

Descendants of Thomas (The Sheriff) Ondeby

Generation No. 1

1. Thomas (The Sheriff)¹ Ondeby¹ was born Bef. 1130, and died Aft. 1156.

Notes for Thomas (The Sheriff) Ondeby:

The Ownby name is of ancient English origin, but it is of interest to note that, together with a number of families having variations of the name, they share kinship with ancient Welsh "Owens" branches who were Princes of Powya-Fadoc and Lords of Glyndary in the Welsh county of Merionethshire in the 800's.

Some variation of the name is still present all over the United Kingdom. Place names were given as designations ie: Owens Land became Owenby.

The first record of an OWENBY branch in documentary form is noted in the Rotuli Hundredom of the county of Shropshire as owner of two measures of land at Bridgeworth in the year 1050 AD.

1086-1281.....village known as Modern name Aunsby, Lincolnshire was listed as Ounesbi in William the Conqueror's Domesday Book

The name derives from the Old Scandanavian Authunn+by or "farmstead of a man called Authunn," and is listed in the 1086 Domesday Book as Ounesbi and in 1281 as Outhenby.

[A. D. Mills, "A Dictionary of English Place-Names," Oxford University Press, 1991]

Outhenby

Probably "Aun's farm or village", from Auns, gen. sing. of the ON masculine name Aun, a reduced form of Auðunn, and bý "a farmstead, a village". If there was an ON masculine noun *auðn "a deserted site" beside the attested feminine auðn, it would have gen. sing. auðns rather than auðnar, and derivation from *auðns bý "farm or village at the deserted site" would be possible, but this is highly conjectural.

Another early record is that of Harolde Owenbye, who is show in manorial lists of the county of Norfolk as ower of a farm of 100 acres at Chedgrove in 1210 AD.

A Search of early Land Lists find:

Paul Owenbye, 80 acres at Binham, Norfolk in 1320

Jonathan Owenbye, 70 acres with two farms and a mill at Saxton, Yorkshire, in 1390.

Robert Owenbye, 65 acres at Malham, Lancastershire, in 1478

An examination of Estate maps and genealogical collection files give the name of Sir Alfred Owenby who owned a manor and 60 acres of land including two farms at Smarden, in the county of Kent, in 1540 AD.

Sir James Owenbye whos property at Greenstead in Esses included for farms in 1584.

With the exception of the Welsh information. This Thomas Ondeby is the first person we find. And his decendents are listed by several spellings in the records.

The Owenby/Ownby name commenced in the village of Oadby (which is still a thriving town in Leicester County) in the Eleventh Century. Oady is about 4 miles from the town of Leicester and about 10 mils from Rutland where Thomas was Sheriff.

The family name was spelled Ondeby from 1156 through 1521. We have found various spelling for the same individuals and it ranges from Oldebi, Oudeby, Outhey, Othely, Ounesbi, Ounesby, and even de Ounesby, (the last being Norman spelling)

The Ondeby Oneby line documented here comes from several sources.

First and foremost a report entitled Trails in England by Stevie Lou Powell and Joyce Haige.

Years of research by Virginia Benson Ashlock and Juanita Ownby Burks (both of our line of Ownby's)

and to the extensive research and documentation of John Nichols and his 1807 publication "The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire".

More About Thomas (The Sheriff) Ondeby:

Occupation: 1156, Sheriff of Rutland²

Child of Thomas (The Sheriff) Ondeby is:

+ 2 i. *Unknown² Ondeby, born Bet. 1140 - 1175; died Unknown.*

Generation No. 2

2. Unknown² Ondeby (Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Bet. 1140 - 1175, and died Unknown.

Child of Unknown Ondeby is:

+ 3 i. *Thomas³ Ondeby, born Bef. 1273; died June 30, 1321 in Killed at Warsop, Nottingham.*

Generation No. 3

3. Thomas³ Ondeby (Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Bef. 1273, and died June 30, 1321 in Killed at Warsop, Nottingham³.

More About Thomas Ondeby:

Census: Bet. 1307 - 1327, Lincoln, England³

Tidbit: 1293, Testate to Will as Thomas De Ouneby⁴

Child of Thomas Ondeby is:

+ 4 i. *Roger⁴ Ondeby, died Unknown.*

Generation No. 4

4. Roger⁴ Ondeby (Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) died Unknown.

Notes for Roger Ondeby:

In 1279 Roger le Brabazon (d 1317) held 1/2 virgate and the rents of at least 7 free tenants in Gumley. He was succeeded by his brother Matthew le Brabazon and Matthew's wife Sarah, who were the direct ancestors of the earls of Meath. On Sarah's death the property was divided between Thomas le Brabazon, Roger de Oadby, and William Curzon. By 1345 the shares of the first two were united and probably remained in the hands of the Oadby family, lords of Oadby, until the early 16th century.

In 1345, Roger the son of William le Brabazon of Mowsley granted the whole of his lordship to Mowsley with 12f rent and the homage and services of his freemen to John de Oadby of Stoke Dry, Rutland, but various members of the Brabazon family continued to hold land in Mowsley until at least the beginning of the 17th century. ""A History of the County of Leicester", edited by R A McKinley, Vol IV, pub for the institute of Historical Research, Oxford Press, Amen House, London, 1958."

More About Roger Ondeby:

Name 2: Roger de Outheby

Property: 1325, Inherited 1/3 of Gumley estate from Sarah, wife of Matthew le Brabazon, ancestors of the Earls of Meath.

Children of Roger Ondeby are:

- + 5 i. *John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵ Ondeby, born Bef. 1300 in Saddington, Leicester, England; died Bet. 1345 - 1377.*
- 6 ii. *Thomas Ondeby, born Bef. 1300; died Unknown.*

Notes for Thomas Ondeby:

May have been Thomas de Outheby who served as Rector of East Bridgford St Peter Church from 1315-1349.

Generation No. 5

5. John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵ Ondeby (Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Bef. 1300 in Saddington, Leicester, England, and died Bet. 1345 - 1377.

More About John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington) Ondeby:

Property: April 14, 1345, Manor of Mowbey granted by Roger Brabazon⁵

Children of John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington) Ondeby are:

- + 7 i. *Robert⁶ Ondeby, born Bef. 1325; died Unknown.*
- + 8 ii. *Thomas (of Saddington) Ondeby, born Abt. 1330 in Saddington, Leicester, England; died Aft. 1393.*
- 9 iii. *Richard Ondeby, born Abt. 1331; died 1393 in Wood-Street, London, England.*

More About Richard Ondeby:

Occupation 1: St Alban, Wood-Street, London, England

Occupation 2: Rector, St Alban, Wood-Street, London, England⁶

Generation No. 6

7. Robert⁶ Ondeby (John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Bef. 1325, and died Unknown. He married Anabil Brabazon, daughter of Thomas Brabazon and Amicia Mowsley. She died Unknown.

More About Robert Ondeby:

Name 2: Robert de Outheby

Property: June 03, 1377, lands in Saddington release by Alice Stephenson⁶

Children of Robert Ondeby and Anabil Brabazon are:

- 10 i. *Roger⁷ Ondeby, died Unknown.*
- 11 ii. *Theobald Ondeby, died Unknown.*

8. Thomas (of Saddington)⁶ Ondeby (John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Abt. 1330 in Saddington, Leicester, England, and died Aft. 1393.

More About Thomas (of Saddington) Ondeby:

Census: 1393, "of Saddington"

Occupation: 1403, MP for Rutland

Ordination: 1413, Sheriff of Rutland

Children of Thomas (of Saddington) Ondeby are:

- + 12 i. *Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷ Ondeby, born Abt. 1360; died Unknown.*
- + 13 ii. *John (of Saddington) Ondeby, born Abt. 1361; died Unknown.*

Generation No. 7

12. Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷ Ondeby (Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Abt. 1360, and died Unknown.

More About Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland) Ondeby:

Indenture: 1393, Between William Twining and Thomas Ondeby, mentions a mortgage of certain lands in Saddington and Fleckney, made by John Brabazon to Thomas Oadby the father.

Children of Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland) Ondeby are:

- + 14 i. John (of Rutland)⁸ Ondeby, born Abt. 1380; died Unknown.
- + 15 ii. Aliamore Ondeby, born Abt. 1390; died Unknown.
- 16 iii. William Ondeby, born Abt. 1385; died Unknown.

Notes for William Ondeby:

PARLIAMENT ROLLS OF HENRY IV AND HENRY V

C) Parliament of 1404

Item, whereas the writ of summons to parliament returned by the sheriff of Rutland was not satisfactory or properly returned, as the said commons understood, the same commons prayed our lord the king and the lords in parliament that this matter might be properly examined in parliament, and that, in case default was therein discovered, such punishment should thereof be made as should serve for an example to others against trespass in such ways on some other occasion. Whereupon our said lord the king, in full parliament, commanded the lords of parliament to examine the said matter and at their discretion to deal with it as they thought best. And thereupon the said lords caused to come before them in parliament as well the said sheriff as William Ondeby, who had been returned by the said sheriff as one of the knights of the said shire, and also Thomas of Thorpe, who had been elected in full county [court] as one of the knights of the same shire for the said parliament and had not been returned by the said sheriff. And after the same parties had been duly examined and their cases well heard in the said parliament, it was decided by the same lords that, whereas the same sheriff had not satisfactorily made return of the said writ, he should amend the same return and should return the said Thomas as one of the knights, since the latter had been elected to the parliament in the county [court]; and besides that the said sheriff, on account of this default, should be discharged from his office and committed to Fleet Prison, and that he should be subjected to fine and redemption at the king's pleasure....

13. John (of Saddington)⁷ Ondeby (Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Abt. 1361, and died Unknown.

More About John (of Saddington) Ondeby:

Census: 1404, of Saddington

Child of John (of Saddington) Ondeby is:

- 17 i. Emma⁸ Ondeby, born Abt. 1385; died Unknown. She married Henry Shawe Abt. 1414; died Unknown.

*More About Henry Shawe and Emma Ondeby:
Marriage: Abt. 1414*

Generation No. 8

14. John (of Rutland)⁸ Ondeby (Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Abt. 1380, and died Unknown.

More About John (of Rutland) Ondeby:
Occupation: 1423, Sheriff of Rutland

Child of John (of Rutland) Ondeby is:
+ 18 i. *Unknown⁹ Ondeby, born Abt. 1400; died Unknown.*

15. Aliamore⁸ Ondeby (Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Abt. 1390, and died Unknown. She married Sir Thomas Bataile. He died Unknown.

More About Sir Thomas Bataile:
Land: 1420, Possesed Manor of Ongar Park, Essex Co., England

Child of Aliamore Ondeby and Thomas Bataile is:
19 i. *John⁹ Bataile, died Unknown.*

Generation No. 9

18. Unknown⁹ Ondeby (John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Abt. 1400, and died Unknown.

Children of Unknown Ondeby are:

+ 20 i. *Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰ Ondeby, born Abt. 1420; died Unknown.*
21 ii. *Walter Ondeby, born Abt. 1462; died 1498.*

More About Walter Ondeby:

Occupation 1: November 21, 1481, Rector St Margaret Moses, Friday-Street, London, England⁶

Occupation 2: July 01, 1485, Harleton, St Paul's cathedral, London, England⁶

Occupation 3: April 27, 1487, Clerk⁷

Generation No. 10

20. Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰ Ondeby (Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Abt. 1420, and died Unknown.

More About Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick) Ondeby:
Occupation: 1484, Sheriff of Leicester and Warwick⁸

Children of Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick) Ondeby are:

+ 22 i. *Richard¹¹ Ondeby, born Abt. 1460; died Unknown.*
23 ii. *Thomas Ondeby, born Abt. 1461; died Unknown.*
24 iii. *Nicholas Ondeby, born Abt. 1463; died Unknown.*

More About Nicholas Ondeby:

Occupation 1: April 27, 1487, Clerk in Leicester, England⁹

Occupation 2: November 05, 1490, Office of Escheatry¹⁰

25 iv. *Walter Ondeby, born Abt. 1464; died November 29, 1501¹⁰.*

More About Walter Ondeby:

Occupation: Clerk in Derby, Leicester and Rutland¹⁰

Residence: Bet. 1479 - 1485, Noddington

Generation No. 11

22. Richard¹¹ Ondeby (Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Abt. 1460, and died Unknown. He married Jesica Unknown. She died Unknown.

More About Richard Ondeby:
Census: 1523, of Ondeby

More About Jesica Unknown:
Burial: March 28, 1603, St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England¹¹

Children of Richard Ondeby and Jesica Unknown are:

- + 26 i. *Thomas¹² Ondeby, born Abt. 1525; died Unknown.*
- + 27 ii. *John (of Ondeby Esq) Ondeby, born Abt. 1530; died Unknown.*

Generation No. 12

26. Thomas¹² Ondeby (Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Abt. 1525, and died Unknown.

Children of Thomas Ondeby are:

- 28 i. *Maria¹³ Ondeby, born 1571; died Unknown. She married Thomas Messenger December 03, 1582 in Sapcote, Leicester, England¹²; died Unknown.*

*More About Maria Ondeby:
Christening: September 10, 1571, Sapcote, Leicester, England*

*More About Thomas Messenger and Maria Ondeby:
Marriage: December 03, 1582, Sapcote, Leicester, England¹²*

- 29 ii. *Jacob Ondeby, born 1574; died Unknown.*
- + 30 iii. *John Oneby, born Abt. 1575; died Unknown.*

27. John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby (Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Abt. 1530, and died Unknown.

Notes for John (of Ondeby Esq) Ondeby:

INTRODUCTION (to Gray's Inn)

The origins of the Inn are woven as deeply into the cloth of history as those of the other Inns although its own records do not survive before the year 1569.

