

Descendants of Aymes GLIDEWELL

Generation No. 1

1. AYMES1 GLIDEWELL was born 1619.

Child of AYMES GLIDEWELL is:

2. i. ROBERT2 GLIDEWELL, b. 1640.

Generation No. 2

2. ROBERT2 GLIDEWELL (AYMES1) was born 1640.

Notes for ROBERT GLIDEWELL:

Gloydwells, Gildewell, Gladwell, Gledewell, Gliedvelk, Gliddell, Glidswell, and Gledwill

I have a copy of a widely circulated manuscript, entitled, "Glidewell Background," that contains much detail of the Glidewell families in Wales and England and equally as much about the Glidewells who may have been ancestors of the line. The manuscript shows no author, no date, and no sources. Because the language is quite similar to that used in two publications by James Arthur Glidewell of Dallas, TX, I believe that he is the author. The publications are: (1) Compendium of American Genealogy, Vol III, 1942, p 564. (2) Biographical Souvenir of the State of Texas, 1889, p 830. F. A. Battey Co, Chicago, IL, 1889. If you check these, notice the differences and similarities between the reports. I have no firm documentation of my belief about the authorship. All I can reliably document for Aymes is his landing in Boston from London in 1635. For what it is worth, here is a quotation from the relevant section of that manuscript): (Comments from Jack Glidewell)

"About 1715 or 1717, Robert Glidewell of London married Phillis Eames. She was the daughter of Thomas Eames and Mary Scott. We know very little at this time about the Eames family, variously spelled as Ames, Aymes, and even in one case Ealmes; but Mary Scott had a very long lineage. She was the daughter of John Scott and Mary Kirkton, and a granddaughter of Sir William Scott and his wife, Lady Mary Howard. It is probable that Robert and Phillis Glidewell had a number of children, but we are concerned at this time only with our ancestor, the first Glidewell to come to America. Named for his Mother's family, this was Aymes Glidewell."

"One son Daniel, with whom we are chiefly concerned, was born in 1656 at Gloucester. There may have been other children, but we know nothing about them. When Daniel was about 5 years old, his father was lost at sea. The widow, with Daniel and her other children, if any, moved to New Windsor, Conn., to live with relatives. Her parents were already dead, but an uncle, Obidiah Bruen, was a prominent and prosperous citizen of that town.

[There is no mention of a son Robert, only a son Daniel. In his article in the Amer.Compendium, he reported that Aymes had a son Robert who was Daniel's father.]

"Four or five years later, in 1666, Obidiah Bruen sold out of his land in Conn. and moved to New Jersey, where he became one of the proprietors of a rather large grant. Ann Bruen Glidewell died about this time, whether before the move or after is not known; but the orphan Daniel was taken to New Jersey, where he lived through his youth. Daniel must have inherited his father's love for the sea, for when he was 12, he shipped as a cabin boy on a sailing merchant ship, beginning a career that would last two decades until he was too broken by the hard life to continue in it. Thus, about 1690, Daniel Glidewell a broken old man at 35, retired to land in the Isle of Wight County, VA. Perhaps his last voyage had ended at Norfolk; or he may have met there the widow he was to marry, Susan (Bernard) Thomas, whom he married about 1696.

Daniel's son, Robert, is our ancestor. There may have been other children of this union, but we don't know about them. Robert was born about 1698. Daniel then took his family to Bristol Parish, Va, further inland, maybe to get away from

the temptation of the sea. Here Daniel lived until his death in 1728, after having been stricken with paralysis, having lost his wife, and become a charge of the Parish." [end quote].

There was a Daniel Glidewell b 1655-1675 in MA, Sand-keys sources say 1656, which agrees with James Arthur Glidewell's manuscript. There are many secondary sources placing Daniel in the lineage from Aymes to Nash, but as well as I can tell, all are based on one source: The Compendium of American Genealogy, Vol III, p 564, in a lineage of James Arthur Glidewell of Cooper, TX. This compendium is based upon interviews with well-known citizens of communities and is published without any other sources. It has been difficult for me to judge its authenticity, but it contains much that is supported in independent documents. Except for his parentage and birth, Daniel was in the records of the day, especially in the Bristol Parish Vestry Book and birth register, where, however, Daniel did not appear until he was an adult and judged to be an "idiot." The sources that report that Daniel was an "idiot," almost certainly were based on the Vestry Books account of him.

