

Teague Tracey of Ireland, Virginia and Maryland  
1654, 1655, 1665, 1674, 1679, 1706

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The earliest record thus far known of Teague Tracey in the American colonies is dated 31 March 1655. That is the date that 500 acres in Northampton County, Virginia, were patented to Matilda Scarborough, daughter of Lt. Col. Edmund Scarborough (Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants 1623-1666, by Nell Marion Nugent, Richmond: Virginia Land Office, 1934, citing Patent Book No. 3, p. 339). (This was the area of Northampton County which became Accomack County in 1663.) That grant was based on the transportation of 10 persons: David Relue, John Soaper [Seaper, per George Cabell Greer in Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623-1666], Tho. Reylue, Dermot Morane, Rich. Stanton, Teague Trassy, Robt. Candeale, Cormack [Carmack, per Greer] Nelve, Teague Hart, and Patrick Jordan. Those men were transported probably in the early part of 1655 when Matilda was still a child. "These Irishmen were for the most part introduced by merchants and sea-captains, who, after obtaining the certificates of head rights, assigned them to different planters" (Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century, Chapter IX, by Philip Bruce, 1896, p. 609). The importation was the largest in volume in 1655.

Accomack court records state that on 17 March 1679/80 Matilda was in the 35<sup>th</sup> year of her age (Virginia Historic Magazine, Vol. 4, p. 190). Also, it is noted that her father was baptized in 1617, married about 1638, and his first child, Tabitha, was born in 1639; his son Charles was born in 1643. Moreover, Matilda married Lt. Col. John West (born in 1638) about 1661 - at which time she would have been about age 16 if born about 1645.

In 1655 the English reportedly transported thousands of children between the ages of 12-14 to the Colonies. That was the same year that the Scarborough child claimed land, in the Virginia colony, for the transportation of Teague Trassy. If he was that age, then he would have been born about 1641-1643. In March, 1654-5, it was enacted "that all Irish servants that from the first of September, 1653, have been brought into this colony without indenture ... shall serve as followeth ...": all above 16 years old to serve 6 years, and all under 16 years old to serve until they be 24 years old (Hening's Statutes at Large, Laws of Virginia). Based on Teague's tentative age

of 12-14 in 1655 (i.e., born c. 1641-1643), he was under age 16 and therefore required to serve until age 24 (i.e., until 1665-1667).

In March 1656, in the same county, 3,500 acres were patented to Matilda and Tabitha Scarburgh based on the transportation of 70 persons, including 41 Negroes. It is noted that much land was patented also to their brother, Charles, in 1647 (at c. age 4), 1652 (c. age 9), and 1655 (c. age 12). Granting of large amounts of land to minors may have been facilitated by their father, who served as a Burgess from Northampton County for several terms between 1643 and 1662. He "was the owner of numerous ships with which he carried on an extensive trade with England, New England, the Netherlands, and the West Indies" (John Sellman of Maryland and Descendants, by W. Marshall Sellman, 1975, p. 162).

The transportation of Teague Trassy to the Virginia colony, by March 1655, occurred probably after the death of a Teigue O'Trassie during the Irish Rebellion of 1641. His death reportedly occurred in Ireland sometime between 1643 and 1647, as evidenced by the Letter-book of the Earl of Clanricarde, 1643-47 in the middle part of the first English Civil War between the Royalists and the Roundheads. In November 1643 Redmond Tressy was hanged in County Galway on the order of the fifth Earl of Clanrickard [Ulick Burke] for the murder of a Scotsman, his English wife and their son.

***"The lands of Teigue O'Trassie of Ballaghaghill who was slain in the rebellion were given to Richard Earl of Clanrickard."***

Lowe John ed (1983) Letter-book of the Earl of Clanricarde, 1643-47. Irish Manuscripts Commission, Dublin.

Madden, Gerard (2004) History of the O'Maddens of Hy-Many. East Clare Heritage, Co. Clare.

(Origins, history and genealogy of the Tracey/Tracy/Treacy/Treacey family name in Ireland, <http://traceyclan.com/files>).

This refers to the Irish Rebellion of 1641, which lasted as late as 1652. ... On the breaking out of the war in 1641, the fifth Earl "fortified his castle and took every precaution to secure the peace of the county." He took up his residence at Portumna, a market and post-town in the co. of Galway and province of Connaught. (The province of Connaught, bounded on the east by the river Shannon, consists of the counties of Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, Galway and Roscommon.) He was a member of the Roman Catholic minority in Ireland. He raised a regiment of foot to protect and defend the Protestants in co. Galway from the insurgents. In 1642 he described himself as the "... good lord the Earle of Clanrickard and St. Albans, Lieutenant Governor of the

towne and county of Galway" (Letters and Papers Relating to the Irish Rebellion Between 1642-46, edited by James Hogan, 1936, p. 105). In 1643 the fifth Earl was one of the commissioners appointed by the king to confer with the Irish confederates (Encyclopedia Britannica, 1911 edition). Ulick Bourke, Earl of Clanricarde, was one of ten named leaders of the Royalist forces in Ireland ... In 1645 he was made royalist commander in Connacht. In 1650 he made his castle his principal residence, which, in 1659, was besieged by Gen. Ludlow ... (A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, 1837).

