrell children.

The eldest son, Nathaniel Sebrell, had now reached the age of fourteen years, making him eligible to choose his own guardian. Upon his request, the Court appointed Martin Megary as Nathaniel's guardian [16]. They next appointed Jacob Godwin as the guardian of the younger Sebrell orphans, including Mary, Susanna, Sarah, and David Sebrell. James Morris came before the York Court with Jacob Godwin to serve as Godwin's security on his guardian's bond:

> *Know all men by these Presents that We Jacob Godwin & James Morris of y^e^ County of York are held & firmly bound unto y^e^ Worship^ll^ y^e^ Justices of y^e^ County afors^d^ in y^e^ Sum of One hundred pounds Sterl. Payable to y^e^ s^d^ Justices their heirs & Succes^rs^ or some of them, To y^e^…payment well & truly to be made We bind Our Selves, our heirs, Exec^rs^ & Admin^ts^ jointly & Severally firmly by these Presents: Sealed with our Seals: Dated this 20^th^ day of January 1712* [1713].
>
> *The Condition of this obligation is Such that Whereas y^e^ above bounden Jacob Godwin hath received into his Care & Custody y^e^ whole Estate of y^e^ Orphans of Nich^o^ Sebrell Know y^e^ therefore that if y^e^ s^d^ Jacob Godwin do well & truly perform y^e^ trust he hath undertaken relating to y^e^ s^d^ Orphans & their Estates & pay or cause to be paid their full dues according to Law & Custome* [sic], *when they attain to lawfull* [sic] *Age, or sooner, if y^e^ Court shall think fitt* [sic], *and also from time to time, & at all times hereafter, shall save harmless & hath indemnifyed* [sic] *y^e^ s^d^ Justices their heirs &c. from all damages that shall or may accrue to any of them concerning y^e^ s^d^ Estate, and perform all other things Enjoyned* [sic] *by Law & Orders of this Court, then this obligation to be void, or Else to remain in full force & Virtue.*

The fact that Morris served as Godwin's security on his bond suggests that the suit Godwin filed against Morris for using the Sebrell heirs' timber was a formality to establish his legal right to the timber, and not a hostile suit that actually sought damages [17].

By late 1717, Susanna Sebrell had reached the age of about fifteen years. Although the records suggest that she was the middle Sebrell sister, Susanna apparently had a stronger personality than her older sister, Mary. On November 18th, Susanna presented herself to the York County Court to file a petition against her guardian and uncle, Jacob Godwin. The justices ordered the sheriff to

summon Godwin to appear before them at the next court session to answer the girl's petition. Godwin failed to appear in court at either the January or February sessions of 1718.

At the January court session, the justices again ordered the sheriff to summon Godwin, and in February they ordered the sheriff to summon both Godwin and Martin Megary to appear and *"to receive the determination of the Court in that behalf."* The court minutes do not describe the precise nature of Susanna's petition [18].

Godwin's repeated absences from court were likely due to declining health. He wrote his will on 19 February 1718, describing himself as *"being of Sound & perfect memory but not knowing how Soon it may please Almighty God to take me out of this Transitory life."* He died a few weeks later, and James Hubbard presented his will to the York County Court on March 17th. Although Godwin had appointed his wife, the former Sarah Sebrell, as his sole executor, she refused to prove the will before the Court, and so they left Godwin's estate in the custody of James Hubbard. The justices repeatedly delayed official action on Godwin's estate until the following 19 January 1719, when Sarah appeared in Court to qualify as executrix of her husband's will, but she filed her opposition to its terms [19].

On 21 July 1718, John Hubbard petitioned the York Court that both his father, Ralph Hubbard, and James Morris had died, leaving the younger Hubbard as the only security on the estates of Nicholas Sebrell's orphans. He asked the justices to be released from his security, prompting the Court to summon Sarah Godwin to provide fresh security. In the court sessions in August, September, and December 1718, Sarah asked for more time to provide security.

On 19 January 1719, the York Court ordered Sarah to *"Surrender"* the property of her nieces and nephew to John Hubbard, as he had provided security. It appears that Hubbard merely promised to provide security, for at the next court session on February 16th, Sarah Godwin requested additional time to file the inventory of her husband's estate. Hubbard failed to appear with his security and Sarah did not respond when her case against Hubbard appeared on the court docket. As a result, the justices then dismissed Hubbard's petition [20].

Martin Megary, the husband of Susanna's aunt, Theodosia Sebrell, died between 17 March 1718, when he served as security on a tavern license in Williamsburg, and 20 July 1719, when the inventory of his estate was returned to the York County Court [21]. The deaths of their two uncles in 1718 left the orphans of Nicholas and Frances Sebrell without guardians. Although Susanna had reached her upper teens and her elder sister, Mary, was nearing twenty, they were still unmarried and considered underage. On 16 May 1720, they petitioned the York County Court to appoint their uncle, Daniel Stoner, as their guardian. He posted a bond of £60 sterling with approved security,

as the law required. The Court then ordered that Mary and Susanna Sebrell *"be committed to his care & that he take care of them & their estate"* [22].

Susanna and Mary Sebrell identified Daniel Stoner as their uncle. He is not found in the York County records prior to 1719, which implies that he was a younger brother of their mother, Frances. His relationship to David Stoner, the man who was involved earlier in the legal action of the Sebrell orphans, is unknown [23].