Stephanie Combs, a Glidewell genealogist in VA, sent many people this report about the appellation. E-mail message 2 May 1998 from Stephanie Combs: "... My mother [Elizabeth Glidewell b 1917 still living 1998), dau of Wm Agee (b 1871) son of Henry Thomas (b 1833)] knows much more than she should that is not written down! I have questioned her on things that were in the Bristol Parish Books and she has told me things like, 'Daniel was NOT an idiot! How dare them print such! Daniel had raised a large family before he fell down the well.' ... I asked her how she knew things that happened so very long ago and was told that she, being the youngest, was sent upstairs to keep her grandmother (who was bedridden) occupied while her mother tried to keep house! All she heard was stories of the family!.. Some of what she says I can prove and some I can not." I think that the information is correct and could prove useful to others."

The Vestry Book refers to Daniels wife as "Elizabeth, not Susan (Bernard) Thomas, as named by James Arthur. Perhaps Susan was his first wife and Elizabeth was his second. So far I have no sources that inform on Daniels wife or wives.

This takes us through Daniel. Clearly, there was a man named Daniel Glidewell in Bristol Parish, VA who died in 1727 and left a widow, Elizabeth. That is all I can say for sure about him. Sandkey didnt give any space to Daniel (I.e., Daniel Glidewell b 1556, Gloucester, MA). If you have more data, I would be pleased to have a reliable source on Daniels wife, on his death, and any children prior to his death.

"GLIDEWELL BACKGROUND

"Until recently we have supposed that the Glidewell name is derived from one of the companions of William the Conqueror, one William Le Glede, a Norman of unknown ancestry. We were uncertain as to how this name became Glidewell, whether through a place name itself derived from this William Le Glede, or by addition for some reason of another syllable. Now, however, we are certain that this William Le, Glede, if he had any family at all, is not our ancestor, at least in the direct paternal line. Further research has both disproved our earlier theory, and established the origin of the family and the derivation of the name.

"Our first ancestor to use the name Glidewell was a Welshman.

"Before the time of fixed, inherited family names our ancestors were already an old and royal family in Wales. The first to use the name of Glidewell, or GLYDEWELL, was the great-grandson of one of the outstanding Welsh kings, Llewellyn the Great. This ancestor, whose name was Glwydded ab Llewellyn, as near as we can spell it in English, was born about 1275 A.D., and was the youngest son of Llewellyn ab Gruffydd, who was a son and heir of Gruffydd (Griffith), a son of Llewellyn the Great. In those days there were no family names in Wales. A man had given, or Christian name, and to make the name more definite the name of his farther was added, connected by the word "ab" or "ad", meaning "the son of". Hence Glwydedd ab Llewellyn was "the son of Llewellyn", as his father, Llewellyn ab Gruffydd, was "the son of Gruffydd". While the hereditary family name had come into use in England, at this time Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, still used only one name with the father's name attached by a conjunction.

"When his father was slain in a family feud, in 1282, this ancestor of ours with the unpronounceable name, Glydedd ab Llewellyn, was a child of about 8 or 10 years. Times were perilous in those days, and we do not know how he spent the rest of his youth. His mother, who was a BRAOS, may have taken this, her youngest child to her ancestral home in England; he may have remained with his mother and older brothers in Wales; or he may have been taken as a hostage by his distant cousins, the Mortimers, who were at war with his family. There is some reason to think that his mother

took him, and maybe other small children to some of her distant relatives in Leinster, Ireland, at least until the trouble died down a bit, which it did within the next few years--maybe because the most ardent fighters killed themselves off. "At about 25, Glwydedd ab Llewellyn was in County Somerset, England, married to one of his distant cousins, Isabel BRAOS. Probably because no Englishman could pronounce his name without sneezing, he had shortened it to GLYDELWELL, apparently to preserve as much of his Welsh name as possible in a more easily pronounced English version.