'This certain Inn at Portpole', as the records call it in the following year, can trace its beginnings to the manor house of the de Grey family which lay just outside the City of London where the Oxford road left its boundary at Holborn Bar. It was known as the Manor of Portpole, a name which survives in Portpole Lane, a turning off Gray's Inn Road. Many members of the de Grey family were associated with the law. A Walter de Grey was Lord Chancellor in 1206-14. His great-nephew, Sir Reginald de Grey, also held judicial office as Juticiar of Chester and became the first Lord de Grey of Wilton. It seems that he was involved in the preparation of Edward I ordinance of 1292, 'De Attornatis et Apprenticiis' (see Chapter Three), and that it was to his house among others in the district that young men came to study law. He died in 1308 and was succeeded by his son John (died 1323), grandson Henry (died 1343), and great-grandson, Reginald. On the latter's death in 1370 the Manor House is described for the first time as 'hospitium' or hostel, and 25 years later, in 1395, the word 'Greysin' is to be found in the records of the family.

The date of the foundation of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn is not known. In 1505 Edmund, Lord Grey of Wilton, sold his manor and eight years later it was known to be in the ownership of the monks of Sheen, from whom apparently the Society rented it. The Society's earlier records were burnt and thus detailed accounts of its activities are lost to us, although much may be gleaned from the accounts of others. For example, the Paston Papers refer to a letter written in 1484 by the Chief Justice, who was 'a felaw' of Gray's Inn, and there is a ledger of 1553 which records the sum of 40 pence spent on the removal of a member's coat of arms; he was the Duke of Northumberland, who had led an unsuccessful conspiracy against the accession of Queen Mary and was executed (recounted in the following chapter).

The first heyday of the Inn was in the reign of Elizabeth 1(1558-1603), or 'Good Queen Bess' as the Society still calls her in affection. The records are illuminated with the names of great Elizabethans: Cecil (Lord Burleigh), Walsingham, the Bacons (father and son), Gerard, Howard of Effingham, Sir Philip Sidney. During this period the Society became renowned for its revelries and feasting, which may indicate why the Queen was so enthusiastic a visitor. Before she came to the throne there had been established a tradition of staging plays using wit as a moral art which mocked both human nature and the highest in the land unmercifully. Even the formidable Cardinal Wolsey at his zenith was not spared. It was recorded in the year 1526 by:

This Christmas was a goodly disguising played at Gray's Inn which was compiled for the most part by Master John Roo, Serjeant-at-law, twenty years past and long before the Cardinal had any authority. The effect of the play was that the Lord Governance was ruled by Dissipation and Negligence which caused Rumor Populi, Inward Grudge, and Disdain of Wanton Sovereignty to rise with a great multitude to expel . . . (them) . . . and to restore Public Wealth again to her estate . . . This play was highly praised of all men saving of the Cardinal, which imagined that the play was devised of him and in a great fury sent for the said Master Roo and took from him his coif and sent him to the Fleet (prison) . . . but by the means of friends . . . Master Roo was delivered at last . . .

The Prince of Purpoole, for such was the title of the dignitary who traditionally organised these events, was not dismayed by official criticism and, with the Master of the Revels, held his court long after the Cardinal had died in disgrace. Queen Elizabeth enjoyed her visits particularly and commended 'their gallant shows'. One of them was Shakespeare's The Comedy of Errors, first performed in the Hall in 1594. To this day members of the Inn and their guests on Grand Nights drink a toast from the loving cup 'to the pious, glorious and immortal memory of Good Queen Bess'.

More About John (of Ondeby Esq) Ondeby:

Education: 1521, Admitted of Gray's Inn¹³

Residence: Hinckley

Children of John (of Ondeby Esq) Ondeby are:

- + 31 i. *John¹³ Oneby, born Abt. 1560; died 1595.*
- 32 ii. *Richard Ondeby, born 1563; died Unknown.*

More About Richard Ondeby:

Christening: September 25, 1563, Hinkley, Leicester, England

Other Names: Richardus Ownebe (Church record of St Mary, Hinckley, England)

Residence: 1660, purchased Barwell Manor

- 33 iii. *Lucia Ondeby, born 1567; died Unknown.*

More About Lucia Ondeby:

Christening: December 05, 1567, St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England

- 34 iv. *Thomas Ondeby, born 1583; died 1585.*

More About Thomas Ondeby:

Burial: April 11, 1585, St Mary's Church, Hinckley, Leicester, England

- 35 v. *Anna Ondeby, born 1585; died Unknown.*

More About Anna Ondeby:

Christening: April 24, 1585, Barwell Manor, Liecester, England¹⁴

Other Names: Ownebye

36 vi. *Petrus Ondeby, born 1596; died Unknown.*

More About Petrus Ondeby:

Christening: March 02, 1595/96, Barwell, Leicester, England

Generation No. 13

30. John¹³ Oneby (Thomas¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Abt. 1575, and died Unknown. He married Margaret Tackle May 20, 1600 in Sapcote, Leicester, England¹⁴. She died Unknown.

More About John Oneby:

Other Names: John Onbye (on marriage records), Johannis Onebye

More About John Oneby and Margaret Tackle:

Marriage: May 20, 1600, Sapcote, Leicester, England¹⁴

Children of John Oneby and Margaret Tackle are:

37 i. *John¹⁴ Oneby, born 1604; died Unknown.*

More About John Oneby:

Christening: February 12, 1603/04, St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England

38 ii. *Elizabeth Oneby, born 1621; died Unknown.*

More About Elizabeth Oneby:

Christening: October 12, 1621, St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England

31. John¹³ Oneby (John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Abt. 1560, and died 1595. He married Elizabeth Bent December 11, 1580 in Cosby, Liecester, England¹⁵. She was born Abt. 1570, and died 1599.

More About John Oneby:

Burial: February 15, 1594/95, Hinckley, Liecester, England¹⁵

Other Names: Onebye

Residence 1: Hinckley

Residence 2: Newton Burguland

More About Elizabeth Bent:

Burial: November 24, 1599, Cosby, Liecester, England¹⁵

More About John Oneby and Elizabeth Bent:

Marriage: December 11, 1580, Cosby, Liecester, England¹⁵

Children of John Oneby and Elizabeth Bent are:

39 i. *Rose¹⁴ Oneby, born October 25, 1581¹⁵; died Unknown. She married John Cowper; died Unknown.*

40 ii. *Mary Oneby, born 1583; died Unknown.*

More About Mary Oneby:

Christening: October 13, 1583, Swebston

+ 41 iii. *John (Esquire) Oneby, born 1585 in Swebston; died February 06, 1660/61 in Hinckley.*

- + 42 iv. *Humphry Oneby, born 1588; died Bet. 1634 - 1635 in Barbary.*
- + 43 v. *Thomas Oneby, born 1593; died 1632.*

Generation No. 14

41. John (Esquire)¹⁴ Oneby (John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Saddington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹)¹⁵ was born 1585 in Swebston, and died February 06, 1660/61 in Hinckley. He married Emmet Byard. She died Unknown.

Notes for John (Esquire) Oneby:

The parish church of St.Mary the Virgin dates largely from the fourteenth century, with a spire of 1788, and it was extended and ornamented between 1875 and 1890 by Ewan Christian and William Smith. Inside the church (open weekdays 10am-4pm) features of interest are the town chest dated 1613, and a monument to John Onebye dated 1662. In the churchyard can be seen the gravestone to Richard Smith, which according to local tradition "sweats blood" at midnight on the anniversary of his murder on 12th April 1727. Local tradition also suggests ghostly visitations at the Union Inn, The Borough, and at the Concordia Theatre in Stockwell Head.

More About John (Esquire) Oneby:

Christening: March 12, 1584/85, Swebston

Education: 1608, Gray's Inn, 5 years only after king James had commanded that none but gentlemen should be admitted of that Society.

Occupation: 1624, Steward of the court of records at Leicester

Tidbit: 1627, Ancient of Gray's Inn

More About Emmet Byard:

Burial: October 06, 1674, Hinckley

Children of John Oneby and Emmet Byard are:

- + 44 i. *Elizabeth¹⁵ Oneby, born 1623; died 1670.*
- + 45 ii. *Dorothy Oneby, born 1626; died September 26, 1691.*
- + 46 iii. *Emmet Oneby, born 1631; died February 28, 1706/07.*
- 47 iv. *Mary Oneby, born Aft. 1631; died Unknown. She married Thomas Staveley December 31, 1656; born 1626; died January 02, 1682/83.*

Notes for Thomas Staveley:

Chalmer's Biographical Dictionary:

Staveley, (Thomas, esq.) a learned gentleman, of Cossington, Leicestershire, after having completed his academical education at Peter-house Cambridge, was admitted of the Inner Temple, July 2, 1647, and called to the bar June 12, 1654. In 1656 he married Mary the youngest daughter of John Onebye, esq. of Hinckley, and steward of the records at Leicester, and succeeded his father-in-law in that office in 1672. In 1674, when the court espoused the cause of popery, and the presumptive heir to the crown openly professed himself a Catholic, Mr. Staveley displayed the enormous exactions of the court of Rome, by published in 1674, "The Romish Horseleech." This work was reprinted in 1769. Some years before his death, which happened in 1683, he retired to Belgrave near Leicester, and passing the latter part of life in the study of English history, acquired a melancholy habit, but was esteemed a diligent, judicious, and faithful antiquary. His "History of Churches in England: wherein is shown, the time, means, and manner of founding, building, and endowing of Churches, both cathedral and rural, with their furniture and appendages," was first published in 1712, and reprinted 1773. It is a work of considerable research and learning, the result of having carefully examined many books and records; and contains a complete account of the sacred furniture of churches from the earliest origin. In one respect, however he has too hastily adopted the notion that the Saxons had no stone buildings among them, while he is forced to acknowledge that Bede's Candida casa was one of them. Besides this work Mr. Staveley left a curious historical pedigree of his own family, drawn up in 1682, the year before he died, which is preserved at large in the work which furnishes this article; and also some valuable collections towards the "History and Antiquities of Leicester," to which he had more particularly

applied his researches. These papers, which Dr. Farmer, the late learned master of Emanuel-college, Cambridge, intended once to publish, were, by that gentleman's permission, put into the hands of Mr. Nichols, who gave them to the world in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," and since in his more elaborate "History of Leicestershire." The younger Mr. S. Carte (an able antiquary, and an eminent solicitor), who had a copy of Mr. Staveley's papers, says of them, in a MS letter to Dr. Ducarel, March 7, 1751: "His account of the earls of Leicester, and of the great abbey, appears to have been taken from Dugdale's "Baronage," and "Monasticon;" but as to his sentiments in respect to the borough, I differ with him in some instances. By the charter for erecting and establishing the court of records at Leicester, the election of the steward is granted to the mayor and court of aldermen, who likewise have thereby a similar power, in respect to a bailiff for executing their writs. But afterwards, viz. Dec. 20, 7 Jac. I. the great earl of Huntingdon having been a considerable benefactor to Leicester, the corporation came to a resolution of granting to him and his heirs a right of nominating alternately to the office of steward and bailiff, and executed a bond under their common seal, in the penalty of one thousand pounds, for enforcing the execution of their grant. And as John Major, esq. was elected by the court of aldermen to succeed Mr. Staveley, in December, 1684, I infer that Staveley was nominated by the earl of Huntingdon, and confirmed by the aldermen, in pursuance of the grant above-mentioned.¹

Staveley died at Leicester on 2 Jan 1683-4, at the age of fifty-seven, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Leicester, on the 8th. His monumental inscription is given in Nichols's 'History' (i. 318), as well as an engraved protrait (ii. 678). He married, at Cossington, Leicestershire, on 31 Dec. 1656, Mary, daughter of John Onebye of Hinckley, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. His wife died on 12 Oct. 1669.

After his death were published: 1. 'Three Historical Essays,' published by his youngest son in 1703. 2. 'The History of Churches in England; wherein is shown the time, means, and manner of founding, building, and endowing of churches, both cathedral and rural, with their furniture and appendages,' 1712 (a second edition, with improvements, in 1773); a work of research and learning. Manuscript copies of 'The History and Antiquities of the Ancient Town, and once City, of Leicester,' are in the British Museum (Addit. MS. 15917) and in the Leicester Free Library. [Nichols's Leicestershire, i. 3, 318, 469, &c., ii. 677, 685, &c; Hill's History of Langton. p. 23; Chalmer's Biographical Dictionary, xxviii. 350] W.G.D.F.

More About Thomas Staveley and Mary Oneby:
Marriage: December 31, 1656

- 48 v. Sir John (Sir) Oneby¹⁵, born 1636; died 1676. He married (1) Mabell Ashby September 02, 1658¹⁵; died Unknown. He married (2) Mercie Dudson Aft. 1659; died 1698.

More About Sir John (Sir) Oneby:
Burial: August 19, 1676, South Chancel of St Margaret's Church Westminster
Christening: March 23, 1635/36, St Martin, Leicester, England¹⁶
Education: 1651, Gray's Inn
Occupation: 1666, Barrister at Gray's Inn, being at that time a gentleman of the privy chamber.
Tidbit: August 14, 1672, Knighted
Will: August 05, 1675, proved May 8, 1676

More About Mabell Ashby:
Burial: Unknown, Hungerton

More About John Oneby and Mabell Ashby:
Marriage: September 02, 1658¹⁷

More About Mercie Dudson:
Burial: August 03, 1698, Hinckley¹⁷

More About John Oneby and Mercie Dudson:
Marriage: Aft. 1659

42. Humphry¹⁴ Oneby (John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born 1588, and died Bet. 1634 - 1635 in Barbary. He married Mary Hall September 02, 1622 in St

Leonard Shoreditch. She died Unknown.