While Susanna and Mary were settling into their new guardianship, their elder brother faced his own decline. Nathaniel Sebrell had turned twenty-one in about 1719, but like so many in his family, his health failed at an early age. Foreseeing his impending demise, Nathaniel wrote his will on 20 February 1721:

> *I Give & bequeath all my Land to my brother David Sebrell & to his heirs forever…I Give & bequeath my Negroe Girle Moll unto my Sister Susª Sebrell & to her heirs forever…I Give & bequeath my Negroe Girle Judith to my Sister Sarah Sebrell & to her heirs forever…I Give & bequeath unto my Sd Sister Susanna Sebrell my black horse branded with R.H…I Give & bequeath unto my brother David Sebrell my Saddle & bridle…I Will that all the rest of my estate of what nature or kind so ever be Sold by my Execrs hereafter named & if any remains after my just debts & funeral charges are paid to be divided between my brother David my Sister Susª & my Sister Sarah equally.*

Although his eldest sister, Mary Sebrell, was alive in May 1720, Nathaniel made no bequests to her, suggesting that she died between May 1720 and February 1721. As his executors, he appointed *"my Sister Susª Sebrell"* and John Mundell. Nathaniel Sebrell died within a few months of writing his will, for on July 17th, his sister and John Mundell came before the York County justices to file his will and qualify as Nathaniel's executors [24]. Over the next few years, Mundell and Susanna Sebrell frequently filed accounts of the Nathaniel Sebrell estate before the York County Court, with Daniel Stoner appearing with them as Susanna's guardian [25]. John Mundell's precise relationship to Nathaniel and Susanna Sebrell is unknown, but his connections to the family of Nicholas Sebrell III suggest that he was a close relative [26].

By 1723, Susanna Sebrell had reached the age of about twenty or twenty-one. During that year, she gave birth to a son, Nathaniel Sebrell [27]. No known records give any clues regarding the identity of Nathaniel's biological father. The Sebrell surname is extremely uncommon in Colonial Virginia, and virtually all known Sebrells lived in York and Surry Counties and are the descendants of either Nicholas Sebrell II or his brother, Anthony. The latter man wrote his will on 1 April 1714 and named only two sons, Samuel and Emanuel Sebrell. Samuel's family is documented, but there is no further record of Emanuel [28]. It is possible that Susanna married Emanuel, and he fathered

her son before dying at a young age, but there is no evidence of this. Susanna may have become pregnant as the result of an unknown liaison and had her baby as a young unmarried woman.

Susanna's life entered a quieter phase after her son's birth. She presumably remained on the Sebrell plantation in York County with her younger siblings, Sarah and David Sebrell. Still underage, David's affairs were managed by his guardian, but he reached the age of twenty-one in about 1728. Legal proceedings began on August 19th to settle David's affairs with his former guardian, Andrew Laprade, and they extended through the next spring [29].

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To the Backcountry: Immigration to Surry County, Virginia

Susanna's great-grandfather, Nicholas Sebrell I (1610/1615–1665), reportedly fled France with other French Huguenots to escape persecution, initially finding refuge in the Channel Islands off the coast of Normandy, France. By the latter 1630s, Sebrell immigrated to the Virginia Colony, and on 30 July 1638, for paying for the transportation of three people into Virginia, officials granted him a 150-acre tract of land *"in the Countie of Charles River,"* now York County. Like many refugees of the period, he had leveraged Virginia's headright system to establish himself quickly in the colony.

One of those Sebrell brought into the colony was Dasey (or Darcy) Baldock, whom he later married. Sebrell's land was bounded on the east by *"Maydon Swampe"* and on the west by *"middle plantacon"* [1]. Established in 1632, Middle Plantation was the colony's first major inland settlement. It slowly developed into a small town, with the Bruton Parish Church and College of William & Mary both established there. In 1699, Middle Plantation became Virginia's new capital and was soon renamed Williamsburg.

Since he managed to pay for the transportation of three people into Virginia, Nicholas Sebrell was apparently a man of some financial means in Europe. This appears to have put him off to a good start upon his arrival in the New World, for he, his sons, Nicholas Sebrell II and Anthony Sebrell, and his grandsons, Nicholas Sebrell III and Samuel Sebrell, all became financially successful planters. The Sebrells undoubtedly cultivated tobacco, *"that bewitching vegetable"* that formed the backbone of Virginia's economy throughout the colonial period. Although tobacco cultivation in York County initially propelled several generations of Sebrells to financial success, the market proved fickle and experienced a prolonged depression between 1680 and the mid-1730s. The volatility of the tobacco markets may have provided the impetus for the sons of Nicholas Sebrell III, Nathaniel and David Sebrell, to become tailors.

By 1727, the year that David Sebrell reached the age of twenty, the price of tobacco on the open market had plummeted, sinking so low that the new Royal Governor, Sir William Gooch, reported that *"an abundance of the planters are no longer able to live by it"* [2]. The extended price decline undoubtedly had a negative financial effect upon the orphans of Nicholas and Frances Sebrell. As the only male Sebrell left to provide for his sisters and young nephew, upon reaching adulthood, David Sebrell decided to abandon the family's ancestral home near Williamsburg on the James-York Peninsula where they had lived for the past century and move to the Colony's backcountry.

In March 1732, David Sebrell sold the 160-acre tract of land on the Bruton Glebe Road in York County that he had inherited from his brother, Nathaniel, who had inherited it upon the death of

their father, Nicholas Sebrell III. This tract constituted a portion of the 550 acres granted by the Virginia Colony to David and Nathaniel's great-grandfather, Nicholas Sebrell I, in three separate land grants made in 1638, 1652, and 1663 [3]. In a series of legal records transacted on March 10th and 11th, 1732, David Sebrell sold the tract to John Mundell for £100 *"Currant Money of Virginia."* This was the same John Mundell who in the 1720s had served as Nathaniel Sebrell's executor and as guardian of Jacob Godwin Jr. [4].

David Sebrell then moved his family from the established center of the Virginia Colony to the unsettled backcountry, across the James River and Blackwater Swamp into what is now the triangular southern tip of Surry County, near the Sussex and Southampton County lines. On 14 May 1733, for £10, David Sebrell purchased a 114-acre tract of land in Surry located on Terrapin Swamp [5]. Although no longer exactly the Colony's hinterlands, the region in which the Sebrells settled remained isolated and secluded, a drastic change from the hustle of their previous life on the outskirts of Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia.

We know little of the lives of Susanna, Sarah, and David Sebrell after they settled south of the Blackwater Swamp in Surry County. Probably in the 1730s or certainly by about 1740, Susanna married Joseph Hancock, the son of John and Jane Hancock. Joseph's parents died in 1733–1734 leaving estates in both Virginia and England. This suggests that the family had only recently immigrated to Virginia from England [6]. By 1750, Susan and Joseph Hancock had four children: James, Frances, William, and Henry Hancock.