"The next generation, William (b.1302). used the same spelling; his son William (b. 1325) dropped one letter and spelled it GLYDEWELL; while his son Robert (b. 1362) called it GLIDEWELL. However, through then years, and even now, many people persist in spelling the name Glydewell, Glydwell, and Glidwell or Gladwell. From around the beginning of the 14th Century to around the beginning of the 16th, the family might be said to have languished in bondage. For 200 years our ancestors were literally servants of the nobility, as much as the Israelites were servants in Egypt. Not, perhaps because they were bound by law, but because of a poverty they seem to have been unable to rise above.

"A few times during the two centuries, and for short periods, one of them did rise above the lot of family. But these rises were so brief and so limited by the system that they made but a dot on the pages of history of the times. In the main the Glidewell family remained lowly vassals, almost serfs, of the lordly and powerful Somersets, until one finally broke away and went to London, about the beginning of the 16th century.

"The bondage began about 1330, when William Glydlewell, who was a great-great-grandson of Llewellyn the great, died and left a 5 year old son, also. His wife Margaret, was a daughter of John Wake, a baron descended from both Llewellyn the great and Saire de Quincey, of the Surety barons; but at her marriage, although to one more royally descended than herself, she was cast out of the family. And because of this action by the "upstart" Baron Wake, the family of her husband would not receive her, or maybe because he had become an Englishman, William had been definitely marked off the family rolls of the Llewellyns. At any rate, Margaret Glydlewell was left with an infant son to support; and having been as gently reared as the custom of the country allowed, she had no means of support. There is no record of any property in her husbands name.

"Margaret was young and of good birth; so she might of made a prosperous marriage, according to the custom of the time. But even this was not allowed her; death intervened and she followed her husband to the grave within less than two years, leaving 7-year-old William a full orphan. A compassionate tenant of the Somersets took the child and reared him as their own. We know very little of this family six centuries later. We only know their name was White. They, like our own family, may have seen better days; or they have been bound to the land since the dawn of history. William "Glidewell" did marry their daughter, but not until he was almost 35 years old. This would suggest that William also lived and labored in the bondage of the Somersets, but this is not recorded.

"Records of the family were kept through the church parish records, which seem to have been carefully kept and have been almost miraculously preserved and only published within this century. Through the entries of births, marriages, and deaths in the church books we can trace the biological path of the family in the church books. Because there were few of this name, and because they remained in the same spot for two centuries, we believe we have a reasonably accurate (account) of this phase of our family history. Some of the names, in the rude script of the time, and in the varying spelling used by the clerks, are almost indecipherable; in fact some of them have faded so they cannot be read at all. The dates however, are fairly easy to determine because the entries were made in chronological order. From these church books and a few mentions of the Glidewells in other documents, we can trace, dimly, our family through its two centuries of bondage

"This is not to say that during all these 200 years these ancestors were down-trodden and in abject poverty. Many were more or less contented with their lot; a number climbed rather far up the social scale. That they dropped in these two centuries from high in the ruling class in the working and middle class does not indicate slavery. For instance, William the orphan, rose in the service of his lord Somerset, to the trusted position of Master of Horse. This may have been little more than head groom in the stables of the manor, but it carried with it some social position in the strata below that of nobility.

"William's son, Robert was spoken of in at least one letter of Lord St. Muir(Seymour), as "my ward and clerk" indicating that he was at least under the knights protection and in a more or less trusted position. A marriage of one Robert Glidewell, in 1395, to an Ellen Adams seems to be that of our ancestor. This was the only Robert married in 50 years of the time, and the next in our line was born barley 10 months later, and named William. If this is our Robert, his wife came from a rather proud and aristocratic family, being the niece of Lord Seymour, either by blood or by marriage, it is not clear which.

"About five generations later, another William seems to have done right by himself. He married into the Needham

family, both sides of which had a long ancestry including kings and nobility of a half a dozen countries, and already large land-holders in England, Scotland and Wales. This William seems to be the one who broke away from the soil and literally "went to town", moving to London where he became a business man, or merchant, but he at least paid taxes on property.

"About 1615 or 1617, Robert GLIDEWELL of London married Phillis EAMES. She was the daughter of Thomas Eames and Mary Scott. We know very little at this time about the Eames family, variously spelled as Ames, Aymes, and even in one case Ealmes; but Mary Scott had a very long lineage. She was the daughter of John Scott and Mary Kirton, and a granddaughter of Sir William Scott and his wife, Lady Mary Howard. It is probable that Robert and Phillis Glidewell had a number of children, but we are concerned at this time only with our ancestor, the first Glidewell to come to America. Named for his mother's family, this was Aymes Glidewell. (Spelled Gladwell on the passenger list).