Notes for Humphry Oneby:

Baptised at Swebston, Oct 13, 1588 and was a Merchant in London. He was named after Sir Thomas Humphrey who was high sheriff of Leicestershire in 1602. Sir Thomas was probably Humphrey's Godfather.

More About Humphry Oneby:

Christening: October 13, 1588, Swebston

Witness to Will: Bet. 1629 - 1634, Witnessed Will of William Bennett. Commisary Court, London Will Abstracts. Vol 2 (1629-1634)

More About Humphry Oneby and Mary Hall:

Marriage: September 02, 1622, St Leonard Shoreditch

Children of Humphry Oneby and Mary Hall are:

49 i. *Elizabeth¹⁵ Oneby, born 1623; died Unknown.*

More About Elizabeth Oneby:

Christening: October 07, 1623, St Antholin Budge Row, London, England¹⁸

50 ii. *Elizabeth Oneby, born 1626; died Unknown.*

More About Elizabeth Oneby:

Christening: April 17, 1626, St Mary, Aldermanbury

51 iii. *John Oneby, born 1633; died Unknown.*

More About John Oneby:

Christening: May 05, 1633, St Mary The Virgin, Aldermanbury, London

+ 52 iv. *Thomas Oneby, born December 31, 1634; died 1682 in Aldermanbury, London, England.*

53 v. *Matthew Oneby, born 1635; died Unknown.*

More About Matthew Oneby:

Christening: October 21, 1635, St Mary Aldermanbury, London, England

43. Thomas¹⁴ Oneby (John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born 1593, and died 1632. He married Unica Vincent October 30, 1627 in St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England¹⁸. She died Unknown.

Notes for Thomas Oneby:

In 1629 William Vincent disposed of some of his property to :-

Thomas Oneby gent., Richard Jacombe, William Bowne and William Thornton. The Bownes first appeared in Sheepy about 1610 and remained there until the death of John Henry Bown in 1899. By 1753 they had prospered enough to be classed as minor Gentry. The inquisition postmortem of the first Bowne in 1634 makes interesting reading :-

The jury say that long before his death, William Bowne was seised in fee of a messuage in Sheepy Parva and a garden, orchard, 50 acres of land, 4 of meadow, 30 of pasture, 1 of wood, 10 of furze and heath and common of pasture to the said messuage belonging in Sheepy magna and Parva also of a close of pasture called the Swalledge yard containing one acre and of a close called Bower Meadow in Sheepy Magna and Parva, containing 5 acres. William Bowne, age 22 and more, is his son and heir. The premises were held of the king in chief by knight service, and worth 12s. Elisabeth Bowne, relict of William, and Richard Bowne occupy the same.

More About Thomas Oneby:

Burial: October 28, 1632, Sheepy
Christening: July 18, 1593, Swebston
Residence: of Shepley (Ancestor of Oneby's of Barwell)

More About Thomas Oneby and Unica Vincent:

Marriage: October 30, 1627, St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England¹⁸

Children of Thomas Oneby and Unica Vincent are:

54 i. *John¹⁵ Oneby, born 1624; died Bef. 1629.*

More About John Oneby:

Christening: February 05, 1623/24, Barwell Manor, Liecester, England

+ 55 ii. *Thomas Oneby, born 1627; died 1660.*

+ 56 iii. *John (of Barwell) Oneby, born 1629; died May 1721 in Dean Street, Fetter Lane.*

57 iv. *Elizabeth Oneby, born Abt. 1630; died Unknown. She married Robert Townsend; died Unknown.*

Generation No. 15

44. Elizabeth¹⁵ Oneby (John (Esquire)¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born 1623, and died 1670. She married Benjamin King November 12, 1646. He died April 01, 1681.

More About Elizabeth Oneby:

Burial: May 20, 1670, Hinkley, Leicester, England

Christening: October 12, 1623, St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England

More About Benjamin King and Elizabeth Oneby:

Marriage: November 12, 1646

Children of Elizabeth Oneby and Benjamin King are:

58 i. *Elizabeth¹⁶ King, born December 02, 1647; died Unknown.*

59 ii. *Francis King, born February 17, 1648/49; died Unknown.*

60 iii. *John King, born Bet. 1649 - 1653; died Unknown.*

61 iv. *Benjamin King, born December 22, 1654; died Unknown.*

62 v. *Thomas King, born May 15, 1656; died Unknown.*

63 vi. *Mary King, born 1657; died Unknown.*

64 vii. *Nathaniel King, born December 01, 1658; died Unknown.*

45. Dorothy¹⁵ Oneby (John (Esquire)¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born 1626, and died September 26, 1691¹⁹. She married Ezekiel Wrighte, son of Robert Wrighte and Jane Butler. He was born 1603, and died 1668.

More About Ezekiel Wrighte:

Occupation: Rector of Thurcaston

Children of Dorothy Oneby and Ezekiel Wrighte are:

65 i. *Robert¹⁶ Wrighte, born April 15, 1652; died January 03, 1657/58.*

+ 66 ii. *Nathan (Lord Keeper) Wrighte, born February 10, 1652/53; died 1721.*

67 iii. *Dorothy Wrighte, born Abt. 1659; died December 05, 1745. She married (1) Unknown Giffard; died Unknown. She married (2) John Twells; died September 06, 1721.*

Notes for Dorothy Wrighte:

They had several children

46. Emmet¹⁵ Oneby (John (Esquire)¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born 1631, and died February 28, 1706/07. She married Richard Mason November 12, 1646. He died Unknown.

More About Emmet Oneby:

Christening 1: March 26, 1631, Hinckley

Christening 2: March 21, 1633/34, St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England (daughter of Johannis Oneby) (Church record)

More About Richard Mason and Emmet Oneby:

Marriage: November 12, 1646

Child of Emmet Oneby and Richard Mason is:

69 i. *Dorothy¹⁶ Mason, died Unknown.*

52. Thomas¹⁵ Oneby (Humphry¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born December 31, 1634, and died 1682 in Aldermanbury, London, England.

Notes for Thomas Oneby:

Nathaniel Lodington and Thomas Onebye of London, merchants to the King. Petition stating that in the reign of Muley Urshed, brother of the Present King of Fez, one of the petitioners' factors dying, that King pretended himself heir to the petitioner's estates, broke open their warehouses at Sallee, and viloently took away in money, goods and debts 6,600 pieces of eight, and that in the reign of the present King, Muley Ismail, in June, 1674, contrary to the law and usage of that country, and to the said King's proclamation and the protection under his hand and seal, the petitioners' ship the Amity, with her cargo valued by the Moors themselves at 70,000 pieces of eight or 10,750 L sterling, was taken and made prize by two of the said King's ships, and praying that whenever his Majesty shall think fir to have a peace with Sallee, he will recommend this affair to his Ambassador or agent, in order to obtain satisfaction. (Sept, 1674) "Calendar of State Papers (1673-1675), Public Record Office (S.P.Dom, Car II 361, No 22)"

The King to Muley Ismael, Emperor of Fez, Morocco, Taffalet, Sur and all South Barbary. Whereas we are informed by Nathaniel Lodington and Thomas Onebye, merchants of London, that two of your Majesty's ships of war, pretending themselves to be of Argier, assaulted and took their ship, the Amity, which was bound directly to your port of Sallee, consigned to Samuel Graves, and was carried into Sallee, where by your pretended order she was condemned and sold as prize, though the said Graves had your Majesty's seguro to free all ships that should come consigned to him, and though they would not have fought your said ships had they known they belonged to your Majesty, for they declared themselves to be of Argier, and first assaulted our subjects ship, though they declared they were bound for Sallee, and offered them to come on board to visit them according to the peace with Argier, in regard that our said subjects have been continual traders in your country for near 30 years, and that this great loss, amounting to at least 70.000 pieces of eight, has been occasioned by the mistake aforesaid, we request and desire you to take this matter into your earnest consideration and in some way or other to recompense the said loos to our said subjects' factor or the bearer herof, and particularly to order the immediate release of such of our subjects as were on board the said ship, who have been made slaves. (Sept 10, 1674, Whitehall) (S. P. Com, Entry Book 31 s 141)

Thomas was chosen Church warden of St Marys Addermanbury put paid eight shillings to be excused serving that office.

Child of Thomas Oneby is:

70 i. *Anne¹⁶ Oneby, born January 25, 1673/74 in St Mary Aldermanbury, London, England¹⁹; died Unknown.*

55. Thomas¹⁵ Oneby (Thomas¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born 1627, and died 1660. He married Sara Unknown. She died 1663.

More About Thomas Oneby:

Burial: August 08, 1660, Barwell, Liecester, England

Christening: December 23, 1627, Barwell Manor, Liecester, England

More About Sara Unknown:

Burial: May 05, 1663, Barwell, Liecester, England

Children of Thomas Oneby and Sara Unknown are:

+ 71 i. *William¹⁶ Oneby, born Abt. 1645; died 1687 in Barwell, Liecester, England.*

72 ii. *Edward Oneby, born Abt. 1646; died Unknown.*

More About Edward Oneby:

Will: November 06, 1669, St Andrew Holborn, London. Left estate to William and Dorothy, his brother and sister.

73 iii. *Dorothy Oneby, born Abt. 1647; died Unknown.*

+ 74 iv. *Arthur (Onby) Ownby, born Abt. 1655 in Liecester, England; died 1737 in Essex Co Va.*

56. John (of Barwell)¹⁵ Oneby (Thomas¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born 1629, and died May 1721 in Dean Street, Fetter Lane. He married (1) Elisabeth Fish. She died 1660. He married (2) Ellen Davies Aft. 1660. She died 1682.

Notes for John (of Barwell) Oneby:

"Justice Oneby has been a pious, temperate man, all his days; and though he is now in his 80th years, he looks as young and hearty as a man of 50. He is justly admired for his impartial justice (and great moderation) to all persons: I think it a special blessing that I have the honour of his acquaintance, and wish I may tread in his pious steps; for he labours after conformity to his suffering Lord, in a spirit and life of true mortification; and enjoys such communion with him, as works his heart to a happy relish of a mortified state. I might enlarge on this gentleman's character; for 'tis (only) here the Flatterer never lyeth" (Dunton, Life and Errors, p 430)

"I give and bequeath to my granddaughter Eliazbeth Onebye, my cabinet.

Item, I give unto my ancient and truly faithful servant Elizabeth Gardiner all my rents that are owing to me; or shall be due at my death, out of Bocheston and Gombley in Leicestershire, as a recompence for her care of me during the time of my lameness, blindness, and illness. I also give unto the said Elizabeth Gardiner all my limen and other things whatsoever.

Item, I give unto my son Robert Onebye, my gold ring upon which my coat of arms is engraven, the same to be in full of all his demands whatsoever; whom I do herby name to be executor of this my will". Dated Sept 24 1717

More About John (of Barwell) Oneby:

Christening: June 08, 1629

Education: 1655, Gray's Inn

Occupation 1: March 13, 1686/87, Elected Baliff of Leicester¹⁹

Occupation 2: 1681, lord of the Manor of Barwell

Residence: 1660, purchased Barwell Manor¹⁹

Tidbit 1: August 07, 1680, Arms were, confirmed to him by Henry St George, Clarenteux.
Tidbit 2: Died Blind

More About Elisabeth Fish:

Burial: August 08, 1660, Barwell Manor, Liecester, England

More About Ellen Davies:

Burial: October 23, 1682, Barwell Manor, Liecester, England¹⁹

More About John Oneby and Ellen Davies:

Marriage: Aft. 1660

Children of John Oneby and Elisabeth Fish are:

- + 75 i. *John (of Jamacia)¹⁶ Oneby, born 1652; died Unknown.*
- + 76 ii. *Thomas Oneby, born 1654 in Barwell Manor, Liecester, England; died Unknown.*
- 77 iii. *Elizabeth Oneby, born 1657; died Bef. 1659.*

More About Elizabeth Oneby:

Christening: May 31, 1657, St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England²⁰

- 78 iv. *Elizabeth Oneby, born 1659; died September 01, 1682. She married Richard Salisbury; died Unknown.*

Child of John Oneby and Ellen Davies is:

- + 79 i. *Robert (of Barwell)¹⁶ Oneby, born 1665; died February 01, 1719/20 in Barwell Manor, Liecester, England.*

Generation No. 16

66. Nathan (Lord Keeper)¹⁶ Wrighte (Dorothy¹⁵ Oneby, John (Esquire)¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born February 10, 1652/53, and died 1721. He married Elizabeth Ashby 1676, daughter of George Ashby. She died July 21, 1705.

Notes for Nathan (Lord Keeper) Wrighte:

The office of Lord Chancellor was the highest legal office in the land, and the holder could not be removed from office by the monarch. However, when a monarch found his Chancellor to be too obstructive, it was possible to remove the Great Seal from him and give them to another office holder, the Lord Keeper (of the Seal). This latter post was not held until death, and so the monarch could dismiss them at will. Until the Act of Union, there were seperate Chancellors and Lord Keepers for England and Scotland. Where an office-holder held a succession of titles (for instance Anthony Ashley Cooper, later Lord Ashley, later Earl of Shaftesbury), only the final title will be shown.

