David Sebrell

(c1707–1742)

of

York & Surry Counties, Virginia,

Son of Nicholas Sebrell III & Frances Stoner

by Timothy Dean Hudson

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Early Life in York County, Virginia

David Sebrell was born in Bruton Parish, York County, Virginia, the son of Nicholas Sebrell III and Frances Stoner [1]. Surviving records place David's birth about 1707, making him the youngest child of Nicholas and Frances, after his older siblings Nathaniel, Mary, Susanna, and Sarah [2].

Nicholas Sebrell III died unexpectedly in 1708, and 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. The witnesses testified that 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 was Francis' mother-in-law, Sarah Overstreet, who had remarried to Silas Smith after the 1692 death of her first husband, Nicholas Sebrell II. Frances Sebrell died soon afterwards, and Sarah Smith filed Frances' verbal will with the York County Court on November 24th [3]. Since David was only about one year old when both parents died, he likely had no memory of them.

Sarah Smith (née Overstreet) managed the legal affairs of her orphaned grandchildren, posting £100 bond on 24 February 1709 to ensure delivery of the property belonging to their mother, Frances Sebrell, when the children came of age [4]. The following year, on 24 June 1710, she petitioned the York County Court to be appointed the administrator of her son's estate as well [5].

On 24 June 1709, Francis Melloy appeared before the York County Court and gifted a mare to young David Sebrell:

> *Be it knowne* [sic] *unto all men by these presents that I Francis Melloy have given & by these presents do Give unto David Sebrell & his heires* [sic] *a Black Mare with a Small Starr* [sic] *in her*

> *forehead & Branded on the Farr Buttock thus* [backwards "C"] *& on the Near Buttock RH with all her Increase…*

Such a gift to a toddler was unusual and may hint at a personal or economic connection now lost to the surviving records [6].

The mare appears to have been valuable, for David's older brother Nathaniel took possession of it when he came of age. When Nathaniel wrote his will in February 1721, David was still a minor of only fourteen years. Nathaniel left the black mare to his sister, Susanna, but he bequeathed his saddle and bridle to David [7].

After caring for her orphaned grandchildren only a few years, Sarah Smith's own health failed by the fall of 1710. She wrote her will on October 20th, describing herself as *"being Sick & weak in body but of perfect mind & memory praised be God for the Same."* Since David's older brother Nathaniel had presumably inherited his father's lands, Sarah's first bequest was one-third of her own lands to David:

> *I give & bequeath unto my Grandson David Sebrell & his heirs One hundred & Eleven Acres of Land lying in New Kent County & likewise I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Theodocia Magary & her heirs one hundred & Eleven Acres part of the Same tract & also I give & bequeath unto my daughter Sarah Godwin & her heirs one hundred & Eleven acres the Residue of the s^{d} Tract wch Contains three hundred & thirty four acres the afores^{d} David Sebrell to have his first Choice…*

This unusually generous bequest suggests that Sarah Smith viewed David—still an infant orphan—as needing particular protection or advantage. Sarah also left *"One Cow & all her female Increase"* to each of her Sebrell grandchildren—Nathaniel, David, Mary, Susanna, and Sarah—and appointed her son-in-law, Jacob Godwin, as executor.

Sarah Smith died within a few months of writing her will. Jacob Godwin filed it with the York County Court on 15 January 1711 [8]. A few months later, on May 21st, he posted a £200 bond to ensure proper handling of her estate, with David Stoner, a relative of Frances Sebrell, and Ralph Hubbard serving as his securities [9]. On July 16th, the York Court also appointed Godwin administrator of Nicholas Sebrell's estate, which included serving as guardian of Nicholas and Frances Sebrell's orphans: Nathaniel, Mary, Susanna, Sarah, and David [10]. These repeated changes in guardianship created a climate of instability for the Sebrell children, whose household, property, and daily oversight shifted multiple times during their earliest years.

The years following Sarah Smith's death brought increasing friction among the adults responsible for the Sebrell children. David and his siblings now had three adult male relatives involved in their care, including Jacob Godwin and Martin Megary, the husbands of their father's

sisters, and David Stoner, apparently either their maternal grandfather or maternal uncle [11]. The surviving court minutes are somewhat cryptic, but they suggest that Stoner disagreed with Godwin and Megary's management of the Sebrell orphans' property. In early 1712, the three men filed multiple lawsuits against one another in the York County Court. On March 17th, the Court dismissed two suits Megary filed against Stoner because neither man appeared. On May 19th, the Court dismissed the suits Stoner filed against both Godwin and Megary for the same reason—none of the parties appeared [12]. Whether these suits reflected genuine hostility or routine estate wrangling is unclear, but they underscore the fragile and contested nature of the children's guardianship.