"The father of Aymes Glidewell died when he was about 10 or 11 years old, and the widow made out the best she could in London as a seamstress. Apparently she received little or no help from her family, suggesting that her marriage had not been well-received. When Aymes was 15 or so, his mother also died.

"Two of her brothers had already come to New England, so the orphaned Aymes was sent, or came, to Boston on the ship "Encrease", land in July 1635. As there is no record of his having been bound "out" for his passage, it is assumed that his mother left him enough for the passage, or maybe his uncles sent it. When he arrived in Boston in 1635, Aymes Glidewell first went to his uncles, probably Anthony Ames of Charleston, Mass. Here he became one of an already large family for a few years."

Child of ROBERT GLIDEWELL is:

3. i. DANIEL3 GLIDEWELL, b. 1675; d. 1727.

Generation No. 3

3. DANIEL3 GLIDEWELL (ROBERT2, AYMES1) was born 1675, and died 1727.

Child of DANIEL GLIDEWELL is:

4. i. ROBERT4 GLIDEWELL, b. 1700.

Generation No. 4

4. ROBERT4 GLIDEWELL (DANIEL3, ROBERT2, AYMES1) was born 1700. He married ELIZABETH 1719.

Children of ROBERT GLIDEWELL and ELIZABETH are:

i. NASH5 GLIDEWELL, b. June 19, 1721; m. MARTHA.

Notes for NASH GLIDEWELL:

The Family of Nash Glidewell of Halifax Co. VA
(or A Lesson in Intermarriage)

Nash Glidewell, the son of Robert and Elizabeth Glidewell, was born on 19 June 1721.

He was baptized the next month on 21 July in the Bristol Parish of Virginia.

His brother,

Robert, was born just sixteen months later on 23 October 1722 and a sister Susan was

born sometime later in the 1720s but the record is illegible as to the exact year.¹ The

transcript of the parish register does not show a baptism date for Susan, but for some

reason Robert wasn't baptized until 19 March 1729.

An entry in the Bristol Parish Vestry Book, dated 14 April 1728, states the following:

"Robert Glidewell being afflicted with cancer in his face which hath made him unable to labour for his livelihood, it is ordered that the Church Warden find him necessary clothing and likewise that John Browden find him necessary board, and he to be allowed 100 lbs. of tob[acco] a month." A year or so later on 3 August 1729, Elizabeth Glidewell petitioned the court that she was a poor widow unable to care for her son Robert and wanted him bound out to a Thomas Clemmons.² Nash, only about eight years old at the time, may have been raised with relatives. A Tarance Lamb Glidewell, son of Elizabeth Glidewell, born in January of 1733 was baptized in March of 1734.³

Nash appears in the records of Halifax County, Virginia as early as 1755,⁴ but records do not appear to indicate that his brother Robert was in the area. A Nancy Glidewell was reported to be a cousin of Nash's daughter Mary⁵ and if that relationship is correct, perhaps Nancy was a daughter of Nash's brother Robert. Nancy married Thomas Cole, a teacher in Halifax County.⁶

In May of 1762, Nash purchased 383 acres on Hyco Branch from William Byrd and the next month, purchased 400 acres on Lick Branch from him.⁷ In September of 1766 Nash along with Thomas Tindal was an appraiser of Richard Griffen's estate⁸ and on 10 March 1767, Nash purchased a slave named Glasgow from the estate of Hampton Wade.⁹

Nash's wife was named Mary according to a dower relinquishment to property that Nash sold to William Goode in 1767, but is not mentioned again in later records.¹⁰ She is said to have been Martha Bannister, daughter of John Bannister IV and his wife Wilmet[te]. Martha Bannister was reportedly born 31 December 1722 in Bristol Parish, Prince George County, Virginia.¹¹

Nash participated in the Revolutionary War as a private in the 10th and 14th Virginia Regiment of the Continental Line.¹² He enlisted 14 February 1778 for a period of one year.¹³ Records from the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) are available.