Nathan Wrighte, Esq, son of the Rev Ezekiel Wright (Ezekiel was born at Denington in Suffolk, 1603; elected fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, 1625; and rector of Thurcaston in Leicesiershire; where he died May 23, 1668; and Dorothy his widow died Sep 26, 1691.) rector of Thurcaston, by Dorothy second daughter of John Onebye, Esq, of Hickley and one of the four sisters and coheireses of Sir John Onebye, Knight, was born at Thurcaston, Feb 11, 1653; and after being initiated in the law under his uncle Thomas Staveley, Esq, was placed in Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1668, by the care of his mother, who in that year had been left a widow; and in due time removed thence to the Inner Temple, where, notwithstanding an estate left him by his father had been much improved during his minority, he lost no time for more than seven years, which he entirely spent in the study of the law.

Sir John Onebye, in 1671-2, tells his brother Staveley, "I shall take care to commend That Wrighte to Sober company and good students, and what else is convenient." Howerver, having a good fortune with his lady (Elizabeth, daughter of George Ashby, of Quenby, Esq, whom he married in 1676), he neglected to practice for some years, till the increase of his family, and the advice of f riends, who

foresaw what a considerable figure he was likely to make in the profession, prevailed with him to attend the bar, where he approved himself as consummate a lawyer, and made as ample an accession to his fortune, as any of his contemporaries. He was elected recorder of Leicesler in 1680, and in 1681 he entered the pedigree of his family, at the Heraldic Visitation of the country, as a resident at Basrwell. He held the office of recorder till 1685, when Theophilus earl of Huntingdon was chosen under the new charter, and continued about three years; after which Mr Wrighte was restored, and continued to hold the office till 1696.

He was also in 1688 elected deputy recorder of Nottingham. April 11, 1692, king William and queen Mary, by their writ, called him to the**are and degree of Serjeant at law; and on the 27th he appeared at the Chancery-bar; before the lords commissioners of the great seal, with thirteen other gentlemen; whose appearance being recorded, they took the usual oaths; after which the lord commissioner Trevor made a speech to them; and the new serjeants delivered to his lordship two rings, to be presented to their majesties, with their duty and most humble thanks for the great honour conferred on them.

Mr Wrighte, having been counsel for the king against Sir John Fenwick in the house of peers, was, before the beginning of Hilary Term 1696, called within the bar, being made king's serjeant, and knighted Dec 30. He made a speech, March 19, 1699, on behalf of Henry duke of Norfolk, in a committee of the house of commons, on the second reading of the bill for a divorce between his grace and the duchess; and opened the indictment, March 28, 1699, on behalf of the king, on the trial of Edward, earl of Warwick and Holland, for the murder of Richard Coote, Esq; and made a learned reply to the argument of counsel as to the competency of a witness. [Mr Rayner has a manuscript, intituled, "Rules of Practice in the Court of Chancery," with a complete index; and this memorandum closes it: "N.B. This tract was drawn up for the use of Sir Nathan Wrighte, when he was made lord keeper".]

He in like manner opened the indictment, Oct 12, 1699, on the trial of Mary Butler, alias Strickland, at the Old Bailey, for forging a bond of œ40,000, in the name of Robert Clayton; and in the following year, on the refusal of the lords chief justices Holt and Treby, and Trevor the attorney-general, to accept the great seal, which was taken from lord Somers, it was delivered by the king in council to Sir Nathan Wrighte, with the title of lord keeper, May 21, 1700. He would gladly have been executed accepting that great post for his health's sake, which had been much impaired that spring by a dangerous fever. Besides, he thought it imprudent to forego the great profits he might make by his practice yearly, which might have lasted his life, for the precarious enjoyment of the most profitable place; but his majesty's commands must be obeyed. It was not decent, nor perhaps safe, to disobey them.

He submitted to his pleasure, without any bargain or the least gratuity whatever. He never asked for any, even the lest, trifle of honour, and though he had not practised much in the court of Chancery till three or four years before he was appointed to preside over it, yet it soon appeared how equal he was to the great office, and he executed it with great integrity and judgement, as the records of Parliament will testify, which can shew as few reversals of his decrees, as of any of his predecessors.

On the contrary, one instance at least occurs of his having reversed a decree of his predecessor lord Summers. In 1700, on the death of the duke of Gloucester, the following lines were addressed to him in the condolences from the University of Oxford.

"Ad Honoratissium Dom. Nath Wrihte, Magni Sigilli ustodem
"O cui commisit geminas Astraea bilances,
Qui regis infani jurgia rauca fori;
O qui sperabas frustra, precepta tenello
Vel dare Gloverno, vel data jussas, sequi;
Ah cave ne pueri gaudentes funere Gracchi
Sacrillega temerent pendula fccptra manu;
Ah cave sincerum ne Tybris pollast alveum,
Ne l emana fracas squallida soedet a quas;
Aeternas memorum leges defende Britannum,

Sis Themidi, Custos fit Tibi sancta Themis.
Ad. Langley, A.M. Aedis Christi Alumnus"

Sir Nathan was one of the lords justices on the king's going to Holland in 1700, and became also officially one of the lords commissioners for trade and plantations.

On the day king William died, March 8 1701-2, he delivered the great seal into the hands of queen Anne, then sitting in council, who instantly returned it.

The Dutchess of Marlborough, in the "Account of her Conduct," p. 124, says, "As soon as queen Anne was seated on the throne, the Tories (whom the usually called by the agreeable name of the Church party) became the distinguished objects of the royal favour. Dr Sharpe, archbishop of York, was pitched upon by herself to preach her coronation sermon, and to be her chief counsellor in church-matters; and her privy council was filled with Tories. My lord Znormanby (soon after duke of Buckingham), the earls of Jersey and Nottingham, Sir Edward Seymour, with many others of the high-fliers, were brought into place; Sir Nathan Wrighte was continued in Possession of the great seal of England, and the earl of Rochester in the lieutenancy of Ireland. These were men who had all a wonderful zeal for the Church; a sort of public merit that eclipsed all other in the eyes of the queen."

John Dunton observes, "Sir Nathan Wrighte, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, is deservedly advanced to the highest pinnacle of State preferments; and his conduct is so wise and loyal, as convinced the world that it is only religious and real goodness establishes greatness. He knows and discovers, all the respect due to his high place; but he does not suffer empty titles to puff him up, or permit inequality of state to work strangeness of countenance. My only brother (Mr. Luke Dunton) had an honourable post by his recommendation; and he is kind and generous to all his relations. He was faithful to his great trust when King William reigned, and is now as loyal to Queen Anne; and should his country call him, would refuse no hazard, think much of no charge, to preserve it. In a word, he excels in every grace; but his great humility is the most shining character of all his actions, and his large charity the most useful.

"The cares of counsel o'er his aspect reign;
Though great, he is just, nor, 'midst his honours, vain;
His life's an equal thread, correctly spun;
Secure his int'rest, when his days are done."

Mackay thus describes him, "Sir Nathan Wrighte, lord keeper, is son of a clergyman; a good common lawyer, a slow chancellor, and no civilian. Chance more than choice brought him the seals: the lords chief justices Holt and Treby refusing to succeed to great a man as the lord Somers, they fell into the hands of this gentleman; who, being recommended by the opposite party, proved their faithful tool ever since. He is a plain man, both in person and conversation; of middle stature, inclining to fat; hath a fat broad face, much marked with the small-pox." Swift's MS adds, "Very covetous;" and Mr. Grove's copy, "He had done a great deal of good to his private family, married his son and daughter to very good fortunes. He gave the employment of the clerk of the crown to his son, and some good livings to a great many of his poor relations in the country." [See Groves's Life of Cardinal Wolfey, vol IV, p.286].

One of the most remarkable events that happened while he was in office was his sentence for dissolving The Savoy, Jul 31, 1702; and it may also be mentioned that in the same year, on the 19th of November, he reversed a decree of his great predecessor lord Summers. Burnet says, that "many gentlemen of good estates and ancient families were put out of the commission of the peace by him, for no other visible reason, but because they had gone in heartily to the Revolution, and had continued zealous for King William; and at the same issue, men of no worth not estate, and known to be ill-affected to queen Anne's title, and to the Protestant succession, were put in, to the great encouragement of ill-designing men." He adds, that the lord-keeper was "a zealot to the party, and was become very exceptionable in all respects: Money, as was said, did every thing with him; only in his Court, I never heard him charged for any thing but great slowness, by which the Chancery was become one of the heaviest grievances of the nation. The fame author likewise says, "the lord keeper was sordidly

covetous, and did not at all live suitable to that high post. He became extreme rich, yet I never heard him charged with bribery in his Court, but there was a foul rumour with relation to the livings of the Crown that were given by the great seal as if they were set to sale by the officers under him."

He continued lord keeper till the 6th of October 1705; when his dismissal was contrived by the Dutchess of Marlborough, who thus insolently avows the transaction; "prevailed with her majesty to take the great seal from Sir Nathan Wrighte; a man despised by all parties, of no use to the crown, and whole weak and wretched conduct in the court of Chancery had almost brought his very office into contempt. His removal, however, was a great loss to the Church, for which he had ever been a warm stickler."

Near the time of his dismissal he was complimented by "Corona Civica: a Poem, to the right honourable the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England;" and about the same period appeared the following satirical squib, under the title of "The Country Parson's honest Advice to theat judicious Lawyer, and worthy Minister of State, my Lord Keeper Wrighte:"

"Be wise as Sumerset, as Somers brave,
As Pembroke niry, and as Richmond grave;
Humble as Orford be; and Wharton's zeal
For Church and Loyalty would fit thee well;
Like Sarum, I would have thee love the Church,
He scorns to leave his mother in the lurch.
For the well-governing your family,
Let pious Haversham thy pattern be:
And, if it be thy fate again to marry,
And S--y--r's daughter will thy year out tarry,
May'st thou use her as Mohun his tender wife,
And may she lead his virtuous lady's life.
To sum up all; Devonshire's chastity,
Bolton's merit, Godolphin's probity,
Halifax his modesty, Essex's sense,
Mounrague's management, Culpepper's pence,
Tenison's learning, and Southampton's wit,
Will make thee for an able Statesman fit."

The following more appropriate character of him was sent from Sir T. Little to Mr. Samuel Echard:

"During the whole period in which he held this high employment he was content with the usual profits of the place, and without any pension after he had lost both that and his business. It is remarkable that none besides himself was ever advanced to that post without the assistance of some great friend or party, or having been made attorney-general, or having sat long in parliament (of which he never was a member); and, whatever was the occasion of his being neglected after he had left his place, he had shewn an inviolable fidelity to the Crown during the whole course of his administration; and, upon critical conjunctures, had given wholesome and proper advice; which others declined doing, either for fear of displeasing, or from some other sinister views. He had an hearty and steady regard to the constitution in church and state; and as he always acted with disinterested views, he could never be induced to go into the exorbitant lengths and violence of parties; and this the king took notice of, and commended him for it; and though upon this account there were strong endeavours used to get him displaced before the king died, it is well known, the king's inclination was otherwise, who would often express his satisfaction in his keeper's service, and his unwillingness to part with him.

Queen Anne had the same value for him that her predecessor had; and when she gave him the seals, was said to tell him, "he should not have had them if she had known a fitter person in the kingdom" He had an exact regard to justice, and was very angry if he heard the least surmise of corruption in any of his domestics. He had a just respect paid to him whilst in a public character, by all who knew what was most valuable in persons of rank and distinction, and were not influenced by envy or party passions;

and during the time of his recess, was loved and esteemed for those social virtues which render a man acceptable in a private station. One particular in my view, when I mentioned his fidelity in counseling the king, was his being earnest with his majesty not to dissolve that parliament which continued but a very little while, which, to be sure, you have taken notice of; and, I dare say, find that it was as unacceptable as it was surprizing to the nation; as I remember it was said the archbishop, and lord Godolphin, and another, whom I cannot recollect, were said to join with him in that application to the king.

Lady Wright died at Powis-house, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Oct 21, 1705; after which period Sir Nathan resided chiefly at his beautiful seat at Calderote in Warwickshire; and , dying Aug 4, 1721, was buried in that church; where, on an elegant tablet of white marble, with his arms finely blazoned, motto "Unica Virtus Nobilitas" is placed the following inscription:

More About Nathan (Lord Keeper) Wrighte:

Occupation 1: Bet. 1680 - 1685, Recorder of Leicester

Occupation 2: 1696, Knighted at Densington

Occupation 3: Bet. 1700 - 1705, Lord Keeper and Serjeant of Law

More About Nathan Wrighte and Elizabeth Ashby:

Marriage: 1676

Children of Nathan Wrighte and Elizabeth Ashby are:

- 80 i. *Unknown¹⁷ Wrighte, died Unknown. She married Major John (Major) Oneby; born 1678; died July 03, 1727 in Newgate Prison, London, England.*

Notes for Major John (Major) Oneby:

MAJOR JOHN ONEBY

Who murdered a Man in a Duel and cheated the Gallows, 1729

MAJOR ONEBY was the son of an eminent attorney at Burnwell, in Leicestershire. His father intended him for his own honourable profession, and procured him a marriage with the niece of the celebrated Sir Nathan Wright, who was appointed Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

Sir Nathan appointed him to be his train-bearer -- no invaluable place, but greatly inferior to what the young gentleman's ambition had taught him to aspire to. However he kept his place some time, in expectation of preferment; but failing in his views of promotion in this line he bought a commission in the army. He served under the Duke of Marlborough in several campaigns in Flanders, and was promoted in the army as the reward of his military merit. While in winter quarters at Bruges, at the close of one of these campaigns, he had a quarrel with another officer, which occasioned a duel, and Oneby, having killed the other, was brought to his trial before a court martial, which acquitted him of the murder. The regiment being soon afterwards ordered to Jamaica, Mr Oneby went with it, and during his residence at Port Royal fought another duel with a brother officer, whom he wounded in so dangerous a manner that he expired after an illness of several months; but as he did not instantly die, no further notice was taken of the affair.