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 Nicholas Sebrell's estate and guardianship of the Sebrell orphans. After considering Stoner's petition, the Court, *"Upon good reasons Shewn,"* ordered Godwin to produce alternate security to renew his bond or risk having the estate and guardianship *"committed to the care of Some other person giveing* [sic] *good Security."* Godwin produced new security in January 1713, and the Court released Stoner from his bond [13]. With Stoner's withdrawal, the guardianship of the Sebrell children entered yet another phase, one that would shape David's adolescence in the years ahead.

Amid these shifting guardianships, another figure—James Morris—played a recurring role in the Sebrell family's legal affairs. Prior to his death, Nicholas Sebrell had leased a portion of his land to Morris, who agreed to follow certain covenants. Morris continued to rent Sebrell's plantation after his death. For two years after 25 December 1713, Morris owed the Sebrell heirs £5 rent for the property [14].

Although described in court records as a carpenter, Morris was literate, and his frequent associations with the Sebrells between 1710 and 1715 suggest that he was more than a casual tenant, even if the precise nature of his connection to them remains unclear. The records also suggest that he 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 [15].

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 [16]. 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 Court, he produced a lease for the property that gave him the right to use the timber. This led the Court to dismiss Godwin's suit [17].

At this same court session, 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 Court proceeded to reappoint guardians.

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 [18]. The Court then appointed Jacob Godwin as the guardian of the younger Sebrell orphans, including Mary, Susanna, Sarah, and David Sebrell. This division of guardianship responsibilities was unusual but may reflect the court's attempt to balance competing family interests.

James Morris appeared before the York Court together 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 ye County of York are held & firmly bound unto ye Worship^ll^ ye Justices of ye County afors^d^ in ye Sum of One hundred pounds Sterl. Payable to ye 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 20th day of January 1712* [1713].
>
> *The Condition of this obligation is Such that Whereas ye above bounden Jacob Godwin hath received into his Care & Custody ye whole Estate of ye Orphans of Nich^o^ Sebrell Know ye therefore that if ye s^d^ Jacob Godwin do well & truly perform ye trust he hath undertaken relating to ye 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 ye Court shall think fitt* [sic], *and also from time to time, & at all times hereafter, shall save harmless & hath indemnifyed* [sic] *ye s^d^ Justices their heirs &c. from all damages that shall or may accrue to any of them concerning ye 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 [19].

David Sebrell and his siblings presumably grew up on the Sebrell farm on the outskirts of Williamsburg, Virginia. Since his parents both died while he was an infant, he likely had no memory of them and was primarily raised by his elder sisters and aunts, Sarah Godwin and Theodosia Megary. David's uncle and guardian, Jacob Godwin, died about March 1718 [20]. Since Godwin

appointed his widow as his executrix, the York County Court then seemed to initially regard her as the guardian of the Sebrell orphans [21]. In May 1720, David's older sisters, Mary and Susanna, petitioned the Court to appoint their uncle, Daniel Stoner, as their guardian. After Stoner posted bond of £60 sterling with approved security, the Court ordered that Mary and Susanna Sebrell *"be committed to his care & that he take care of them & their estate"* [22]. Neither David nor his youngest sister, Sarah, was included in that legal action, leaving their guardianship temporarily unclear.

The appearance of a second Stoner—Daniel—complicates the family picture, and the surviving records do not clarify how the two men were related. Daniel Stoner is not found in the York County records prior to 1719, and so the petition of David's older sisters that identified Daniel Stoner as their uncle seemingly implies that he was a younger brother of their mother, Frances Sebrell [23].

David Sebrell's brother, Nathaniel, 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 Sus^{a} 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 S^{d} 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 Exec^{rs} hereafter named & if any remains after my just debts & funeral charges are paid to be divided between my brother David my Sister Sus^{a} & my Sister Sarah equally.*

Although the eldest Sebrell daughter, Mary, was alive in May 1720, Nathaniel made no bequests to her in his will like he did his other siblings, suggesting that she died between May 1720 and February 1721. As his executors, Nathaniel appointed *"my Sister Sus^{a} Sebrell"* and John Mundell.