In a time when the thought that females had brains was a rare idea, Nash's daughters were witnesses to deeds and such even before they were married. On 3 July 1779, Nash gave his daughter Rachel one negro slave Lucy and his two daughters Judith and Elender were witnesses. A few days later on 12 July, Nash sold 60 acres to a John Heath of Granville County, North Carolina. His children Robert, Elliner, and Judy Glidewell were witnesses to this deed.¹⁴

Nash wrote his will on 14 July 1794. Joseph Fontain signed as one of the witnesses to it; Nancy Loftis put her mark and Lacy Loftis put his mark as witnesses also. Within six months, it was recorded in court on 26 January 1795. In it, Nash named all of his children in the following order:¹⁵

His son Robert was bequeathed the tract of land he lived on and also the tract of land lying below Nashes Branch on the north side of Hico River that Nash had purchased of David Christopher¹⁶ plus two negros. Robert was probably born around 1747. His son Nash Glidewell Jr. first came on the Halifax County, Virginia personal property tax list in the year 1789; if this indicates he was age 21, Nash Jr.'s birthdate would be calculated around 1768.¹⁷ If Robert was at least 21 when Nash Jr. was born, then Robert would have been born by 1747.

Nash bequeathed his son John a tract of land on the North side of Hico on the upper side of Nashes Branch plus Nash's old tract of land including the land he purchased of Daniel Dean.¹⁸ John was also bequeathed two negros, named Glasgow and Ted. John married Ann Whitlow on 20 August 1785 in Mecklenburg County, Virginia.¹⁹ She may have been a sister of Thomas Whitlow who married John's sister Hannah, as an Anna Glidewell was a witness to Thomas Whitlow's will. Daniel Goode and Joseph Pinson were named executors of his will.²⁰

Nash's daughter Mary Goode was given the negro which was already in her possession. She married William Goode of Albemarle County. A record of their marriage has not been found but Nash gave William two hundred acres for natural love and affection in

1767 just nine months prior to the birth of their first son.²¹ The land may have been a dower or wedding gift and may give a close idea of their marriage date.

Mary and

William had three sons, Daniel Campbell Goode, John Goode and William Goode; and at

least one daughter Elizabeth Goode. These children intermarried with the children of

Thomas and Nancy (Glidewell) Cole.

His next daughter Edy Gill was given a negro named Simon that was already in her

possession. Her husband's first name may have been Joseph or Jacob, as there was a

Joseph Gill, Sr., a Joseph Gill, Jr. and a Jacob Gill all living in Halifax County in 1782.²²

His daughter Sarah Glass was allowed the negro named Beck that she had disposed of.

Her husband may have been Daniel Glass who lived in the same vicinity as Nash in

1785.²³ DAR records list her as Sarah Gladys who married Humphrey Harris, but this is

an error undoubtedly due to reading the original copy of Nash's will incorrectly, where

the double "s" symbol is used in Sarah's married name.²⁴

Nash confirmed in his will to his daughter Rachel Elliott the negro named Lucy that he

had deeded her. Rachel married Bartlett Elliott. This marriage obviously occurred after

1776, since she signed as Rachel Glidewell when she witnessed the will of William

Andrews on 5 June 1776.²⁵ Perhaps Nash's gift of the slave to her in 1779 was because

of her recent or impending marriage. Bartlett was born before 1769 to John Elliott and

Ann Loftis (daughter of William and Elizabeth Loftis). His brother Thomas married

Sylvania Jones, daughter of Reuben and Sarah Jones. Sylvania's sister, Mary "Polly"

Jones, married Daniel C. Goode.²⁶

Nash confirmed to his next daughter, Judith Harrison, "my right to the negro Dale[?] she

disposed of." Judith married Presley Harrison and they had, among others, Jane, who

may have been the mother of Ambrose Hudson. Ambrose Hudson married Lucinda Goode. She was the youngest daughter of William and Mary (Glidewell)

Goode's son

John and his second wife Elizabeth Cole (daughter of Thomas and Nancy Glidewell

Cole).²⁷ Another daughter of Judith and Presley's was Mason Harrison who married

William Stewart. Three of the Stewart sons married granddaughters of Mary Glidewell and William Goode.²⁸

Nash confirmed to his daughter Elinder Davis his right to the negro boy Sam that she disposed of. Elinder died before Nash wrote his will and Nash stipulated that the negro boy was the only claim to his estate that her husband, Joseph Davis, should have. Nash did indicate that Elender's six children should have their equal part of such estate as would have come to her "supposing that she had been living".