Between 1736 and 1747, the Surry County Court appointed Joseph Hancock to appraise the property of several of his deceased neighbors [7]. The probate records provide a detailed glimpse into his livelihood. Based upon the property he owned in 1750, Hancock raised large numbers of livestock and grew cotton and corn. He owned nine cows, four heifers, three older steers, four one-year-old steers, one valuable steer, two bulls, two *"Last Springs"* calves, nineteen sheep, and about fifty hogs. He had on hand forty-two pounds of wool, 9½ pounds of *"pickt cotton,"* and fifteen barrels of corn [8]. The records show that Hancock did not own his own farm, so he presumably farmed and raised his livestock on his brother-in-law's land.

Susanna's older brother, Nathaniel, had become ill and died in 1721 at a young age, leaving no wife or children. In 1742, her younger brother, David Sebrell, became ill at the age of about thirty-five, also either single or widowed without children. He made his will on 7 November 1742, leaving his land on Terrapin Swamp to Susanna's son, Nathaniel Sebrell. David also bequeathed his nephew

> *…my Negro Woman Named Rachel, and my Negro Boy Named Harry, and her Increase for Ever But my Will is that if my said Nephew should die before he comes to the Age of One & Twenty that the Land and Negros I Bequeathed to my said Nephew be Equally Devided* [sic] *between my two Sisters or their Representatives in case of either of their Deaths.*

David left the remainder of his estate to his sisters:

> *I Give and Bequeath to my two Sisters Susannah Hancock and Sarah Wilson my two Negro Girls Nam'd Liddey & Cate but my Will is that my Sister Susannah have her first Choice and I Likewise Give and Bequeath to my two Sisters All the rest of my Estate to be Equally Divided as it stands after all Charges and Legacies be paid.*

David Sebrell named his brother-in-law, Joseph Hancock, as the executor of his will. Sebrell died within ten days of signing his will. On November 17th, Joseph Hancock came before the Surry County Court to file the will and quality as Sebrell's executor [9].

Following David Sebrell's death in November 1742, Susanna and Joseph Hancock presumably continued to live on her brother's land in southern Surry County with their children and her son, Nathaniel Sebrell. Joseph Hancock died about May or June 1750 without making a will, for on June 19th, Susanna Hancock, *"widow and relict of Joseph Handcock Deced"* presented herself to the Surry County Court and petitioned that they appoint her as her husband's administrator. After she provided security, the justices concurred with her petition and appointed appraisers to conduct an inventory of Hancock's estate [10]. An inventory of Hancock's estate was made on August 11th, and the appraisers filed it with the Court on September 18th [11].

Susanna Sebrell Hancock may have contracted the same malady that claimed the life of her husband. Presumably foreseeing her own mortality, she wrote her own will on 5 November 1750, only a few months after the death of her husband. Susanna described herself as *"being Sick & Weak in body but in perfect mind & Memory,"* and she died within two weeks of making her mark to her will. On November 20th, Nathaniel Sebrell appeared before the Surry Court to present his mother's will and qualify as her executor, and the justices appointed appraisers to conduct an inventory of her estate [12]. When they filed it with the Court on 16 July 1751, they valued her estate at £201 15s 11½d [13].

The Surry Court soon appointed Nathaniel Sebrell to handle the affairs of his stepfather's estate, and he spent the next seven years managing the legal affairs of his deceased mother and stepfather. His accounting reveals a somewhat elaborate traditional Anglican funeral celebration for his mother, as he paid 7 shillings, 6 pence for twelve gallons of rum. Nathaniel paid ten shillings for his mother's coffin, and he paid 2 shillings, 6 pence for *"Digging the Grave."*

Nathaniel Sebrell paid the annual taxes on Joseph Hancock's land as well as other debts in pounds of tobacco. In 1750, Sebrell paid the £2 legal fees of both estates with 292 pounds of tobacco. Susan's younger sister, Sarah Sebrell Wilson, had a £1 12s 5d claim on her sister's estate, and Sebrell paid his aunt's claim in cash on 29 August 1753. He charged his mother's estate for the care and education of his younger half-siblings, paying £3 3s 6d cash for William Hancock on 16 February 1752. The following November 21st, he paid £1 10s to Jacob Bruce *"for Schooling 1 Son Jimmy,"* referring to James Hancock, Susanna and Joseph's eldest son. On 18 May 1754, Nathaniel paid £2 2s 6d cash to William Salter and £1 13s 4d to Benjamin Marriott, both *"for Schooling"* for his half-siblings [14].

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Children of Susanna Sebrell

As discussed earlier, in 1723, Susanna Sebrell bore a son fathered by an unknown man. While it is remotely possible that she married a Sebrell cousin, it seems more probable that she became pregnant out of wedlock. After moving to Surry County, she married Joseph Hancock and had four children with him.

The known children of Susanna Sebrell:

1. **Nathaniel Sebrell Sr.** (1723–fall 1815) married Catherine ? (?–c1752) and Elizabeth Faulcon (c1735–1784/1810).
2. **James Hancock** [Jimmy] (c1735–aft. 1757).
3. **Frances Hancock** (c1740–aft. 1757).
4. **William Hancock** (c1743–aft. 1757).
5. **Henry Hancock** (c1745–1750/1757).