Nathaniel Sebrell died within a few months of writing his will on 20 February 1721, for on July 17th, his sister and John Mundell appeared before the York County Court 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 in court as Susanna's guardian [25]. John Mundell's precise relationship to the Sebrells is unclear. His repeated involvement in their affairs suggests a close familial or economic tie, even if the exact connection is not documented [26].

The value of the land and property that David Sebrell inherited upon the death of his brother required him to have a guardian to handle his legal affairs. On 20 March 1721, David petitioned the York County Court to appoint Andrew Laprade as his guardian. After Laprade posted bond with George Gilbert and Richard Harrison as his security, the Court ordered him to *"take care of*

the s^{d} Orphan & his estate" [27]. Later that year, Andrew Laprade filed an account of his actions as David's guardian, and he filed a suit against Susanna Sebrell and John Mundell to secure David's share of Nathaniel's estate [28].

In March 1723, York County officials charged that *"Richd Jackson this day Committed on Suspicion of felony,"* and incarcerated him in *"ye publick Goal at W^{ms}burgh"* [Williamsburg]. Andrew Laprade must have witnessed Jackson's crime, for on March 14, the Court ordered that he and two other witnesses post £10 bond to King George I to secure their appearance at the next court to give evidence against Jackson. David Sebrell must also have witnessed Jackson's crime, for the York Court also ordered Laprade to post an additional £10 bond *"for his Servt Dav^{d} Sebrell,"* to secure Sebrell's appearance before the Court to testify in the proceedings. Jackson's fate remains unclear, as the York County records do not contain any further records of the case [29]. This episode offers a rare glimpse of David's daily life as a teenager and suggests that he was present during events of some seriousness.

On 15 July 1723, George Gilbert petitioned the York County Court to release him from his security on Andrew Laprade's guardian's bond. Laprade appeared in Court the same day, and with John Pasture as his security, he signed a new bond of £50 sterling, upon which the Court appointed Laprade as the

> *…Guardian of David Sebrell Orphan of Nich^{o} Sebrell deced and hath received into his Care and Custody the whole Estate of the said Orphan…*

Since Laprade had provided *"fresh Security"* for his guardianship of David Sebrell, the Court released Gilbert from his obligations [30].

Andrew Laprade had ongoing lawsuits against John Mundell as executor of David's brother, Nathaniel Sebrell, through September 1727. These legal proceedings are likely routine obligations required of both Laprade as David's guardian and Mundell as Nathaniel's executor. Such prolonged accounting was typical when multiple estates and guardianships overlapped. The York County Court dismissed the final case of Laprade vs. Mundell on 18 September 1727, when it appears that David obtained his share of his brother's estate [31].

By 19 August 1728, David Sebrell had reached the age of majority, and on that day the York County Court began proceedings to settle his account with Andrew Laprade as his guardian. The Court dismissed Sebrell's suit in the Chancery Court against Laprade the following month, but the settlement of their account extended through March 1729, when John Bryan appeared before the York Court and declared that he had £4 of Laprade's money *"in his hands,"* which the Court ordered that he pay to David Sebrell [32]. It appears that the 1728–1729 legal action between Sebrell and

Laprade represented a routine settlement of a guardianship involving a relatively valuable estate, and not an indication that Sebrell claimed mismanagement of his funds by Laprade.

Laprade's legal entanglements continued into the late 1720s. Edward Jacquelin served as administrator of the estate of Martin Megary, the deceased husband of Theodosia Sebrell, David's aunt. On 19 November 1728, Jacquelin sued Andrew Laprade in the York County Court over a debt, although the precise nature of the suit is unclear. On 15 September 1729, the Court ordered that their case *"is refered* [sic] *for trial by A jury till next Court."* However, both Jacquelin and Laprade agreed to dispense with the jury trial, and on November 17th, *"both parties having submitted this Suit to the Courts determination, who upon having the evidence,"* the Court ruled that Jacquelin recover £21 8s 3p from Laprade.