The rank of Major in a regiment of dragoons had been conferred on Mr Oneby in consequence of his services; but on the Peace of Utrecht he returned to England, and was reduced to half-pay. Repairing to London he frequented the gaming-houses, and became so complete a gambler that he commonly carried cards and dice in his pockets. Having fallen into company with some gentlemen at a coffee-house in Covent Garden, they all adjourned to the Castle Tavern, in Drury Lane, where they went to cards. Mr Hawkins, who was of the company, having declined playing, Mr Rich asked if anyone would bet him three half-crowns. The bet was apparently accepted by William Gower, Esq., who, in ridicule, laid down three halfpence. On this Major Oneby abused Gower and threw a bottle at him; and, in return, Gower threw a glass at the other. Swords were immediately drawn on both sides, but Mr Rich interposing, the parties were apparently reconciled, and sat down to their former diversion. Gower seemed inclined to

compromise the difference, saying that he was willing to adjust the affair though the Major had been the aggressor. In answer to this Oneby said he "would have his blood," and said to Mr Hawkins that the mischief had been occasioned by him. Hawkins replied he was ready to answer, if he had anything to say; to which Oneby said: "I have another chap first." Mr Hawkins left the company about three o'clock in the morning; soon after which Mr Oneby rose and said to Gower: "Hark ye, young gentleman, a word with you"; on which they retired to another room and shut the door. A clashing of swords being heard by the company, the waiter broke open the door, and on their entrance they found Oneby holding Gower with his left hand, having his sword in the right, and Mr Gower's sword lying on the floor. A surgeon of eminence having examined Mr Gower's wounds, it was found that the sword of his antagonist had passed through his intestines, of which wound he died the following day; on which Mr Oneby was apprehended and lodged in Newgate.

The circumstances above mentioned were stated on his trial; but some doubts arising in the minds of the jury, they brought in a special verdict, referable to the opinion of the twelve judges. Mr Oneby having remained in Newgate two years, and the judges not having met to give their opinion, he became impatient of longer confinement, and therefore moved the Court of King's Bench that counsel might be heard on his case. Thereupon the prisoner was carried into court, by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus; and the record of the special verdict being read, the Reverend Bench, with great humanity, assigned him two counsel, a solicitor and a clerk in court.

Lord Chief Justice Raymond and three other judges presided a few days afterwards, when the Major was again brought up, his counsel, as well as those for the Crown, being heard; after which the Lord Chief Justice declared that he would take an opportunity of having the opinion of the other judges, and then the prisoner should be informed of the event. The Major, on his return to Newgate, gave a handsome dinner, at the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand, to the persons who had the custody of him; and, seeming to be in high spirits on account of the ingenious arguments used by his counsel, entertained little doubt of being discharged.

After a considerable time the judges assembled at Serjeant's Inn Hall to bring the matter to a final decision. Counsel were heard on both sides, and the pleadings lasted a whole day, during which the Major was carousing with his friends in Newgate, and boasting of the certainty of his escape, as he had only acted in conformity with the character of a man of honour.

The judges broke up about ten o'clock at night without declaring their opinion.

Not many days after this the keeper of Newgate told the Major he must double-iron him, to prevent his making his escape, and that he must be removed to a safer place, unless he would pay for a man to attend him in his room. Oneby was shocked at this news and asked the keeper's authority for such a proceeding, but he could obtain no satisfactory answer.

The man appointed to attend the Major in his room was one John Hooper (who was afterwards executioner), a fellow of remarkable drollery, but of such a forbidding countenance that when Oneby first saw him he exclaimed: "What the devil do you bring this fellow here for? Whenever I look at him I shall think of being hanged." Hooper, however, by a knack of telling stories, soon made himself a very agreeable companion to the Major.

At length the judges assembled again at Serjeant's Inn Hall, and having declared their opinions to each other, the Counsel for the Prosecution demanded that their Lordships would proceed to judgment. Thereupon the sense of the Bench was delivered to Mr Oneby by Lord Raymond, who said that it was the unanimous opinion of the judges that he had been guilty of murder, and that his declaring he would "have the blood" of Gower had great weight in his disfavour. A few days after this judgment of death was passed against him, and he was ordered to be executed. On the Saturday preceding the day that he was ordered for execution an undertaker went to Newgate and delivered him a letter, of which the following is a copy, saying that he would wait below for an answer:

HONOURED SIR, -- This is to inform you that I follow the business of an undertaker in Drury Lane, where I have lived many years and am well known to several of your friends. As you are to die on Monday, and have not, as I suppose, spoken to anybody else about your funeral, if your honour shall think fit to give me orders, I will perform it as cheap, and in as decent a manner, as any man alive. Your honour's unknown humble servant, G. H.

The Major had no sooner read this letter than he flew into a violent passion, which being made known to the undertaker he thought proper to decamp, without waiting for his orders. When Hooper came at night to attend Mr Oneby he told him of the letter he had received from the undertaker, and in terms very improper for his melancholy situation expressed his resentment for the supposed affront. Every hope of pardon being vanished, this unhappy man had recourse to a dreadful method of evading the ignominy of the gallows. On the night of the Saturday last mentioned he went to bed at ten o'clock, and having slept till four o'clock on Sunday morning he asked for a glass of brandy-and-water, and pen, ink and paper, and sitting up in bed wrote the following note: --

COUSIN TURVILL, -- Give Mr Akerman, the turnkey below-stairs, half-a-guinea, and Jack, who waits in my room, five shillings. The poor devils have had a great deal of trouble with me since I have been here.

Having delivered this note to his attendant, he begged to be left to his repose, that he might be fit for the reception of some friends who were to call on him. He was accordingly left, and on a gentleman coming into his apartment about seven o'clock, and the Major's footman with him, he called out to the latter, "Who is that, Philip?" which were the last words he was heard to speak. The gentleman, approaching the bedside, found he had cut a deep wound in his wrist with a penknife and was drenched in blood. A surgeon was instantly sent for, but he was dead before his arrival.

MAJOR ONEBY AND MR GOWER.

This duel originated as follows:--It appears that a Major Oneby, being in company with a Mr Gower and three other persons, at a tavern, in a friendly manner, after some time began playing at Hazard; when one of the company, named Rich, asked if any one would set him three half-crowns; whereupon Mr Gower, in a jocular manner, laid down three half-pence, telling Rich he had set him three pieces, and Major Oneby at the same time set Rich three half-crowns, and lost them to him.

Immediately after this, Major Oneby, in an angry manner, turned about to Mr Gower and said--'It was an impertinent thing to set down half-pence,' and called him 'an impertinent puppy' for so doing. To this Mr Gower answered--'Whoever calls me so is a rascal. Thereupon Major Oneby took up a bottle, and with great force threw it at Mr Gower's head, but did not hit him, the bottle only brushing some of the powder out of his hair. Mr Gower, in return, immediately tossed a candlestick or a bottle at Major Oneby, which missed him; upon which they both rose to fetch their swords, which were then hung in the room, and Mr Gower drew his sword, but the Major was prevented from drawing his by the company. Thereupon Mr Gower threw away his sword, and the company interposing, they sat down again for the space of an hour.

At the expiration of that time, Mr Gower said to Major Oneby--'We have had hot words, and you were the aggressor, but I think we may pass it over'--at the same time offering him his hand; but the Major replied--'No, d--n you, I WILL HAVE YOUR BLOOD.'

After this, the reckoning being paid, all the company, excepting Major Oneby, went out to go home, and he called to Mr Gower, saying--'Young man, come back, I have something to say to you.'

Whereupon Mr Gower returned to the room, and immediately the door was closed, and the rest of the company excluded--when a clashing of swords was heard, and Major Oneby gave Mr Gower a mortal wound. It was found, on the breaking up of the company, that Major Oneby had his great coat over his shoulders, and that he had received three slight wounds in the fight. Mr Gower, being asked on his death-bed whether he had received his wounds in a manner among swordsmen called fair, answered--'I think I did.'

Major Oneby was tried for the offence, and found guilty of murder, 'having acted upon malice and deliberation, and not from sudden passion.' "The Gaming Table, Its Votaries and Victims Volume #2 by Andrew Steinmetz"

*U.S. Supreme Court
SPARF v. U S, 156 U.S. 51 (1895)
156 U.S. 51*

*SPARF et al.
v.
UNITED STATES.
No. 613.*

*January 21, 1895.
[156 U.S. 51, 52] F. J. Kierce, for plaintiffs in error.*

Asst. Atty. Gen. Conrad, for the United States.

Mr. Justice HARLAN delivered the opinion of the court.

Within a few years after Oneby's Case, 2 Strange, 766, was determined, in 1734, the case of King v. Poole, which was a criminal information in the nature of a quo warranto, came before Lord Hardwicke.

In passing upon a motion for a new trial, that famous judge-than whom there could be no higher authority as to what was the settled law of England-said: 'The thing that governs greatly in this determination is that the point of law is not to be determined by juries; juries have a power by law to determine matters of fact only; and it is of the greatest consequence to the law of England, and to the subject, that these powers of the judge and the jury are kept distinct; that the judge determines the law, and the jury the fact; and, if ever they come to be confounded, founded, it will prove the confusion and destruction of the law of England.' Cas. t. Hardw. 27.

*More About Major John (Major) Oneby:
Christening: June 04, 1678, St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England²⁰*

- + 81 ii. *George Wrighte, born March 25, 1677 in Barwell; died March 09, 1723/24.*
- + 82 iii. *Nathan Wrighte, born January 01, 1677/78; died August 15, 1721.*
- + 83 iv. *Robert Wrighte, born September 05, 1680; died Unknown.*
- 84 v. *Elizabeth Wrighte, born 1681; died Unknown.*
- + 85 vi. *Elizabeth Wrighte, born 1682; died 1775.*
- 86 vii. *Dorothy Wrighte, born 1683; died 1683.*
- + 87 viii. *Dorothy Wrighte, born Aft. 1684; died August 22, 1738.*
- 88 ix. *Ezekial Wrighte, born Abt. 1685; died Unknown.*
- 89 x. *Thomas Wrighte, born Abt. 1686; died Unknown.*
- 90 xi. *William Wrighte, born Abt. 1687; died Unknown.*

*More About William Wrighte:
Occupation: Bet. 1729 - 1762, Recorder of Leicester*

71. William¹⁶ Oneby (Thomas¹⁵, Thomas¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Abt. 1645, and died 1687 in Barwell, Leicester, England.

*More About William Oneby:
Burial: September 13, 1687, Barwell, Leicester, England²⁰*

Children of William Oneby are:

- 91 i. *Catherine¹⁷ Oneby, born 1665; died Unknown. She married Ralph Cooke December 15, 1691 in Barwell, Leicester, England²⁰; died Unknown.*

*More About Catherine Oneby:
Christening: December 27, 1665, Barwell, Leicester, England²⁰*

*More About Ralph Cooke and Catherine Oneby:
Marriage: December 15, 1691, Barwell, Leicester, England²⁰*

- 92 ii. *Sarah Oneby, born 1668; died Unknown.*

*More About Sarah Oneby:
Christening: October 28, 1668, Barwell, Leicester, England²⁰*

- + 93 iii. *William Oneby, born 1671; died Unknown.*
- + 94 iv. *Edward (of Thurmaston) Onby, born Abt. 1675; died Unknown.*
- 95 v. *Anne Oneby, born 1679; died Unknown.*

*More About Anne Oneby:
Christening: December 01, 1679, Barwell, Leicester, England²⁰*

74. Arthur (Onby)¹⁶ Ownby (Thomas¹⁵ Oneby, Thomas¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Abt. 1655 in Leicester, England, and died 1737 in Essex Co Va.

Notes for Arthur (Onby) Ownby:

There is no proof that Arthur is descended from this Thomas. I have placed him here simply to tie in the ancient Ownby/Ondeby line. We have no documentation of when or where he was born.

According to documented items found, it is believed that five brothers came to America in the 1600s. There are records of ship logs on which to base this theory.

William Onesby--Transported with 11 others by William Parry, Nov 11, 1651

Edward Onbrey-----Transported to Lancaster County, VA by George Marsh in 1657.

Marmaduke Onesby--Transported by Cutberth Porter March 9, 1660

Robert Onsby--Transported by Cutberth Porter with 10 other persons in 1662

Stephen Onesby and wife Sarah, Transported to Maryland by Major Thomas Truman, June 3, 1679.

Arthur is not on the ships manifest. He may have been one of the 10 or 11 other persons mentioned. This would imply he was a minor child. Or he may have come on a different ship and those records not found yet. The Oneby family was in the shipping business out of London and it would have been easy to secure passage on any number of ships. We tend to forget that people often traveled back and forth between England and the colonies. Some came and stayed and some came and left, never to return.

There is no other record of the above mentioned persons after they came to the colonies, which is why we assume Arthur is the father of us all.

The earliest record found of him is 1681 when he sold a mare and her increase.