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1750 Will of Susanna Sebrell Hancock

Surry County VA Deeds, Wills, Etc. Book 9 (1738–1754), p. 666

In the Name of God Amen

*I **Susanna Hancock** of Southwark Parish in the County of Surry being Sick & Weak in body but in perfect mind & Memory thanks be to Almighty God for the same but knowing how many ways human Life may be Abridg'd have thought fit to make Constitute & Ordain this to be my Last Will & Testament and for what temporal Estate it hath been pleased Almighty God to bestow on me I Dispose of in Manner & form following Vizt:*

*Imprimis: I Give and bequeath to my Son **James Hancock** a Gold Ring.*

*Item. I Give and bequeath to my Daughter **Fanny Hancock** as much of my Estate when Sold as will amount to Twenty five Pounds current Money of Virginia and one Ring.*

*Item. I Give & bequeath to my two youngest Sons **William** & **Henry Hancock** the Remainder of my Estate to be Equally Divided between them when the Estate is Settled besides I leave each of my Sons a Ring.*

*Item. I leave & bequeath to my Son **Nathaniel Sebrell** one Case Bottles & the best Bed & furniture.*

*Item. I leave & bequeath to **Mary Sebrell** my Granddaughter a Gold Ring And I do Nominate & Appoint my Son **Nathaniel Sebrell** to be my whole & Sole Exor of this my Last Will & Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand & Seal this fifth Day of November one thousand seven hundred and fifty.*

Susanna Hancock [her mark]

Testis
Jacob Bruce
Michael Smalley

At a Court held for Surry County the 20th Day of November 1750.

*The above Written Last Will & Testament of **Susanna Hancock** Deced. was presented in Court by **Nathaniel Sebrell** the Extor therein Named who made Oath thereto According to Law And the same was proved by the Oath of Jacob Bruce one of the Witnesses thereto. And by the Court Ordered to be Recorded. And on the Motion of the said Exor Certificate is Granted him for obtaining a Probate thereof in due form.*

[signed] ***A. Claiborne**, Clk*

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Notes

Early Life in York County, Virginia

1. The following records from York County, Virginia prove that Susanna Sebrell was the daughter of Nicholas Sebrell and Frances Stoner, including:
    a. York County VA Deeds, Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 13 (1706–1710), p. 175 (Verbal will of Frances Sebrell, made before Elizabeth Coman, Margrett Jepps, Sarah Godwin, and Margrett Harrison; recorded 24 November 1708 and proved on the oaths of Margrett Jepps and Sarah Godwin). In dying verbal statements, Frances identifies Nathaniel and David Sebrell as her sons but fails to name her daughters.
    b. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 14, Part 1 (1709–1716), p. 50 (Will of Sarah Smith, written 20 October 1710, filed in court 15 January 1710/11). Sarah names her daughter, Sarah Godwin, and grandchildren Nathaniel, Mary, Susanna, Sarah, and David Sebrell.
    c. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 15, Part 2 (1716–1720), p. 584 (Court session of 16 May 1720); p. 587 (*"On the petition of Mary & Susanna Sebrell Orphans of Nich^{o} Sebrell dec^{d} praying that Daniel Stoner Uncle to the s^{d} Orphans may be Appointed their Guardian…"*).
    d. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 16, Part 1 (1720–1729), p. 64 (Will of Nathaniel Sebrell, written 20 February 1720/21, filed in court 17 July 1721). Nathaniel names his brother, David Sebrell, and sisters, Susanna and Sarah Sebrell.
2. In the will of Sarah Smith (referenced above), she makes bequests to her granddaughters in this order: Mary, Susanna, and Sarah Sebrell. In their 1720 petition that the York County Court appoint Daniel Stoner as their guardian, the two eldest Sebrell sisters were listed in this same order, Mary and then Susanna. This seemingly suggests that Mary was the elder Sebrell daughter, but not older than Nathaniel since she still required a guardian in 1720. It seems unlikely that Susanna was born in 1700–1701, for Daniel Stoner still acted as her guardian in June and July 1722; see York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 16, Part 1 (1720–1729), pp. 122–123, 130, 132–133, 145, pp. 146–147. However, Susanna was probably at least eighteen years of age in 1721 since Nathaniel appointed her as one of his executors.
3. York County VA Deeds, Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 13 (1706–1710), p. 175 (Verbal will of Frances Sebrell, made before Elizabeth Coman, Margrett Jepps, Sarah Godwin, and Margrett Harrison; recorded 24 November 1708 and proved on the oaths of Margrett Jepps and Sarah Godwin); pp. 178–179 (Frances Sebrell will proved in court by Sarah Smith, 24 November 1708). York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 14, Part 1 (1709–1716), p. 50 (Will of Sarah Smith, written 20 October 1710, filed in court 15 January 1710/11). These and other court records below show that Sarah Smith was the mother of Nicholas Sebrell III.
4. York County VA Deeds, Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 13 (1706–1710), p. 206 (Sarah Smith Bond, 24 February 1708/09). The bond stated that *"Sarah Smith hath now in her Custody & Possession One Negro Woman & Child belonging to the Estate of Frances Sebrell lately deceased."* Sarah posted £100 bond to the York County Justices to ensure that *"the said Sarah Smith Shall deliver up the said Negro Woman & Child by name Jane & Moll with all their Increase unto the Orphans of the said Frances Sebrell when they the said Orphans shall Arrive to the Age of One & Twenty Years or Marryed."* In 1721, Sarah's eldest grandson, Nathaniel Sebrell, bequeathed *"my Negroe Girle Moll"* to his sister, Susanna Sebrell.
5. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 14, Part 1 (1709–1716), p. 15 (Sarah Smith appointed Administrator of the Estate of Nicholas Sebrell, 24 June 1710); p. 19 (Sarah Smith's administrator's bond, 24 June 1710).
6. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 14, Part 1 (1709–1716), p. 50 (Will of Sarah Smith, written 20 October 1710, filed in court 15 January 1710/11).
7. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 14, Part 1 (1709–1716), pp. 82, 87 (Bond of Jacob Godwin as executor of will of Sarah Smith; securities: Ralph Hubbard, David Stoner, 21 May 1711). York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 15, Part 2 (1716–1720), p. 584 (Court session of 16 May 1720); p. 587 (*"On the petition of Mary & Susanna Sebrell Orphans of Nich^{o} Sebrell dec^{d} praying that Daniel Stoner Uncle to the s^{d} Orphans may be Appointed their Guardian…"*). The man identified in 1720 as the uncle of the Sebrell orphans was Daniel Stoner. His precise relationship to David Stoner is unclear. David may have been the father of both Frances Sebrell and Daniel Stoner, or the two Stoner men may have been brothers, with Daniel presumably much younger that David, who appears frequently in the York records between the latter 1690s and 1719. Daniel first appears in mid-1719, and so if a brother of Frances Sebrell as it would appear, he was probably much younger than her.
8. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 14, Part 1 (1709–1716), p. 96 (Court session of 16 July 1711); p. 97 (*"On the petition of Jacob Godwin admon (de bonis non) on the Estate of Nich^{o} Sebrell decd. is granted him"*).
9. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 15, Part 2 (1716–1720), pp. 468–469 (Estate of Martin Megary, taken at house of Theodosia Megary, 20 July 1719). In her 1710 will, Sarah Overstreet Sebrell Smith named Theodosia Megary as her daughter. In 1719, Theodosia Megary administered the estate of her deceased husband, Martin Megary, showing that he was the uncle to Nathaniel Sebrell and his siblings.

10. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 14, Part 1 (1709–1716), p. 138 (Court session of 17 March 1711/12); p. 143 (Two cases of Martin Megary vs. David Stoner were *"dismiss^{t} neither party appearing"*); p. 150 (Court session of 19 May 1712); p. 154 (Cases of David Stoner vs. Jacob Godwin and David Stoner vs. Martin Megary both were *"dismst no appearance"*).
11. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 14, Part 1 (1709–1716), p. 207 (Court session of 16 December 1712); p. 208 (*"David Stoner petitioning this Court to be released from his bond as being Security for the Estate of Nich^{o} Sebrell deced. in the hands of Jacob Godwin Exec$^{\&}$ of Sarah Smith Upon good reasons Shewn Ordered that the s^{d} Godwin produce good Security to the next Court for the s^{d} Estate or otherwise the same together with the Orphans of the s^{d} Sebrell will be committed to the care of Some other person giveing* [sic] *good Security"*); p. 219 (Court session of 20 January 1712/13); p. 220 (*"David Stoners petition praying to be released & discharged from his bond as being Security with Jacob Godwin for Nich^{o} Sebrells Orphans Estates is dism^{t} the s^{d} Godwin haveing* [sic] *given fresh Security"*).
12. York County VA Deeds, Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 13 (1706–1710), p. 263 (Court session of 24 January 1709/10); p. 264 (*"On the Mocon* [sic–motion] *of Sarah Smith in Trust for part of the Estate of Nicholas Sebrell Decd. It is ordered that the Clerk of this Court deliver out* [of] *the papers of the said Estate Lodged in the office a Lease of Lands between him and James Morris as also the said Morris' Bond for performance of Covenants"*). York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 14, Part 2 (1709–1716), p. 475 (Court session of 20 February 1715/16); p. 476 (*"In the Action of Debt between Nath^{l} Sebrell Son & heir of Nich^{o} Sebrell deced. by Martin Megary & Theodocia his wife his next friends P^{lt} & James Morris Def^{t} issue being Joyned* [sic] *the def^{t} confessed Judgmn^{t} to the p^{lt} for five pounds being for two years rent of a plantation ending the 25th of December last. Whereupon it is ordered that the def^{t} pay the afores^{d} Sum of five pounds to the p^{lt} with Costs"*).
13. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 14, Part 2 (1709–1716):
    a. p. 301 (*"1708. The Estate of Nich^{o} Sebrell decd…Jacob Godwin in open Court presented this Acco^{t} of Nich^{o} Sebrell Estate on Oath,"* 18 January 1713/14).
    b. p. 354 (Court session of 20 September 1714); p. 358 (*"In the accon* [sic–action] *upon the Case between Jacob Godwin P^{lt} & James Morris Carpenter Def^{t} …"*).
    c. p. 377 (Court session of 17 January 1714/15); p. 378 (*"In the accon* [sic–action] *upon the Case between Jacob Godwin P^{lt} & James Morris Carpent^{r} Def^{t}…*).

    In Jacob Godwin's guardian's bond dated 20 January 1712/13 referenced below, Morris signed his name, whereas Godwin made his mark to it. Godwin's account of Nicholas Sebrell's estate shows payment to James Morris *"pr. receipt."*
14. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 14, Part 1 (1709–1716), p. 207 (Court session of 16 December 1712); p. 209 (*"In the petition of Jacob Godwin in behalf of the Orphans of Nich^{o} Sebrell agst James Morris ordered that the Sheriff Summon the said Morris to appear & answer the said petition at the next Court"*).
15. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 14, Part 1 (1709–1716), p. 219 (Court session of 20 January 1712/13); p. 220 (*"In the petition of Jacob Godwin in behalf of the Orphans of Nich^{o} Sebrell Setting forth that James Morris is Continually destroying the timber & firewood on their land upon the s^{d} Morris producing a Lease for the s^{d} Land Whereby it appears that he is under no restraint ordered that the s^{d} petition be dismist"*).
16. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 14, Part 1 (1709–1716):
    a. pp. 196–197 (Petition of *"Nath^{l} Sebrell Orphan of Nich^{o} Sebrell…,"* 17 November 1712).
    b. p. 207 (Court session of 16 December 1712); p. 209 (*"Martin Megary failing to produce Security for the GuardianShip & Estate of Nath^{l} Sebrell Orphan of Nich^{o} Sebrell ordered that the petition be dismist^{ed}"*).
    c. p. 215 (Court session of 19 January 1712/13); p. 218 (*"Nath^{l} Sebrell orphan of Nich^{o} Sebrell by his petition Sett* [sic] *forth that he has attained to Law full age & praying Liberty to choose his guardian…"*).
    d. p. 224 (Martin Megary's Bond for Guardianship of Nathaniel Sebrell, 19 January 1712/13; security: James Burwell).
17. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 14, Part 1 (1709–1716), p. 219 (Court session of 20 January 1712/13); p. 220 (*"Jacob Godwin & James Morris presented & acknowledged in Court their bond for the Estates of the Orphans of Nich^{o} Sebrell in the s^{d} Godwin's hands & it is admitted to record"*); pp. 223–224 (Bond of Jacob Godwin as guardian of *"y^{e} Orphans of Nich^{o} Sebrell,"* 20 January 1712/13; security: James Morris). The court minutes do not list the orphans of which Godwin was appointed guardian by name, although we know it was those other than Nathaniel. The names of the orphans of which Godwin was guardian come from the 1710 will of Sarah Smith and court records from 1720–1721.
18. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 15, Part 1 (1716–1720):
    a. p. 169 (Court session of 18 November 1717); p. 170 (*"In the petition of Susanna Sebrell agst Jacob Godwin Ordered that the Sheriff Summon the s^{d} Godwin to appear & answer the said petition at the next Court"*).