David Sebrell appeared before the York County Court on November 17th to provide testimony on behalf of Andrew Laprade. His aunt, Theodosia Sebrell, had remarried to William Bailey following the death of her first husband, Martin Megary. By November 1729, they lived a short distance away in James City County, Virginia. William Bailey appeared before the York Court to provide evidence on behalf of Edward Jacqueline that same day, traveling eighteen miles *"coming and returning"* [33]. By the late 1720s, David Sebrell was no longer a passive subject of guardianship disputes but an active participant in the legal affairs of his extended family.

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To the Backcountry: Immigration to Surry County, Virginia

To understand why David Sebrell left the Tidewater for the backcountry, it is necessary to look briefly at the origins of the Sebrell family in Virginia.

David Sebrell's great-grandfather, Nicholas Sebrell (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. One of those Sebrell brought into the colony was Dasey (or Darcy) Baldock, to 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 Virginia'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 gave him a strong start in the New World, and he and his descendants quickly prospered. 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, a downturn that hit especially hard in York County, where small and mid-sized planters were particularly vulnerable. The volatility of the tobacco markets may have provided the impetus for David Sebrell and his older brother, Nathaniel, 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 the Sebrells had lived for the past century and move to the colony's backcountry.

In early 1732, David Sebrell decided to sell the 160-acre tract of land on the Bruton Glebe Road on the outskirts of Williamsburg 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]. On March 10th and 11th, 1732, David Sebrell engaged in a standard lease and release transaction with John Mundell in which he sold his land to 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 David and Nathaniel's first cousin, Jacob Godwin Jr. [4].

David Sebrell then moved his family from the established capital 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.

No known records describe the life of David Sebrell after he left the Williamsburg area and settled along the Blackwater Swamp in southern Surry County. The absence of records reflects the sparse documentation typical of life along the frontier.

It appears that David's sisters, Susanna and Sarah Sebrell, and his young nephew, Nathaniel Sebrell, moved with him and settled on his new farm. If David ever married, his wife died shortly afterwards, leaving no surviving children. Within a decade of the Sebrells' arrival in Surry, Susanna Sebrell married Joseph Hancock and Sarah Sebrell married Sampson Wilson.

Like his older brother, David Sebrell became terminally ill while still a young man. Although no documentation survives to indicate the precise nature of their illness, the fact that both brothers seemed aware of their impending demise and similar deaths of their collateral descendants in the nineteenth century suggest that both suffered from tuberculosis.

By the early 1740s, David's health had deteriorated sharply. On 7 November 1742, at the age of about thirty-five years, David Sebrell wrote his will, leaving his land on Terrapin Swamp to his eldest nephew, Nathaniel Sebrell. David also left 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 named his brother-in-law, Joseph Hancock, the husband of his elder sister, Susanna, as his executor. Ten days after David wrote his will, Hancock appeared before the Surry County Court to file the will and qualify as executor [6]. With his 1742 death, the responsibility for carrying the Sebrell name into the next generation fell to his nephew, Nathaniel.

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1742 Will of David Sebrell

Surry County VA Deeds, Wills, Etc. Book 9 (1738–1754), p. 419

In the Name of God Amen. I ***David Sebrell*** *of Southwark Parish in the County of Surry being Sick and weak in Body but in perfect mind and Memory thanks be to Almighty God for the same but knowing how many ways Human Life may be Abridged have thought fit to make Constitute, and Ordain this to be my last Will and Testament and for what Temporal Estate it hath pleased Almighty God to bestow on me I dispose of in form and manner following vizt.*

Imp^{s}: I Give and Bequeath to my Nephew ***Nathaniel Sebrell*** *and his Heirs for Ever All that Tract of Land Purchased by me of* ***Samuel Hargrave*** *lying on Taripin Swamp on the South Side Black Water in the County of Surry And I likewise Give and Bequeath to my said Nephew and his Heirs for Ever 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.*

Item. I Give and Bequeath to my two Sisters ***Susannah Hancock*** *and* ***Sarah Wilson*** *my two Negro Girls Nam'd* ***Liddy*** *&* ***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 and I do Nominate and Appoint my Brother in Law* ***Joseph Hancock*** *to be my whole and Sole Extor of this my last Will & Testament.*

In Witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal this 7th Day of November One thousand Seven hundred forty and two. [signed] ***David Sebrell***

Sign'd Seal'd and Declar'd
in presence of
Wm Seward, William Drew

At a Court held for Surry County the 17th Day of November 1742.