On 21 Oct 1687, one Arthur OWNBEE of Rappa. Co. patented 78 Acres on the South side of the river; corner to the orphans of Tymothy BELL, on the north side of Coleman's Creek, "nigh Wm. VEALE; and land of Maj. HAWKINS," having transported "Geo. SMITH & Teague, an Irish boy." (VA Land Patent Book 7:612) Keziah, wife of Samuel HENSHAW was the daughter of Alice (Ealse) SHIPLEY who died testate in Essex in 1716. By 1720, Samuel HINSHAW had died and Keziah had remarried, to one Thomas COMBES or COMBER

8-9 Sep 1714 Essex County Wills and Deeds, 1711-1714, p. 291. Deed. Samuel HENSHAW and Kazia his wife, of St. Anns Par., sells Arthur ONBEE, planter of the same parish, L 30 Sterling, 30 acres in St. Anns adjacent land of John CATLETT and John ROWZEE, the land of Thomas HAWKINS now in possession of John BOUGHAN and others, the land of John COOKE. s/Samuel HENSHAW, Kazie HENSHAW her mark. Wit: John MEN his marke, Sam'II BIZWELL, John BOUGHAN. Rec. 9 Sep 1714. (Extracted from Virginia Colonial Abstracts, Vol II, Beverly Fleet, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, MD, 1988, p. 38. Fleet adds: In 1737, an appraisal of an estate under Arthur ONEBY is entered) SW: Kezia, BISWELL, Popeman

1737: Arthur Onby deceased in Essex Co., Virginia; inventory of estate:

The inventory lists 3 surviving children: JOHN Ownbey , Mary (who married James Williamson), and Elizabeth (who married Carter Wells).

The inventory also lists his grandson Thomas, "the son of THOMAS Ownby and Mary Brooks Stamper."

The foregoing proves that John was his son, and that the late Thomas was his son.

Source: Essex Co., VA, Probate Records

More About Arthur (Onby) Ownby:

Burial: 1737, Essex, Virginia

Note 1: 1681, As Onbey: sold mare and her increase

Note 2: 1685, Witness to a Will

Note 3: 1724, As Onby: signed a security bond

Note 4: 1737, As Onby: inventory of estate

Property 1: October 21, 1687, As Onbee: Granted 78 acres of land by the Gov for bringing over George Smith and Teague an Irish boy.²¹

Property 2: Bet. 1656 - 1692, Owned land on Coleman's Creek, called Colmans Gut and Butler Creek, which flowed into the Rappahannock River above Layton's Warf on the south side of the river. "The History of Old Rappahannock County, VA by Thomas Hoskins Warner, p 166

Property 3: 1714, Purchased 30 acres of land for L 30 sterling in St Anns on W side of Popoman Swamp Essex Co VA²²

Children of Arthur (Onby) Ownby are:

- + 96 i. *Thomas(of Virginia)¹⁷ Ownby, born Bef. 1707; died 1734.*
- + 97 ii. *Elizabeth Ownby, born Bef. 1720; died Unknown.*
- 98 iii. *Mary Ownby, born Bef. 1720; died Unknown. She married James Williamson Bef. 1737; died Unknown.*

More About Mary Ownby:

Date born 2: Bef. 1720

Comment 1: She and husband signed papers for Arthur's estate sale

Comment 2: She and husband owned land adjoining John Ownby in Amherst, Co at time of Arthur's death

More About James Williamson and Mary Ownby:

Marriage: Bef. 1737

- + 99 iv. *John Ownby, born Bef. 1725; died Aft. 1793.*

75. John (of Jamacia)¹⁶ Oneby (John (of Barwell)¹⁵, Thomas¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born 1652, and died Unknown. He married Kerennappuch Turville. She died Unknown.

More About John (of Jamacia) Oneby:

Christening: 1664, Shepey (Sheepy Magna ????)²³

Residence: 1682, Jamaica

Children of John Oneby and Kerennappuch Turville are:

- 100 i. *Grace¹⁷ Oneby, born 1677; died Unknown.*
- 101 ii. *Major John (Major) Oneby, born 1678; died July 03, 1727 in Newgate Prison, London, England. He married Unknown Wrighte; died Unknown.*

Notes for Major John (Major) Oneby:

MAJOR JOHN ONEBY

Who murdered a Man in a Duel and cheated the Gallows, 1729

MAJOR ONEBY was the son of an eminent attorney at Burnwell, in Leicestershire. His father intended him for his own honourable profession, and procured him a marriage with the niece of the celebrated Sir Nathan Wright, who was appointed Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

Sir Nathan appointed him to be his train-bearer -- no invaluable place, but greatly inferior to what the young gentleman's ambition had taught him to aspire to. However he kept his place some time, in expectation of preferment; but failing in his views of promotion in this line he bought a commission in the army. He served under the Duke of Marlborough in several campaigns in Flanders, and was promoted in the army as the reward of his military merit. While in winter quarters at Bruges, at the close of one of these campaigns, he had a quarrel with another officer, which occasioned a duel, and Oneby, having killed the other, was brought to his trial before a court martial, which acquitted him of the murder. The regiment being soon afterwards ordered to Jamaica, Mr Oneby went with it, and during his residence at Port Royal fought another duel with a brother officer, whom he wounded in so dangerous a manner that he expired after an illness of several months; but as he did not instantly die, no further notice was taken of the affair.

The rank of Major in a regiment of dragoons had been conferred on Mr Oneby in consequence of his services; but on the Peace of Utrecht he returned to England, and was reduced to half-pay. Repairing to London he frequented the gaming-houses, and became so complete a gambler that he commonly carried cards and dice in his pockets. Having fallen into company with some gentlemen at a coffee-house in Covent Garden, they all adjourned to the Castle Tavern, in Drury Lane, where they went to cards. Mr Hawkins, who was of the company, having declined playing, Mr Rich asked if anyone would bet him three half-crowns. The bet was apparently accepted by William Gower, Esq., who, in ridicule, laid down three halfpence. On this Major Oneby abused Gower and threw a bottle at him; and, in return, Gower threw a glass at the other. Swords were immediately drawn on both sides, but Mr Rich interposing, the parties were apparently reconciled, and sat down to their former diversion. Gower seemed inclined to compromise the difference, saying that he was willing to adjust the affair though the Major had been the aggressor. In answer to this Oneby said he "would have his blood," and said to Mr Hawkins that the mischief had been occasioned by him. Hawkins replied he was ready to answer, if he had anything to say; to which Oneby said: "I have another chap first." Mr Hawkins left the company about three o'clock in the morning; soon after which Mr Oneby rose and said to Gower: "Hark ye, young gentleman, a word with you"; on which they retired to another room and shut the door. A clashing of swords being heard by the company, the waiter broke open the door, and on their entrance they found Oneby holding Gower with his left hand, having his sword in the right, and Mr Gower's sword lying on the floor. A surgeon of eminence having examined Mr Gower's wounds, it was found that the sword of his antagonist had passed through his intestines, of which wound he died the following day; on which Mr Oneby was apprehended and lodged in Newgate.

The circumstances above mentioned were stated on his trial; but some doubts arising in the minds of the jury, they brought in a special verdict, referable to the opinion of the twelve judges. Mr Oneby having remained in Newgate two years, and the judges not having met to give their opinion, he became impatient of longer confinement, and therefore moved the Court of King's Bench that counsel might be heard on his case. Thereupon the prisoner was carried into court, by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus; and the record of the special verdict being read, the Reverend Bench, with great humanity, assigned him two counsel, a solicitor and a clerk in court.

Lord Chief Justice Raymond and three other judges presided a few days afterwards, when the Major was again brought up, his counsel, as well as those for the Crown, being heard; after which the Lord Chief Justice declared that he would take an opportunity of having the opinion of the other judges, and then the prisoner should be informed of the event. The Major, on his return to Newgate, gave a handsome dinner, at the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand, to the persons who had the custody of him; and, seeming to be in high spirits on account of the ingenious arguments used by his counsel, entertained little doubt of being discharged.

After a considerable time the judges assembled at Serjeant's Inn Hall to bring the matter to a final decision. Counsel were heard on both sides, and the pleadings lasted a whole day, during which the Major was carousing with his friends in Newgate, and boasting of the certainty of his escape, as he had only acted in conformity with the character of a man of honour.

The judges broke up about ten o'clock at night without declaring their opinion.

Not many days after this the keeper of Newgate told the Major he must double-iron him, to prevent his making his escape, and that he must be removed to a safer place, unless he would pay for a man to attend him in his room. Oneby was shocked at this news and asked the keeper's authority for such a proceeding, but he could obtain no satisfactory answer.

The man appointed to attend the Major in his room was one John Hooper (who was afterwards executioner), a fellow of remarkable drollery, but of such a forbidding countenance that when Oneby first saw him he exclaimed: "What the devil do you bring this fellow here for? Whenever I look at him I shall think of being hanged." Hooper, however, by a knack of telling stories, soon made himself a very agreeable companion to the Major.

At length the judges assembled again at Serjeant's Inn Hall, and having declared their opinions to each other, the Counsel for the Prosecution demanded that their Lordships would proceed to judgment. Thereupon the sense of the Bench was delivered to Mr Oneby by Lord Raymond, who said that it was the unanimous opinion of the judges that he had been guilty of murder, and that his declaring he would "have the blood" of Gower had great weight in his disfavour. A few days after this judgment of death was passed against him, and he was ordered to be executed. On the Saturday preceding the day that he was ordered for execution an undertaker went to Newgate and delivered him a letter, of which the following is a copy, saying that he would wait below for an answer:

HONOURED SIR, -- This is to inform you that I follow the business of an undertaker in Drury Lane, where I have lived many years and am well known to several of your friends. As you are to die on Monday, and have not, as I suppose, spoken to anybody else about your funeral, if your honour shall think fit to give me orders, I will perform it as cheap, and in as decent a manner, as any man alive. Your honour's unknown humble servant, G. H.

The Major had no sooner read this letter than he flew into a violent passion, which being made known to the undertaker he thought proper to decamp, without waiting for his orders. When Hooper came at

night to attend Mr Oneby he told him of the letter he had received from the undertaker, and in terms very improper for his melancholy situation expressed his resentment for the supposed affront. Every hope of pardon being vanished, this unhappy man had recourse to a dreadful method of evading the ignominy of the gallows. On the night of the Saturday last mentioned he went to bed at ten o'clock, and having slept till four o'clock on Sunday morning he asked for a glass of brandy-and-water, and pen, ink and paper, and sitting up in bed wrote the following note: --

COUSIN TURVILL, -- Give Mr Akerman, the turnkey below-stairs, half-a-guinea, and Jack, who waits in my room, five shillings. The poor devils have had a great deal of trouble with me since I have been here.

Having delivered this note to his attendant, he begged to be left to his repose, that he might be fit for the reception of some friends who were to call on him. He was accordingly left, and on a gentleman coming into his apartment about seven o'clock, and the Major's footman with him, he called out to the latter, "Who is that, Philip?" which were the last words he was heard to speak. The gentleman, approaching the bedside, found he had cut a deep wound in his wrist with a penknife and was drenched in blood. A surgeon was instantly sent for, but he was dead before his arrival.

MAJOR ONEBY AND MR GOWER.

This duel originated as follows:--It appears that a Major Oneby, being in company with a Mr Gower and three other persons, at a tavern, in a friendly manner, after some time began playing at Hazard; when one of the company, named Rich, asked if any one would set him three half-crowns; whereupon Mr Gower, in a jocular manner, laid down three half-pence, telling Rich he had set him three pieces, and Major Oneby at the same time set Rich three half-crowns, and lost them to him.

Immediately after this, Major Oneby, in a angry manner, turned about to Mr Gower and said--'It was an impertinent thing to set down half-pence,' and called him 'an impertinent puppy' for so doing. To this Mr Gower answered--'Whoever calls me so is a rascal. Thereupon Major Oneby took up a bottle, and with great force threw it at Mr Gower's head, but did not hit him, the bottle only brushing some of the powder out of his hair. Mr Gower, in return, immediately tossed a candlestick or a bottle at Major Oneby, which missed him; upon which they both rose to fetch their swords, which were then hung in the room, and Mr Gower drew his sword, but the Major was prevented from drawing his by the company. Thereupon Mr Gower threw away his sword, and the company interposing, they sat down again for the space of an hour.

At the expiration of that time, Mr Gower said to Major Oneby--'We have had hot words, and you were the aggressor, but I think we may pass it over'--at the same time offering him his hand; but the Major replied--'No, d--n you, I WILL HAVE YOUR BLOOD.'

After this, the reckoning being paid, all the company, excepting Major Oneby, went out to go home, and he called to Mr Gower, saying--'Young man, come back, I have something to say to you.'

Whereupon Mr Gower returned to the room, and immediately the door was closed, and the rest of the company excluded--when a clashing of swords was heard, and Major Oneby gave Mr Gower a mortal wound. It was found, on the breaking up of the company, that Major Oneby had his great coat over his shoulders, and that he had received three slight wounds in the fight. Mr Gower, being asked on his death-bed whether he had received his wounds in a manner among swordsmen called fair, answered--'I think I did.'

Major Oneby was tried for the offence, and found guilty of murder, 'having acted upon malice and deliberation, and not from sudden passion.' "The Gaming Table, Its Votaries and Victims Volume #2 by Andrew Steinmetz"

*U.S. Supreme Court
SPARF v. U S, 156 U.S. 51 (1895)
156 U.S. 51*

*SPARF et al.
v.
UNITED STATES.
No. 613.*

January 21, 1895.
[156 U.S. 51, 52] F. J. Kierce, for plaintiffs in error.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Conrad, for the United States.

Mr. Justice HARLAN delivered the opinion of the court.

Within a few years after *Oney's Case*, 2 Strange, 766, was determined, in 1734, the case of *King v. Poole*, which was a criminal information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, came before Lord Hardwicke. In passing upon a motion for a new trial, that famous judge—than whom there could be no higher authority as to what was the settled law of England—said: 'The thing that governs greatly in this determination is that the point of law is not to be determined by juries; juries have a power by law to determine matters of fact only; and it is of the greatest consequence to the law of England, and to the subject, that these powers of the judge and the jury are kept distinct; that the judge determines the law, and the jury the fact; and, if ever they come to be confounded, founded, it will prove the confusion and destruction of the law of England.' *Cas. t. Hardw.* 27.