b. p. 182 (Court session of 21 January 1717/18); p. 185 (*"Ordered that the Sheriff Sumon* [sic] *Jacob Godwin to appear at the next Court to answer the complaint of Susanna Sebrell an Orphan & that he make due return hereof"*).
c. p. 201 (Court session of 18 February 1717/18); p. 202 (*"In the petition of Sus^{a} Sebrell Orphan &c. agst Jacob Godwin ordered that the Sheriff Sumon* [sic] *the s^{d} Godwin & Martin Megary to appear at the next Court to receive the determination of the Court in that behalf & its further ord^{d} that due return be made hereof"*).

19. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 15:
a. Part 1 (1716–1720), p. 215 (Court session of 17 March 1717/18), p. 216 (*"The last will & Testam^{t} of Jacob Godwin was presented in Court by James Hubbard in whose Custody the Same was left by the Testator and Sarah Godwin the Exec^{tx} Nominated therein haveing* [sic] *refused to prove the s^{d} will, It's ordered that the will & testament afores^{d} together with the s^{d} Sarah's petition be* [illegible word] *untill* [sic] *further day"*).
b. Part 1 (1716–1720), p. 313 (Court session of 15 September 1718); p. 316 (*"The will of Jacob Godwin deced is Continued (to be proved) untill* [sic] *the next Court"*).
c. Part 2 (1716–1720), p. 354 (Court session of 15 December 1718); p. 357 (*"The proof of the last will & Testam^{t} of Jacob Godwin deced is further continued untill* [sic] *the next Court"*).
d. Part 2 (1716–1720), p. 373 (Court session of 19 January 1719); p. 357 (*"The last will & Testament of Jacob Godwin deced was presented in Court & proved by the Oaths of Sarah Godwin the Ex^{ex} therein named & Rob^{t} Clark & W^{m} Harrison Witnesses thereto & admited* [sic] *to record–the s^{d} will haveing* [sic] *been (on the s^{d} Sarah Godwin's petition So farr* [sic] *as relates to her) declared Void upon her makeing* [sic] *Oath & her Entering into bond…for her just & faithfull* [sic] *admon. on the s^{d} Jacob Godwins Estate (wth bond being acknowledged is admitted to record) certificate is granted her for obtaining a Commission of Administracon* [administration] *on the s^{d} Jacob Estate with the will annext* [sic] *in due form"*).
e. Part 2 (1716–1720), pp. 380–381 (Will of Jacob *"Goodwyn,"* written 1 February 1717/18; *"presented in Court by Sarah Goodwyn the Exor^{x} therein named who made Oath to it,"* 19 January 1718/19; witnesses: James Hubbard, Robert Clark, William Harrison).

20. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 15:
a. Part 1 (1716–1720), p. 289 (Court session of 21 July 1718); p. 291 (*"In the petition of John Hubberd* [sic] *Seting* [sic] *forth that by the death of Ralph Hubberd* [sic] *his father & James Morris he is the only Security for the Estates of Nich^{o} Sebrells orphans & praying to be released–Ordered that the Sheriff Sumon* [sic] *Sarah Godwin to give fresh Securitys* [sic] *for the s^{d} Estate or Shew cause (if any) why the s^{d} Estate ought to be Surrendered to the pet^{r} & make due return hereof"*).
b. Part 1 (1716–1720), p. 304 (Court session of 18 August 1718); p. 306 (*"In the petition of John Hubberd* [sic] *agst Sarah Godwin relict of Jacob Godwin deced. the def^{t} on her mocon* [motion] *hath time allowed her untill* [sic] *the next Court to give fresh Securitys* [sic] *or Surrenders the Estates of Nich^{o} Sebrells orphans to the pet^{r}"*).
c. Part 1 (1716–1720), p. 313 (Court session of 15 September 1718); p. 316 (*"The petition of John Hubberd* [sic] *agst Sarah Godwin praying to be released as being Security of the Estates of Nich^{o} Sebrells Orphans is continued at the def^{ts} mocon* [motion] *& Charge untill* [sic] *the next Court"*).
d. Part 2 (1716–1720), p. 354 (Court session of 15 December 1718); p. 357 (*"The petition of John Hubberd* [sic] *agst Sarah Godwin is further continued untill* [sic] *the next Court for the def^{t} to give fresh Securitys* [sic] *for the Estates of Nich^{o} Sebrells orphans or Surrender their Estates"*).
e. Part 2 (1716–1720), p. 373 (Court session of 19 January 1719); p. 377 (*"In the petition of John Hubberd* [sic] *agst Sarah Godwin praying to be released as being the only Surviving Security for the Estates of Nich^{o} Sebrells orphans–Ordered that the def^{s} Surrender their Estates to the pet^{r} he giving Security"*).
f. Part 2 (1716–1720), p. 388 (Court session of 16 February 1719); p. 377 (*"The petition of John Hubberd* [sic] *agst Sarah Godwin is dissm^{t} neither appearing"*).

This case is odd, since the York County records do not show John Hubbard's involvement with any of the Sebrell orphans. On 21 May 1711, Ralph Hubbard did serve as one of Jacob Godwin's securities on his bond as executor of Sarah Smith; see York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 14, Part 1 (1709–1716), pp. 82, 87 (Bond of Jacob Godwin as executor of will of Sarah Smith; securities: Ralph Hubbard, David Stoner, 21 May 1711). While David Stoner later requested to be released from being a security, Ralph Hubbard did not. Presumably, this held his estate liable for serving as security on Godwin's bond.

21. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 15, Part 1 (1716–1720), p. 247 (John Brooks bond for *"a Lycense to keep an Ordinary at his new dwelling house in Williamsburgh in this County,"* 17 March 1717/18; security: John Gibbons, Martin Megary (Mackgary); Part 2 (1716–1720), p. 454 (Court session of 20 July 1719); p. 455 (*"An Inveny &c. of the Estate of Martin Megary decd was presented in Court & admitted to Record"*).
22. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 15, Part 2 (1716–1720), p. 584 (Court session of 16 May 1720); p. 587 (*"On the petition of Mary & Susanna Sebrell Orphans of Nich^{o} Sebrell dec^{d} praying that Daniel Stoner Uncle to the s^{d} Orphans may be appointed their Guardian, he having together with John Gibbons & Sam^{l} Cobbs his Securitys* [sic]

entered into & acknowledged their bond to the Court for that purpose that he take care of them & their estate"); p. 602 (Guardian's bond of Daniel Stoner to Mary Sebrell and Susanna Sebrell, *"Orphans of Nich^{o} Sebrell dec^{d},"* 16 May 1720; security: *"Sam^{l} Cobbs,"* John Gibbins).

23. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 15, Part 2 (1716–1720), p. 510 *("An Inventory of the Estate of John Brodnax dec^{d} taken & Sold September the 2^{d} 1719"*); p. 511 (*"Sold to Dan^{l} Stoner one large Horse: £8"*). This 1719 purchase of a horse is the earliest known reference of Daniel Stoner in the York County court records. His relationship to David Stoner is unclear, and David could have been either Daniel's father or older brother.
24. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 16, Part 1 (1720–1729):
    a. p. 59 (Court session of 17 July 1721); p. 61 (*"The last Will & Testament of Nath^{l} Sebrell dec^{d} was presented in Court by Jn^{o} Mundell & Sus^{a} Sebrell the Exo^{rs} therein named,"* securities on bond: *"W^{m} Bayley & And^{r} Legrade;"* Order issued to appraise Nathaniel Sebrell's Estate).
    b. p. 62 (Executor's bond of John Mundell and *"Sus^{a} Sebrell,"* 17 July 1721).
    c. p. 64 (Will of Nathaniel Sebrell, written 20 February 1720/21, filed in court 17 July 1721).

    William *"Bayley"* and Andrew Laprade served as the security on the executor's bond of Susannah Sebrell and John Mundell. William Bailey was Nathaniel and Susannah's uncle, the second husband of their aunt, Theodosia Sebrell Megary Bailey. The connection of Andrew Laprade is unknown, but he later served as the guardian of the youngest Sebrell sibling, David. It is possible that he married the elder Sebrell sister, Mary, but the fact that Nathaniel did not mention her in his will seems to imply that she died about 1720.
25. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 16, Part 1 (1720–1729):
    a. p. 73 (Court session of 21 September 1721); p. 78 (Account John Mundell and Susanna Sebrell, executors of Nathaniel Sebrell).
    b. p. 87 (Court session of 18 October 1721); p. 88 (*"Sebrells Est to be Settled"*).
    c. p. 92 (Nathaniel Sebrell Inventory filed–illegible due to destruction of the page).
    d. p. 96 (Nathaniel Sebrell accounts).
    e. p. 103 (Court session of 29 January 1722); p. 109 (Delay granted in case between Daniel Stoner vs. John Mundell and Susanna Sebrell, executors of Nathaniel Sebrell).
    f. p. 110 (Another appraisal of Nathaniel Sebrell estate ordered).
    g. p. 117 (Court session of 19 March 1722); p. 122–123 (Various accounts of Nathaniel Sebrell Estate, *"Jn^{o} Mundell & Sus^{a} Sebrell, executors," "Susanna Sebrell by Dan^{l} Stoner her guardian and next friend"*).
    h. p. 130 (Court session of 18 June 1722); p. 132–133 (Various accounts of Nathaniel Sebrell Estate, John Mundell and Susanna Sebrell, executors; Sarah Sebrell by her guardian, John Hudson; Susanna Sebrell by her guardian, Daniel Stoner).
    i. p. 145 (July 1722); pp. 146–147 (Daniel Stoner, John Mundell and Susanna Sebrell, executors of Nathaniel Sebrell).
26. In addition to serving as one of Nathaniel Sebrell's executors during the 1720s, in 1727, John Mundell also served as guardian to Jacob Godwin Jr., son of Jacob Godwin and Sarah Sebrell: York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 16, Part 2 (1720–1729):
    a. p. 481 (Court session of 18 September 1727).
    b. p. 483 (*"Godwin's Guardian: Jacob Godwin on his petition having liberty made choice of John Mundell"*).
    c. p. 485 (John Mundell bond, with Mundell *"became Guardian of Jacob Godwin and hath received into his care & Custody the whole Estate of the s^{d} Orphan"*).

    On 10–11 March 1731/32, David Sebrell sold his land in York County to John Mundell (York County VA Deeds Book 4 (1729–1740), pp. 113–117).
27. Surry County VA Deeds, Wills, Etc. Book 9 (1738–1754), p. 666 (Will of Susanna Sebrell, dated November 5, filed with the Surry Court on 20 November 1750). *"The American Beacon and Commercial Diary"* (Norfolk, VA), 1 November 1816, p. 3, column 1. *"The New-York Herald"* (New York, NY), 9 November 1816, p. 3, column 1. The newspaper articles stated that Nathaniel Sebrell died in the fall of 1815 at ninety-two years of age, placing his birth in 1723.
28. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 14, Part 2 (1709–1716), pp. 328–329 (Will of Anthony Sebrell, written 1 April 1714, filed with York County Court on 17 May 1714; executor: Samuel Sebrell). In his 1714 will, Anthony Sebrell named his son, Samuel, as his executor and mentioned him first when listing his two sons. Anthony left his lands to Samuel and his daughter, Rebecca Sebrell Pretlove. His only other bequest to Emanuel: *"I likewise give & bequeath unto my son Emanuel all my waring* [sic] *Apparell* [sic]*."* The implication is that Samuel was the elder son. We have no record of Emanuel Sebrell after 1714.
29. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 16, Part 2 (1720–1729):
    a. p. 540 (Court session of 19 August 1728); p. 542 (David Sebrell vs. Andrew Laprade, account settlements).
    b. p. 544 (Court session of 16 September 1728); p. 546 (Sebrell vs. Laprade account settlement continued, Chancery suit dismissed).