The above last Will & Testament of ***David Sebrell*** *deced was presented in Court by* ***Joseph Hancock*** *the Extor therein Named who made Oath thereto According to Law And the same being proved by the Oaths of* ***William Seward*** *and* ***William Drew*** *Witness's thereto was Order'd to be Recorded.* [signed] ***Aug. Claiborne****, Clk*

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Notes

Early Life in York County, Virginia

1. The following records from York County, Virginia prove that David 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 David Stoner Uncle to the s^{d} Orphans may be Appointed their Guardian…"*). Since Daniel Stoner was the uncle of Frances Sebrell's daughters, this seemingly implies that he was Frances' brother.
    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. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 16, Part 1 (1720–1729). These records show that Andrew Laprade (Leprade) was appointed as David Sebrell's guardian in 1723 and continued to act in this capacity through 1728. As Laprade began to settle his guardian accounts in August 1728, Sebrell must then have turned twenty-one. This places his birth about 1707:
    a. p. 210 (Court session 15 July 1723); p. 214 (*"Andrew Leprade &* [page destroyed] *-resented & acknowledged th*[e] *bond to the Court for the s^{d} Leprades Guardian*[ship] [of] *David Sebrell an Orphan* [page destroyed] *is admitted to record"*).
    b. p. 218 (Bond of Andrew Laprade as *"Guardian of David Sebrell Orphan of Nich^{o} Sebrell deced.,"* 15 July 1723).
    c. p. 540 (Court session of 19 August 1728); p. 542 (*"In the* [missing word] *of Acct. to Render between David Sebrell Pltf & Andrew Laprade Deft. Considered by the Court that the Deft. Account, and that* [torn page] *Hickman, Willm Prentice, Lewis Holland & Jo^{h} Davenport or* [torn page] *of them Audit State & Settle all Acc^{ts} in Difference & Make* [page torn]*"*).
    d. p. 553 (*"Sebrell & Laprade;"* Final settlement of accounts between David Sebrell and Andrew Laprade, 19 November 1728).
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 13 (1706–1710), p. 227 (*"Francis Meloy in Court Acknowledged his Deed of Gift for a Mare to David Sebrell & it was admited* [sic] *to Record,"* 24 June 1709); p. 234 (Francis Melloy deed of gift to David Sebrell, 24 June 1709).
7. 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).
8. 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).
9. 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 older 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.

10. 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"*).
11. 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.
12. 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"*).
13. 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"*).
14. 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 Nathl 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"*).
15. 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."*
16. 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"*).
17. 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"*).
18. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 14, Part 1 (1709–1716):
    a. pp. 196–197 (Petition of *"Nathl 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 Nathl 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 (*"Nathl 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).

19. 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 *"ye 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.
20. 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 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 & Robt Clark & Wm 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"*).
    c. 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).
21. 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.
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 & Saml 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: *"Saml 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 Danl 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 Nathl Sebrell dec^{d} was presented in Court by Jno Mundell & Sus^{a} Sebrell the Exo^{rs} therein named,"* securities on bond: *"Wm 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, *"Jno Mundell & Sus^{a} Sebrell, executors," "Susanna Sebrell by Danl 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. 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"*).