Nash gave his daughter Hannah Whitlow a negro boy already in her possession. Hannah was born circa 1766 as she stated that she was 81 years old when she applied for a widow's pension in October of 1847.²⁹ She married Thomas Whitlow in January of 1784³⁰ and they had three children: John Nash Whitlow, Jane Whitlow, and Mary/Polly Whitlow. After Thomas's death, which occurred between July and October of 1797,³¹ two of his children, John Nash and Jinney, chose their uncle Robert Glidewell as their guardian.³² Later in January of 1803, John chose his cousin, Daniel C. Goode, as his guardian. At the time, Daniel Goode was also his sister Polly Whitlow's guardian.³³ Hannah married William Irvin about 1800 and he died about 1833.³⁴ They are listed as William and Hannah Owen on the marriage record of her daughter Jane Whitlow to Hiram Sizemore.³⁵ Hannah was listed as Hannah Irvine age 80 in the household of her grandson, James Whitt in the 1850 U. S. census.³⁶ She wrote her will on 10 August 1850 and it was probated in 1854. In it, she gave her whole estate to her daughter Mary Whitt, one dollar to the children of her son John Whitlow, deceased and one dollar to her daughter Jinney Sizemore.³⁷

Jane or Jinny Glidewell was the only daughter not married at the time Nash wrote his will, and was presumably the youngest daughter. She was bequeathed the negro girl in her possession named Dinah; who was probably a personal maid to Jane. Not long after Nash's demise, death again visited the household. On 4 March 1796 an inquisition was taken at the house of Joseph Pinson in Halifax before Thomas Watkins, coroner. Upon

viewing the body of Dynah a negro girl, the property of Nash Glidewell, those charged discovered that sundry marks of violence appeared on Dynah, and that she died of those wounds on the first instant [meaning the 1st of March] on the plantation of Nash Glidewell, and that the wound was given by persons unknown. This inquisition was recorded in court on the 28 March. Daniel Good and Jacob Gill were among those signed who were at the inquiry.³⁸ Jane Glidewell was charged with this felony and was subsequently arrested. The case was brought to court on Monday, 14 March 1796 and Jane pleaded not guilty. Witnesses testified on behalf of the Commonwealth and Jane was "fully heard in her own defense" The court found her not guilty and she was acquitted of the charge.³⁹

¹Births from the Bristol Parish Register 1720-1798. Bristol Parish included the counties of Dinwiddie, Prince George and Henrico Counties. Early records on other Glidewells can be found in Henrico County.

²Information on Robert Glidewell's entry courtesy of Ray Stewart. Information on entry regarding Robert Glidewell (Jr.) being bound out courtesy Thomas J. King Sr. of San Diego, CA. Both are references from the Vestry Book and Register of Births, Bristol Parish, 1720-1789.

³Op. cit. The 1787 Virginia Census lists a Terence L. Glidewell in Dinwiddie County.

⁴Halifax County, Virginia Order Book 2, part 1. Nash was ordered to be part of the gang to clear and keep the road between Larkin Johnson's Ferry and John Boyd's Ferry. Since Halifax County was formed in 1754 from Lunenburg County, perhaps earlier records on Nash may be found there.

⁵Virginia Cousins, G. B. Goode, 1884.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Halifax Co, VA Index to Deeds-Grantee.

⁸Halifax Co, VA Will Bk. 0, 1752-1773.

⁹Halifax Co, VA Will Bk. 2, 1783-1792.

¹⁰Halifax Co, VA Deed Bk. 6, p. 501.

¹¹Information courtesy Ray Stewart who cites the following source: Jones, Richard L., A.B., L.L.B., (1976), Dinwiddie County: Carrefour of the Commonwealth, publ. by the Dinwiddie Board of Supervisors of Dinwiddie County, VA, on the occasion of the celebration of the Bicentennial of the USA.

12John H. Gwathney, Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution 1775-1783

Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines.