More About Major John (Major) Oneby:
Christening: June 04, 1678, St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England²³

76. Thomas¹⁶ Oneby (John (of Barwell)¹⁵, Thomas¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born 1654 in Barwell Manor, Liecester, England²⁴, and died Unknown. He married Unknown 1682. She died Unknown.

More About Thomas Oneby and Unknown:
Marriage: 1682

Children of Thomas Oneby and Unknown are:

102 i. *Joyce*¹⁷ *Oneby*, born 1683; died Unknown.

More About *Joyce Oneby*:
Christening: August 07, 1683, St Nicholas, Leicester, England

103 ii. *John Oneby*, born 1686; died 1687.

More About *John Oneby*:
Christening: January 19, 1685/86, St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England²⁵

+ 104 iii. *John (of Desford) Oneby*, born 1688; died Unknown.

105 iv. *Anne Oneby*, born 1690; died Unknown.

More About *Anne Oneby*:
Christening: November 16, 1690, St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England²⁵

+ 106 v. *Walter Oneby*, born 1693; died Unknown.

107 vi. *George Oneby*, born 1695; died Bef. 1701.

More About *George Oneby*:
Christening: March 31, 1695, St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England

108 vii. *Mary Oneby*, born 1696; died Unknown.

More About *Mary Oneby*:
Christening: December 07, 1696, St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England²⁵

+ 109 viii. *George Oneby*, born 1701; died Unknown.

79. Robert (of Barwell)¹⁶ Oneby (John (of Barwell)¹⁵, Thomas¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Saddington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born 1665, and died February 01, 1719/20 in Barwell Manor, Liecester, England. He married (1) Judith Chester. She died September 29, 1706. He married (2) Susannah Webb 1709 in Bishopsgate, daughter of Thomas Webb. She died July 1743.

Notes for Robert (of Barwell) Oneby:

Robert of Barwell Oneby wrote to Mr Parr:

London, may 13, 1708.

"I received both yours; and think myself much obliged to you, and good Mrs Parr, for your great care and kindness to my poor motherless children. I thank God, Chester is recovered of the small pox; but had had them in a violent manner; and I hope I shall soon receive the good news that Anthony has well got over them. Sir, I desire you will be pleased to send to Mr Perkins forthwith for my horse; and let him know I have a present occasion for him: but when you have him, do with him as you think fit, until I shall have a real occasion for him, which I believe (if God spares me with life and health) will be about the latter end of July. Sir, I have looked over all my papers that my leisure will give me leave to do at this present, but cannot find the note you mention; but as soon as I can find it I will send you it; and in the mean time allow it satisfied in account. Pray, Sir, make my humble thanks and service acceptable to Mrs Parr---my blessings to my boy---and tell Anthony I take it ill he does not write to me. Whisch is all at present from, Sir, your extremely obliged humble servant.

Rob Onebye"

More About Robert (of Barwell) Oneby:

Christening: September 07, 1665, At Signett, near Rutland

Education: 1684, Admitted to Inner Temple

Occupation: 1692, Barrister

More About Robert Oneby and Susannah Webb:

Marriage: 1709, Bishopsgate

Children of Robert Oneby and Judith Chester are:

110 i. *Chester¹⁷ Onebye, born 1690; died Unknown.*

More About Chester Onebye:

Military service: May 01, 1711, 2nd Lt, English Army²⁶

111 ii. *Elizabeth Oneby, born 1693; died Unknown.*

112 iii. *Robert Oneby, born April 23, 1694; died 1694.*

113 iv. *John Oneby, born August 14, 1695 in Barwell, Leicester, England; died August 15, 1695 in Barwell, Leicester, England.*

114 v. *Mary Oneby, born 1696²⁷; died 1696.*

More About Mary Oneby:

Burial: December 13, 1696, Barwell, Leicester, England

Christening: November 26, 1696, Barwell, Leicester, England²⁸

115 vi. *Henry Oneby, born 1696; died 1696.*

More About Henry Oneby:

Christening: May 26, 1696, Barwell, Leicester, England²⁸

+ 116 vii. *Anthony Oneby, born 1697; died 1727.*

Child of Robert Oneby and Susannah Webb is:

117 i. *Robert¹⁷ Oneby, born April 09, 1710 in Southampton Buildings, London, England; died June 18, 1755. He married Mary Bracebridge April 15, 1743; born in Lindley; died July 1757.*

Notes for Robert Oneby:

*"Sacred to the memory of
Robert Oneby, esq, late of Loudham Park
in the county of Sufflok
son of Robert Oneby, esq
of Barwell, in the county of Leicester,
and Susanna daughter of Thomas
and sister to John Webb, esq
who lies buried in the chancel hereto adjoining.
He was High Sheriff of this County
in the year 1750.
He was a kind and affectionate husband;
died esteemed and lamented
by his family, friends, and neighbors,
on a8 June, 1753, aged 43."*

Mural Monument at Ufford.

*More About Robert Oneby:
Occupation: 1750, High Sheriff of Suffolk, England²⁹
Residence: Loudham Hall, Suffolk*

*More About Robert Oneby and Mary Bracebridge:
Marriage: April 15, 1743*

Generation No. 17

81. George¹⁷ Wrighte (Nathan (Lord Keeper)¹⁶, Dorothy¹⁵ Oneby, John (Esquire)¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born March 25, 1677 in Barwell, and died March 09, 1723/24. He married Mary Bedford January 16, 1699/00, daughter of Thomas Bedford. She died Unknown.

More About George Wrighte:
Land Purchase: Gayhurst, and Stoke Golding, CO Bucks, England
Occupation: Clerk of the Crown

More About George Wrighte and Mary Bedford:
Marriage: January 16, 1699/00

Children of George Wrighte and Mary Bedford are:

- 118 i. Nathan¹⁸ Wrighte, born 1703; died Unknown.
- 119 ii. George Wrighte, born 1704; died 1766. He married Barbara Clarges 1733; died 1799.

*More About George Wrighte:
Occupation: Bet. 1727 - 1766, MP for Leicester*

*More About George Wrighte and Barbara Clarges:
Marriage: 1733*

- 120 iii. Mary Wrighte, born 1705; died Unknown. She married Richard Dalton 1724; died Unknown.

*More About Richard Dalton and Mary Wrighte:
Marriage: 1724*

- 121 iv. Elizabeth Wrighte, born 1706; died 1780. She married Nathan Wrighte; born 1707; died Unknown.
- 122 v. Thomas Wrighte, born 1708; died Unknown.
- 123 vi. Dorothy Wrighte, born 1709; died Unknown.
- 124 vii. Margaret Wrighte, born 1710; died Unknown.
- 125 viii. Anne Wrighte, born 1711; died Unknown.

82. Nathan¹⁷ Wrighte (Nathan (Lord Keeper)¹⁶, Dorothy¹⁵ Oneby, John (Esquire)¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born January 01, 1677/78, and died August 15, 1721. He married Anne Powlett, daughter of Francis Powlett. She died Unknown.

Children of Nathan Wrighte and Anne Powlett are:

- 126 i. *Frances¹⁸ Wrighte, born 1700; died November 07, 1751.*
127 ii. *Powlett Wrighte, born Bet. 1700 - 1715; died January 06, 1740/41. He married Mary Tyssen August 16, 1737; died Unknown.*

*More About Powlett Wrighte:
Cause of Death (Facts Pg): Smallpox*

*More About Powlett Wrighte and Mary Tyssen:
Marriage: August 16, 1737*

- 128 iii. *Anne Wrighte, born 1715; died October 03, 1770.*
129 iv. *Nathan Wrighte, born 1716; died June 07, 1789.*

*More About Nathan Wrighte:
Inheritance: 1779, Inherited Englefield from his nephew Powlett II*

83. Robert¹⁷ Wrighte (Nathan (Lord Keeper)¹⁶, Dorothy¹⁵ Oneby, John (Esquire)¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born September 05, 1680, and died Unknown.

Child of Robert Wrighte is:

- 130 i. *Nathan¹⁸ Wrighte, born 1707; died Unknown. He married Elizabeth Wrighte; born 1706; died 1780.*

85. Elizabeth¹⁷ Wrighte (Nathan (Lord Keeper)¹⁶, Dorothy¹⁵ Oneby, John (Esquire)¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born 1682, and died 1775. She married Samuel Vanacker Sambrooke. He died Unknown.

Children of Elizabeth Wrighte and Samuel Sambrooke are:

- 131 i. *Jeremy¹⁸ Sambrooke, died Unknown.*
132 ii. *Judith Sambrooke, died Unknown.*
133 iii. *Susannah Sambrooke, died Unknown.*

87. Dorothy¹⁷ Wrighte (Nathan (Lord Keeper)¹⁶, Dorothy¹⁵ Oneby, John (Esquire)¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Aft. 1684, and died August 22, 1738. She married Harry Grey. He died October 1739.

More About Harry Grey:

Occupation: 3rd Earl of Stamford

Child of Dorothy Wrighte and Harry Grey is:

- 134 i. *Anne¹⁸ Grey, died Unknown.*

93. William¹⁷ Oneby (William¹⁶, Thomas¹⁵, Thomas¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry &

Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born 1671, and died Unknown.

More About William Oneby:

Christening: December 27, 1671, Barwell, Leicester, England³⁰

Children of William Oneby are:

135 i. *Mary¹⁸ Oneby, born 1694; died Unknown.*

More About Mary Oneby:

Christening: January 27, 1693/94, Barwell, Leicester, England³⁰

136 ii. *William Oneby, born 1696; died Unknown.*

More About William Oneby:

Christening: January 24, 1695/96, Barwell, Leicester, England³⁰

137 iii. *John Oneby, born 1699; died Unknown.*

More About John Oneby:

Christening: January 01, 1698/99, Barwell, Leicester, England³⁰

138 iv. *Thomas Oneby, born 1702; died Unknown.*

More About Thomas Oneby:

Christening: October 05, 1702, Barwell, Leicester, England³⁰

139 v. *Anne Oneby, born 1703; died Unknown.*

More About Anne Oneby:

Christening: November 05, 1703, Barwell, Leicester, England³⁰

94. Edward (of Thurmaston)¹⁷ Onby (William¹⁶ Oneby, Thomas¹⁵, Thomas¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Abt. 1675, and died Unknown. He married Elizabeth Unknown. She died Unknown.

Children of Edward Onby and Elizabeth Unknown are:

140 i. *Hana¹⁸ Onby, born 1695; died Unknown.*

More About Hana Onby:

Christening: September 08, 1695, Thurmaston, Leicester, England³⁰

141 ii. *William Onby, born 1698; died Unknown.*

More About William Onby:

Christening: September 25, 1698, Thurmaston, Leicester, England³⁰

142 iii. *Edward Onby, born 1701; died Bef. 1705.*

More About Edward Onby:

Christening: March 02, 1700/01, Thurmaston, Leicester, England³⁰

143 iv. *Edward Onby, born 1705; died Unknown.*

More About Edward Onby:

Christening: July 01, 1705, Thurmaston, Leicester, England³⁰

144 v. *John Onby, born 1712; died Unknown.*

More About John Onby:

Christening: May 25, 1712, Thurmaston, Leicester, England³⁰

96. Thomas(of Virginia)¹⁷ Ownby (Arthur (Onby)¹⁶, Thomas¹⁵ Oneby, Thomas¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Bef. 1707, and died 1734. He married Mary Martha Brooks July 27, 1727 in Middlesex CO. VA, daughter of Jonathan Brooks and Sarah Mayo. She was born May 1687, and died Aft. 1740.

Notes for Thomas(of Virginia) Ownby:

Information from "The Parish Register" of Christs' Church, Middlesex Co., VA (1653-1812) Published by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the states of America, Baltimore Genealogical Publishing Co-1964

More About Thomas(of Ownby and Mary Brooks):

Marriage: July 27, 1727, Middlesex CO. VA

Child of Thomas(of Ownby and Mary Brooks) is:

- 145 i. Thomas¹⁸ Ownby, Jr, born 1728 in Essex Co Va; died 1798 in Franklin Co NC. He married (1) Rebecca Self Aft. 1748; died Unknown. He married (2) Anna Aft. 1789; died Unknown.

Notes for Thomas Ownby, Jr:

MILLWRIGHT CONTRACT OF INDENTURE:

"This indenture made the nineteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-four/five between Thomas Ownbey and the Parish of St Ann County of Essex of the one part and Caleb Lindsey, millwright and carpenter, of the Parish of St Maries and County of Caroline of the other part. Witnessed the said Thomas Ownbey doth bind and put himself as an apprentice to the said Caleb Lindsey to learn the art of mystery of a millwright of carpenter which trades the said Lindsey now followeth and after the manner of an apprentice to serve said Lindsey until he shall attain to the age of twenty-one years all which time the said apprentice his said master faithfully shall serve his secrets, keep his lawful commands, in everything obey. He shall do no damage to his said master or see it done by others without giving notice thereof to his said master. He shall not waste his master's good nor lend them to any; he shall not commit fornication nor contract matrimony during his servitude. He shall not play at cards or dice or any other unlawful games whereby his said master may be damaged in his good or the good of another. He shall not absent himself from his said master's service without his leaves, but in all things behave himself as a true and faithful apprentice during his time of servitude. In consideration whereof the said Caleb Lindsey doth covenant and agree to and with the said Thomas Ownbey that he the said Caleb Lindsey will use the utmost of his endeavors to teach or cause to be taught in his said employments and to find the said apprentice sufficient meat, drink, apparel, washing, lodging during his servitude. Also at the expiration of the servitude of said apprentice one new suit of cloaths either of drугet or german serge and as many tools as will build a tubb mill and to teach the said apprentice to read and write to the true performance of all and singular the covenants and agreements above specified the said parties mutually bind themselves either to other in the sum of twenty pounds sterling money by these presents. In witness whereof both parties to these presents have interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed: Caleb Lindsey

at a court held for Essex County at Tapp on the 19th day of March anno Domini 1744. This indenture was executed in court by the parties with the approbation of the Justices thereof and is truly recorded."