    This shows that in addition to serving as one of Nathaniel Sebrell's executors during the 1720s, these records show John Mundell serving as guardian to Jacob Godwin Jr., son of Jacob Godwin and Sarah Sebrell. On 10–11 March 1731/32, David Sebrell sold his land in York County to John Mundell (see below).
27. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 16, Part 1 (1720–1729), p. 25 (Court session of 20 March 1720/21); p. 28 (*"On the petition of David Sebrell praying that Andrew Laprade may be appointed his Guardian he having together with George Gilbert & Richard Harrison his Securitys* [sic] *entered into & acknowledged their bond to the Court, which is admitted to Record. It is ordered that the s^{d} Laprade take care of the s^{d} Orphan & his estate"*).
28. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 16, Part 1 (1720–1729):
    a. p. 73 (Court session of 21 September 1721).
    b. p. 80 (*"The Petition of Andrew Leprade* [Laprade] *agst John Mundall is cont untill* [sic] *next Court"*).
    c. p. 87 (Court session of 18 October 1721).
    d. p. 94 (Page destroyed, but this is an account of *"The Estate of* [illegible] *David Sebrel* [sic] *agst Jno Mundal* [sic]*"*).
    e. p. 96 (*"Leprade* [vs] *Sebrells Est: The pet of Andrew Laprade* [illegible words] *Nathl Sebrell deced is dismst^{t}"*).
29. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 16, Part 1 (1720–1729), p. 191 (Richard Jackson charged for a felony, committed to *"ye Goal of this County on Suspition* [sic]*…,"* 14 March 1722/23); p. 192 (Richard Jackson *"thence to be Conveyed to ye publick* [sic] *Goal at W^{ms}burgh in order* [missing word] *trial at ye 4 days thereof as ye Law directs;" "Bryans, Laprades & Greens Recognizance: Henry Bryan, Andrew Laprade and Patrick Green Severally before ye Court acknowledged themselves indebted to our Sovereign Lord ye King in ye Sum of ten pounds to be Levyed* [sic] *on their Goods and Chattels & on Condition that if they shall appear at ye next Genl Court on ye 4th day thereof and attend from time to time there to give evidence in behalf of our said Lord ye King agst Richd Jackson this day Committed…on Suspicion of felony then ye above Recognizances to be void or else to remain in full force & virtue;" "Laprades Recognizance: Andrew Laprade ye same for his Servt Dav^{d} Sebrell;" Pastures Recognizance: Ordered that Jno Pasture do ye same for his Servt Jno Wilson before some Justice of ye peace"*).
30. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 16, Part 1 (1720–1729), p. 210 (Court session of 15 July 1723); p. 214 (*"Gilbert vs. Leprade: The petition of George* [Gilbert…] *the Securitys* [sic] *with Andrew Leprade Guardian to David*

Sebrell is dismsᵗ Leprade having give[n] [fr]*esh Security;" "Leprade bond for Guardᵖ Sebrell: Andrew Leprade & Jnᵒ* [Pasture] *presented & acknowledged the bond to the Court for the sᵈ Leprade Guardian* [to] [D]*avid Sebrell an Orphan wᶜʰ* [b]*ond is admitted to record"*); p. 218 (Bond of Andrew Laprade as *"Guardian of David Sebrell Orphan of Nichᵒ Sebrell deced,"* 15 July 1723; security: John Pasture).

31. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 16, Part 2 (1720–1729):
    a. p. 321 (Court session of 15 February 1724/25).
    b. p. 322 (*"Leprade vs. Mundal* [torn page] *is dismist;" "Leprade vs. Mundal* [torn page] *is dismist"*).
    c. p. 481 (Court session of 18 September 1727).
    d. p. 484 (*"Laprade vs. Mundell: The difference between Andrew Laprade Plt. & John Mundell Defᵗ is dismist"*).
32. 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).
33. York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 16, Part 2 (1720–1729):
    a. p. 553 (Court session of 19 November 1728); p. 555 (*"Jacquelin vs. Laprade: In the Acion* [action] *Upon the Case between Edwᵈ Jacquelin Admʳ &c. of Martin Magary Decd. Plt. Against Andrew Laprade Deft. The deft. On his motion hath Imparlance granted till Next Court"*).
    b. p. 618 (*"Jacqualin vs. Laprade: In the Acion* [action] *Upon the Case between Edwᵈ Jacquelin Admʳ &c. & Andrew Laprade deft cause is referrd for trial* [sic] *by a jury till next Court,"* 15 September 1729).

    York County VA Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 17 (1729–1732):
    a. p. 1 (Court session of 17 November 1729).
    b. p. 2 (*"Jacqualin vs. Laprade: In the action on the Case between Edward Jacquelin Admor & of Martin Megary Plt. & Andrew Laprade defᵗ both parties having submitted this Suit to the Courts determination, who upon having the evidence, are of the opinion that the Plt recover agᵗ the sᵈ defᵗ £21.8.3 with Costs…"*); the amount awarded was 21 pounds, 8 shillings, 3 pence, plus costs.
    c. p. 3 (*"Baily vs. Jacquelin: William Baily of James City County an Evidence for Edward Jacquelin against Andrew Laprade having attended one day & travelled 18 miles coming and returning, Ordered that he be paid according to Law;" "Sebrell vs. Laprade: David Sebrell an Evidence for Andrew Laprade at the suit of Edward Jacquelin having attended one day, ordered that he be paid according to law"*).

<u>To the Backcountry: Immigration to Surry County, Virginia</u>

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.
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 9 (1738–1754), p. 419 (Will of David Sebrell, written 7 November 1742, filed in court 17 November 1742).

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