13Service record of Nash Glidewell obtained from the National Archives.

14Halifax Co, VA Deed Bk. 11, p. 300 and 354.

15Halifax Co, VA Will Bk. 3, p. 160. It appears that the daughters were named in order of age.

16See Halifax Co, VA Deed Bk. 11, p. 348.

17Halifax Co, VA personal property tax lists, as related to author by Frances Sizemore of Cadiz, KY.

18See Halifax Co, VA Deed Bk. 8, p. 336. This deed was dated 19 March 1772 and

contained 75 acres on Larkins Branch. According to F. Briggs Elliott, a native of the area,

Larkins Branch is located in the Red Bank District near Shady Grove UMC; modern date

state route 602 and 744.

19Mecklenburg Co, VA Marriages, as related to author by Frances Sizemore of Cadiz, KY a fellow researcher.

20Halifax Co, VA Will Bk. 3 1792-1797, p. 403.

21Halifax Co, VA Deed Bk. 6, p. 501. Copies of bible records of Daniel C. Goode's son

(also named Daniel C.) attest to his father's birthdate as 18 May 1768.

221790 Reconstructed Census (Heads of Families-Virginia, 1782). Nash Glidewell is not listed in this transcription.

231790 Reconstructed Census (Heads of Families-Virginia, 1785), List of Jno. P. Smith.

24Family Chronicle magazine, July/August 1997, p. 17 mentions that the "leading s" or

"long s" was a character in common use in handwriting until the middle of the 19th

century for words spelled with a double "s" and was often mistaken as a "f" or "p".

25Halifax Co, VA Will Bk. 1 1773-1783. Her father Nash was one of the appraisers of the estate, as was Joseph Fontaine, David Christopher and William Grisham.

26Arlina Moss to Dawn Westfall.

27Frances Sizemore to Dawn Westfall. Frances noted that Jane Wall age 76 was living

in the household of Ambrose Hudson and his wife Lucinda (See Halifax Co, VA Deed

Bk. 55, p. 693 wherein Lucinda Hudson of Surry Co, NC wife of Ambrose is named

"formerly Lucinda Goode."). Jane Harrison Hutson married Robert Wall 26 June 1809 in

Halifax Co, VA. Frances noted that Jane was the daughter of Presley and Judith

Harrison.

28See "The Stewart Family" article in Trigg County History [Kentucky] Volume 1. which

states that William Stewart married Mason Harrison, daughter of Presley Harrison. This article is in error when it mentions that Susan Ann Goode who married Johnson Stewart was a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Polly) Jones Goode. She was actually the daughter of Daniel's brother, John Goode. Harrison Stewart, listed as brother to Johnson in this article, married a daughter of Daniel and Mary Goode's, Elizabeth (see Campbell Co, GA Deed Bk. D, p. 401, dated 27 February 1847, when all the legatees of Daniel Goode sold land that he had purchased to Samuel Patton. Reuben J. Goode, Daniel C. Goode, James Burgess, Lindsey Burgess, Harrison Stewart, John Wood and Charles Wood sign.)

29 Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files. Thomas Whitlow, VA Line, Hannah

Irvin former widow W7861. Hereinafter, Pension Abstract.

30 Ibid.

31 Thomas wrote his will 24 July 1797 and it was probated 23 October 1797 (see note 20).

32 Halifax Co, VA Plea Bk. 20, p. 196. June Court 1801.

33 Halifax Co, VA Plea Bk. 21, p. 282. January Court 1803.

34 Pension Abstract.

35 Halifax Co, VA Marriage Bond Register #1 1753-1889, microfilm of original. This

bond is dated 24 January 1803.

36 1850 U. S. Census, Halifax Co, VA.

37 Halifax Co, VA Will Bk. 24, p. 255.

38 Halifax Co, VA Will Bk. 3 1792-1797, p. 225.

39 Halifax Co, VA Plea Bk. 17, p. 378.

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Halifax County Land Deeds:

20 May 1762 bought land from William Byrd.

17 Jun 1762 bought land from William Byrd. Byrd was a land agent who brought settlers to VA and was given land grants for that service. Some later Glidewells were named "Byrd", but the connection is not known.