c. p. 553 (Sebrell vs. Laprade, partial account settlement, 19 November 1728).
d. p. 573 (Court session of 17 February 1728/29); p. 575 (David Sebrell vs. Andrew Laprade; judgement for Sebrell, John Bryan summoned).
e. p. 583 (Court session of 17 March 1728/29); p. 585 (David Sebrell vs. Andrew Laprade; Bryan ordered to pay Sebrell £4).

To the Backcountry: Immigration to Surry County, Virginia

1. Virginia Patents Books 1 & 2 (1623–1643), p. 586 (Virginia to Nicholas *"Sabrell,"* 150 acres in Charles River County, 30 July 1638; transportation of Katherine Lewis, Dasey Baldock, Edward *"Phillipps"*).
2. Lorenz, Stacy L. "'To Do Justice to His Majesty, the Merchant and the Planter': Governor William Gooch and the Virginia Tobacco Inspection Act of 1730." *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography,* Vol. 108, 2000, pp. 345–352.
3. Virginia Patents Book 3 (1652–1655), p. 139 (Virginia to Nicholas Sebrell, 200 acres in York County, 30 January 1652; land described as *"lying Near Old Middle plantation,"* bounded by *"Maiden Swamp,"* lands of Richard Davis, John Broach, the Great Swamp, and the 150 acres granted Sebrell in 1638); Virginia Patents Book 5 (1652–1666), Vols. 1 & 2, pp. 387–388 (Virginia to *"Nicholas Sabrell,"* 200 acres in York County, 10 February 1663; land described as *"near the Middle Plantation,"* bounded by lands of Richard Davis, John Broach, the Great Swamp, Maiden Swamp, and lands granted Sebrell in 1638 and 1652).
4. York County VA Deeds Book 4 (1729–1740), pp. 113–117 (David Sebrell lease and release to John Mundell, 10–11 March 1731/32). York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 17 (1729–1732), p. 264 (*"Deeds of Lease & Release for land with Receipt thereon and Bond for performance of Covenants was presented in Court from David Sebrell to John Mundal* [sic] *and being proved by the Oaths of William Robertson, John Henry & Jones Jones Irwin Evidences thereto is Admitted to Record,"* 20 March 1731/32). See the earlier references regarding John Mundell serving as Nathaniel Sebrell's executor and guardian for Jacob Godwin Jr., son of Sarah Sebrell Godwin and a first cousin to Susanna Sebrell and her siblings.
5. Surry County VA Deeds, Wills, Etc. Book 8, Part 1 (1730–1738), p. 291 (Samuel Hargrave to David *"Seebrell,"* 14 May 1733).
6. Surry County VA Deeds, Wills, Etc. Book 8, Part 1 (1730–1738), pp. 191–193 (Will of John Hancock, written 24 November 1731, filed in court 17 May 1732); pp. 443–444 (Will of Jane Hancock, written 21 May 1733, filed in court 15 January 1734).
7. Surry County VA Deeds, Wills, Etc. Book 8, Part 2 (1730–1738), pp. 597–598 (Inventory of Augustine Berryman Estate, made 10 May 1736). Surry County VA Deeds, Wills, Etc. Book 9 (1738–1754), pp. 215 (Inventory of John Owin Estate, filed 6 August 1740); 562 (Inventory of Elizabeth Hurdle Estate, filed 1 October 1747).
8. Surry County VA Deeds, Wills, Etc. Book 9 (1738–1754), pp. 663–664 (Joseph Hancock Estate Inventory, made 11 August 1750, returned to Court 18 September 1750).
9. Surry County VA Deeds, Wills, Etc. Book 9 (1738–1754), p. 419 (Will of David Sebrell, written 7 November 1742, filed in court 17 November 1742).
10. Surry County VA Order Book (1749–1751), pp. 102–103 (*"Susanna Handcock* [sic] *widow and relict of Joseph Handcock Deced,"* appointed administrator of Joseph Hancock; Court appointed men to appraise Hancock estate, 19 June 1750; appraisers: William Drew, Dolphin Drew, Thomas Davidson, Roger Delk).
11. Surry County VA Deeds, Wills, Etc. Book 9 (1738–1754), pp. 663–664 (Joseph Hancock Estate Inventory, made 11 August 1750, returned to Court 18 September 1750).
12. Surry County VA Deeds, Wills, Etc. Book 9 (1738–1754), p. 666 (Will of Susanna Hancock, written 5 November 1750, filed in court 20 November 1750). Surry County VA Order Book (1749–1751), p. 158 (Court session 20 November 1750); p. 160 (*"The Last Will & Testament of Susanna Hancock Deced. was presented in Court by Nathaniel Sebrell the Executor therein Named who made Oath thereto According to Law and the same was proved by the oath of Jacob Bruce one of the Witnesses thereto and by the Court Ordered to be Recorded. And on the Motion of the said Executor Certificate is granted him for Obtaining a Probate thereof in due form;"* Court ordered appraisers to conduct an inventory of Susanna Hancock Estate; appraisers: William Drew, Dolphin Drew, William Seward Junior, Christopher Sharp).
13. Surry County VA Deeds, Wills, Etc. Book 9 (1738–1754), pp. 715–716 (Inventory of Susanna Hancock's Estate, filed 16 July 1751).
14. Surry County VA Wills, Etc. Book 10 (1754–1768), pp. 105–106 (Account of Estate of Susanna Hancock, filed 20 September 1757).

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