1790 Franklin Co., N C Census; 2 M +16, 5 F, 1 (other free person), 4 slaves.

" In the name of God, Amen, I Thomas Ownby of Franklin Co in the Province of North Carolina, Being in perfect health and Memory, Blessed be God for the same Do therefore make and Ordain this to be my last Will and Testament in Manner & form following, first I give my Soul to Almighty God who gave it & my body I commit to the earth whence it was taken and as for my Worldly Goods & Estate it hath pleased my Lord to bestow on me after my Just Debts being paid I give and bequeath as followeth----

Item : I lend to my beloved wife Anna Ownby all my Personal and Real Estate During Her Natural Life not to be accountable for any of Her expenditure.

Item: I give and bequeath to my beloved Son Walter Ownby Five Shillings sterling.

Item : I give and Bequeath to Willoughby Ownby, My Riding Saddle or three Dollars at the Discretion of my wife.

Item : I give and bequeath to Betsy Robertson one negro woman called Bett, and after the Death of my Wife it is my desire that all the rest of estate should be equally Divided between Betsy Robertson & Bennett Goodson, which I give to them and the Heirs of their Bodies forever but if Bennett Goodson dieth without bodily heir it is my desire that Susanah Ownby Daughter of Walter Ownby should possess that part of my Estate.

Item : I hereby Ordain, Constitute & appoint my beloved wife Anna Ownby, Richard Jones and Josiah Rucks executors of this my last Will and Testament, In Witness Where I have hereunto Set my hand and affixed my Seal this fifth day of February in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred Ninety Six.

THOMAS OWNBY (SEAL)

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of Jonah Rucks, Elizabeth Rucks Thomas Loyd (his mark)"

More About Thomas Ownby, Jr:

Census: 1790, Franklin Co, NC

Indenture Contract: March 19, 1743/44, Signed and executed with Caleb Lindsey to apprentice as a Millwright

Property 1: April 17, 1762, Bought 100 acres for 50 pounds in Granville Co, NC from Richard Aycock

Property 2: October 11, 1766, Bought 320 acres from John Sandland Jr, Halifax, Co. NC

Property 3: August 20, 1767, Sold 200 acres, Warren Co., NC to Theophilis Goodrich

Property 4: August 07, 1769, Sold 100 acres to Willoughby Self in Bute Co, NC adjacent to John Hudson for 20 pounds

Property 5: November 13, 1770, A Deed of Bargain and Sale to Willoughby Self, proved by the Oath of Job Self, at Buffaloe, Co of Bute.³¹

Property 6: August 19, 1771, Sold ? acres to James Price of Bute Co., NC for 20 pounds/13 shillings

Property 7: December 10, 1771, Sold 4 acres for 10 shillings in Halifax Co to William Church

Property 8: August 13, 1774, Bought 200 acres for 26 pounds/13 shillings and 8 pence from Henry Yarbrough, in Halifax Co., NC adjacent to William Hudson

Property 9: August 27, 1774, Bought 30 acres for 25 pounds from Margaret Jackson in Bute Co., NC

Property 10: December 26, 1776, Sold 300 for 225 pounds in Bute Co, NC to John Aycock

Property 11: October 11, 1777, Bought 320 acres for 300 from John Sandland Bute, Co. NC

Property 12: November 09, 1778, Sold 50 acres for 176 pounds to James Guxson in Bute Co, NC

Property 13: December 07, 1780, Sold 320 acres to Walter Ownby in Franklin Co, NC for 1000 pounds

Will: 1796, Signed and sealed

Notes for Rebecca Self:

There is no proof that Rebecca was the daughter of Willoughby Self or even that her name was Self. But the Self's and the Ownby's were close neighbors and most researchers (both Ownby and Self) believe that she is of this family.

More About Thomas Ownby and Rebecca Self:

Marriage: Aft. 1748

More About Thomas Ownby and Anna:

Marriage: Aft. 1789

97. Elizabeth¹⁷ Ownby (Arthur (Onby)¹⁶, Thomas¹⁵ Oneby, Thomas¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Bef. 1720, and died Unknown. She married Carter "Carty" Wells September 10, 1738. He died Unknown.

More About Carter Wells and Elizabeth Ownby:

Marriage: September 10, 1738

Children of Elizabeth Ownby and Carter Wells are:

- 146 i. Sarah¹⁸ Wells, born October 10, 1739; died April 13, 1741.
- 147 ii. Isabell Wells, born October 31, 1741; died Unknown.
- 148 iii. George Wells, born November 18, 1743; died Unknown.
- 149 iv. Elenor Wells, born February 21, 1749/50; died Unknown.

99. John¹⁷ Ownby (Arthur (Onby)¹⁶, Thomas¹⁵ Oneby, Thomas¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born Bef. 1725, and died Aft. 1793.

More About John Ownby:

Will: November 26, 1793

Children of John Ownby are:

- 150 i. Thomas¹⁸ Owenby, died Unknown. He married Anna Unknown; died Unknown.
- 151 ii. John 'Johny' Ownbey, born 1735 in Essex Co., VA; died 1824 in Bat Cave, Rutherford, North Carolina. He married Nancy Ann Porter 1760 in Buncombe, NC; born 1743 in Orange, Virginia; died 1818 in Rutherford, North Carolina.

Notes for John 'Johny' Ownbey:

Nickname: <NICK> Johnny

Following the path of migration to the West in Virginia, John Ownby came with his parents, sometime before 1760, to Albermarle County, Virginia (later Amherst County).

There are records of several land transactions for John Ownby in Amherst County, Virginia: (1) On 27 April 1764, John Ownby bought from Charles Parkes, 359 acres, lying on the north branches of the Buffalo River and the north side of Fluvanna. This land ran with the lines of Ambrose Porter. (2) On 5 September 1768, John Ownby sold to Martin Trap, 111 acres, lying on north branches of Buffalo River. (3) On 5 February 1769, John Ownby sold to David Blitz for nine pounds, twelve shillings, 70 acres, situated on the branches of Buffalo River, being a part of a large tract belonging to the said John Ownby. Also John Ownby's wife relinquished her dower rights at that time. (4) On 25 February 1769, John Ownby sold to William Mays, 178 acres, situated on the branches of Buffalo River starting with James Williamson's corner and running with the lines of David Blitz, being a part of a large tract belonging to the said John Ownby.

In the early 1770's, John Ownby and his family migrated to Pittsylvania County, Virginia where Ambrose Porter died leaving a will in 1773. In Ambrose Porter's will, he mentioned his daughter Ann and her five youngest children, namely, John, Milly, Susanna, Ambrose, and Arthur. Each of Ann's five youngest children was willed 'one cow of heifer each to be delivered to them as they come to the age of nine or then years old.'

In the late 1770's, John Ownby and his family moved again to Tryon County, North Carolina (later Rutherford County). Here he began to buy lands and remained until his death. They lived in the area of Colonel Hampton's Mill near Cove Road in Rutherford County, North Carolina.

They were listed in the 1790 through 1820 Federal Census of Rutherford County, North Carolina.

John Ownby was buried in the 'Old Field Cemetery' which is located five miles north of Bat Cave just off North Carolina Highway #9.

Source: 'Kinfolk, Ownbey Family Lines of the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina', p 78. 'Smoky Mountain Clans, Volume 3', Donald B. Reagan, 1983, p 63-64. IGI, Batch 8712005, Sheet 25, Source Call Number 1396341, Film.

More About John 'Johny' Ownbey:

Burial: 1824, Rutherford, North Carolina

Notes for Nancy Ann Porter:

Nickname: <NICK> Nannie

More About Nancy Ann Porter:

Burial: 1818, Buried in Mountain Creek Church Cemetery

Record Change: May 11, 2000

More About John Ownbey and Nancy Porter:

Marriage: 1760, Buncombe, NC

- 152 iii. *James A Owenby, born August 04, 1742 in VA; died September 16, 1816 in Shelby Co., KY. He married Elizabeth Bright; died Unknown.*
- 153 iv. *Powell Owenby, born 1750; died May 28, 1821 in Bedford Co., VA. He married Nancy Layne Tucker; died Unknown.*

104. John (of Desford)¹⁷ Oneby (Thomas¹⁶, John (of Barwell)¹⁵, Thomas¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born 1688, and died Unknown. He married Sarah Unknown 1723. She died Unknown.

More About John (of Desford) Oneby:

Christening: September 10, 1688, St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England³²

More About John Oneby and Sarah Unknown:

Marriage: 1723

Children of John Oneby and Sarah Unknown are:

- 154 i. *William¹⁸ Oneby, born 1724; died Unknown. He married Elizabeth Unknown; died Unknown.*

More About William Oneby:

Christening: September 12, 1724, Desford, Liecester, England³²

- 155 ii. *Mary Oneby, born 1726; died Unknown.*

More About Mary Oneby:

Christening: July 31, 1726, Desford, Liecester, England

- 156 iii. *Ann Oneby, born 1729; died Unknown.*

More About Ann Oneby:

Christening: November 17, 1729, Desford, Liecester, England³²

- 157 iv. *Henry Oneby, born 1736; died Unknown.*

More About Henry Oneby:

Christening: January 01, 1735/36, Desford, Liecester, England³²

106. Walter¹⁷ Oneby (Thomas¹⁶, John (of Barwell)¹⁵, Thomas¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born 1693, and died Unknown.

More About Walter Oneby:

Christening: August 16, 1693, St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England³²

Child of Walter Oneby is:

- 158 i. *Walter¹⁸ Oneby, born 1721; died Unknown.*

More About Walter Oneby:

Christening: February 23, 1720/21, St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England³²

109. George¹⁷ Oneby (Thomas¹⁶, John (of Barwell)¹⁵, Thomas¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of

Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born 1701, and died Unknown.

Children of George Oneby are:

159 i. *Anne¹⁸ Oneby, born 1726; died Unknown.*

More About Anne Oneby:

Christening: October 06, 1726, St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England

160 ii. *John Oneby, born 1731; died Bef. 1733.*

More About John Oneby:

Christening: February 10, 1730/31, St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England

161 iii. *John Oneby, born 1733; died Unknown.*

More About John Oneby:

Christening: January 27, 1732/33, St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England

162 iv. *Elizabeth Oneby, born 1736; died Unknown.*

More About Elizabeth Oneby:

Christening: January 25, 1735/36, St Mary, Hinckley, Leicester, England³²

116. Anthony¹⁷ Oneby (Robert (of Barwell)¹⁶, John (of Barwell)¹⁵, Thomas¹⁴, John¹³, John (of Ondeby Esq)¹² Ondeby, Richard¹¹, Thomas (of Leicester & Warwick)¹⁰, Unknown⁹, John (of Rutland)⁸, Thomas (of Stoke Dry & Rutland)⁷, Thomas (of Sadington)⁶, John (of Stoke Dry & Saddington)⁵, Roger⁴, Thomas³, Unknown², Thomas (The Sheriff)¹) was born 1697, and died 1727. He married Jane Major. She died Unknown.

More About Anthony Oneby:

Burial: September 06, 1727, Barwell Manor, Liecester, England

Christening: February 16, 1696/97, Barwell, Leicester, England³²

Tidbit: lord of the Manor of Barwell

Children of Anthony Oneby and Jane Major are:

163 i. *Jane¹⁸ Oneby, born 1724; died 1767.*

164 ii. *Robert Oneby, born February 24, 1724/25; died June 10, 1726.*

165 iii. *Susannah Oneby, born 1727; died Unknown. She married William Frifith 1749; born in Watford, Herts; died Unknown.*

More About William Frifith and Susannah Oneby:

Marriage: 1749

Endnotes

1. *A History of the County of Leicester* edited by R A McKinley.
2. *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester* by John Nichols.
3. *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem and Other Analogous Documents, Public Records Office Vol V under Edward II (1307-1327).*
4. *Manuscripts of His Grace the Duke of Rutland, K G preserved at Belvoir Castle, Vol III.*
5. *A History of the County of Leicester* edited by R A McKinley, Vol IV. Oxford University Press, 1958
6. *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester* by John Nichols.
7. *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem under Henry VII, Vol I (1485-1509).*
8. *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester* by John Nichols.
9. *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem under Henry VII, Vol I (1485-1509).*
10. *Calendar of Fine Rolls, Vol XXII under Henry VII (1485-1509).*
11. *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester* by John Nichols.
12. *Church Records.*
13. *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester* by John Nichols.

14. *Church Records.*
15. *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester by John Nichols.*
16. *Church Records.*
17. *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester by John Nichols.*
18. *Church Records.*
19. *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester by John Nichols.*
20. *Church Records.*
21. *VA Land Patent Book 7:612.*
22. *Virginia Colonial Abstracts Vol II pg 38.*
23. *Church Records.*
24. *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester by John Nichols.*
25. *Church Records.*
26. *"The English Army List".*
27. *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester by John Nichols.*
28. *Church Records.*
29. *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester by John Nichols.*
30. *Church Records.*
31. *"Early Ancestors" by Virginia Easley Demarce, pg 70.*
32. *Church Records.*