19 Aug 1762 Nash & Martha sold land to Mrs. Tindall

19 Aug 1762 Nash & Martha sold land to Francis Lovesay

9 Sep 1765 Nash bought land from R. Seat (40 pounds for 400 acres) adjoining William Goode-Mary's husband-and-Green.

20 Aug 1767 Nash and children sold land to William Goode-Mary's husband

12 Dec 1768 Nash sold land in Mecklenburg Co., VA to James Wilkins. " One tract...containing 400 acres...on the south side of Roanoak on Little Buffalo Creek and bounded as follows...beginning at William Goode's corner, Green's line....

16 Mar 1769 Nash and children sold land to William Goode

16 Mar 1769 Nash and wife sold land to M. Cristopher.

15 Jul 1779 Nash gave land to Rachel, his daughter.

1785 VA Heads of Household, Halifax Co., VA lists Glidewell, Nash; Also lists: 2 Robert Glidewells.

23 Apr 1792 Nash gave land to Rachel, his daughter.

23 Apr 1792 Nash gave land to Robert and John G., his sons.

28 Apr 1794 Nash sold land to Thos Pinson.

28 Apr 1794 Nash sold land to John Oliver

Will, 1795, dated 14 Jul 1794 recorded on 26 Jan 1795 (Halifax Co., VA Will Book 3 pg. 160) names children:

Robert

John

Mary Goode

Edy Gill

Sarah Glass

Rachael Elliot

Judith Harrison

Elender Davis (son-in-law:Joseph Davis)

Hannah Whitlow

Jinney Glidewell

Will Book 6, Part 1, June Court, 1799, Halifax Co., VA:

Due the estate of Nash Glidewell, Sr. decd in acct with Robert Glidewell his exor payments to: Isaac Midley D Sheff, Thomas Whitloe, Moses Fontain, Ahab Avesby, Charles Ticketts, Robert & John Glidewell

1795 By amount of the sale of the estate for account rendered --219-1-1 By Thomas Whitloe recd of him --10-10-0

Oct 30, 1798 In obedience to an order of the worshipful Court of Halifax Co., To us directed we mett at the house of Robert Glidewell Exor of the estate of Nash Glidewell decd Adjusted & stated his acct current with estate as above.

Monuments have been erected by the DAR in Oak Hill Cemetery, behind Oak Hills Christian Church, in Kendrick, MS which is in Alcorn County, Northeast of Corinth, MS. It appears on a highway atlas, northeast of Corinth, close to the TN border. Jack and Fran GLIDEWELL were in Kendricks when they first discovered the "monument" in the Cemetery of Oak Hill Christian Church. They are in memory of Nash, and two of his grandsons, Robert and William (sons of Nash's son, Robert).

From "The Family of Nash Glidewell or a Lesson in Intermarriage" by Dawn Watts Westfield of High Springs, FL:

"Nash bequeathed his son, John, a tract of land on the north side of Hico on the upper side of Nashes Branch plus Nash's old tract of land, including the land he purchased of Daniel Dean (Halifax Co., VA, Deed Book 8, pg 336) This deed was dated 19 Mar 1772 and contained 75 acres on Larkins Branch. According to F. Briggs Elliot, a native of the area, Larkins Branch is located in the Red River District near Shady Grove UMC; modern day state route 602 and 744. John was also bequeathed two negros, named Glasgow and Ted. John married Ann Whitlow on 30 Aug 1785 in Mecklenburg Co., VA (Mecklenburg Co., VA Marriages)."

Nash Glidewell b.1721 Prince George Co. VA, d.1795 Halifax Co. VA, was part-owner of a modest tobacco plantation in Halifax Co. VA with his younger brother Robert Glidewell b.1722. Nash Glidewell was an American Revolutionary War Soldier at Valley Forge according to documents at the National Archives. Judging from his birthdate, he was in his 50's when he was in the military; not surprising for the times because experts claim that in the American Revolutionary War, the U.S. was drafting almost any man that could walk regardless of age. He is listed as a witness on several area wills of the time. Nash Glidewell also left a detailed will, which lists the children of he and his wife Martha (?) (surname unknown but thought to be Bannister).

ii. SUSAN GLIDEWELL, b. November 13, 1722.

iii. ROBERT GLIDEWELL, b. November 22, 1722.