Ballaghaghill was the place of Teigue O'Trassie's lands at the time he was slain in the 1640s. The place name most likely was Ballycahill in the civil parish of Killimorbologue, co. Galway (research findings of Declan Tracey, 2009). "Killimor[bologue] was a major centre for Traceys at that time" (ibid.). In 1647 Clonfert probably was the parish known formerly as Killimore-Bolloge, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway (Calendar of Hibernia, no. 2, 1959) (as cited in the Tracey website: <http://www.traceyclann.com/files/Galway.htm>). In Griffiths Valuation of Ireland, Ballycahill is shown as Townland, in the Civil Parish of Killimorbologue, co. Galway. In the Books of Surveys and Distributions, John Mc Donnell and Mc Mlaghlin O Trassy were named as Proprietors in 1641 of 100 acres of profitable land and 101 acres of of same that were disposed of, with 1/3 quarter to Earle Clanrickard. A similar disposition was made, with 1 half quarter to the Earl. Said land records pertain to those tracts in Killymore Parish: Lonford Barony.

The death of Teigue O'Trassie between 1643 and 1647 is consistent with the birth of his tentative son, Teague Trassy, about 1641-1643. In 1648 there was famine. In July 1649 the bubonic plague broke out, "and raged with violence till the April following, during which time 3700 of the inhabitants fell victims to its ravages" (A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland ..., by Samuel Lewis, 1837). "That was a fearful winter of '53-'54 [1653-1654]; fearful for the ... old and the ... young" (The Story of the Irish Race, Chapter 51: The Cromwellian Settlement, by Seamas MacManus, 1944, reprint 1970).

"In the wake of the Irish Uprising of 1641, an Act of Parliament was passed in March 1642 [1641/42] promising land to 'Adventurers' who advanced money to finance the reconquest of Ireland. The Uprising escalated into the Confederate War (1641-52)." ... "In February 1652 [1651/52], ... Parliament instructed its commissioners in Ireland ... to begin planning the settlement of Irish land. ... The Commonwealth government envisaged a large-scale redistribution of land in Ireland,

with Catholics and native Irish making way for Protestant settlers and landlords (The Settlement of Ireland, 1652-60)."

O'Trassie's lands were given to Richard Burke, 6th Earl of Clanricarde, after the Restoration [1660] and probably in 1661. "The great estates of Clanricarde in Galway and Ormonde in Tipperary had been appropriated by the family of Cromwell to their own use ... These were now restored to their owners" ("The Restoration," Taken from A History of Ireland and Her People, by Eleanor Hull, 1931). Some of the estates were restored to the widow of Ulick Burke (5<sup>th</sup> Earl) who had died in 1658. "Though the Clanricarde estates were forfeited by the Cromwellian Act of Settlement they were restored to Ulicks widow in 1661 and she apparently lived in the house until her death in 1675. The estates then passed to two cousins ..." (**Project:** Archaeological excavations at Portumna Castle, Co. Galway).

In May 1652 the Articles of Kilkenny offered pardon to those rebels who "surrendered on condition of being allowed to emigrate unhindered." In August of that year, the Act for the Settling of Ireland "confiscated part or all of the property of Irishmen - of whatever faith - who could not prove that they had been loyal to the Commonwealth." "The Catholic religion was outlawed; all Catholic clergymen were ordered to leave Ireland within twenty days; ... magistrates were authorized to take away the children of Catholics and send them to England for education in the Protestant faith" (The Story of Civilization: Part VIII, The Age of Louis XIV, by Will and Ariel Durant, 1963, pp. 186, 187).

"The Cromwellian settlement of Ireland laid the foundations ... of a dominant Protestant land-owning class [that] ruled over Irish Catholic tenants. ... the ... Act of Settlement was passed in 1662 under which a percentage of the land taken by Cromwellian settlers was restored to Old English noblemen who had supported the King" (The Settlement of Ireland, 1652-60).

"There is ample evidence that the tide of emigration was in full spate from 1625 until the onset of the English Civil War in 1642 brought a temporary end ... A trickle of new emigrants appears to have begun again in 1648 ..., but no further mass departures were evident until well into the 1650s when the aftermath of a debilitating war and the miseries of Puritan government gave a further spur to those who sought greater freedom and opportunity overseas. This was also a time when the American colonies were experiencing great labour shortages, having

been virtually cut off from the motherland ..." (The Complete Book of Emigrants 1607-1660, by Peter Wilson Coldham, 1987, p. x).

The Cromwellian Plantation era began in 1652. "... the pestilence continued, and famine came to help in the work of destruction. For two or three years these two scourges desolated the country. ... Cromwell's soldiers were to be paid by grants of confiscated estates when the country should be conquered. ... In August 1652, the Parliament passed an act to dispose of the Irish. The poorer sort of people of ... Ulster, Leinster, and Munster ... were not to be disturbed; the new settlers would need them. All others-the gentry of all classes-were ordered to transplant themselves and their families across the Shannon into Connaught and Clare, where they were to be given small allotments in lands that had been left waste. They were to move by the 1<sup>st</sup> May 1654; any Catholics of those ordered away ... found in any of the three provinces after that date, might be killed by whoever met them. ...

"Transplantable landowners were required to remove themselves, with their servants and other dependants and any removable goods, by 1 May 1654 (extended to 1 March 1655)" (The Oxford Companion to Irish History, Second Edition, 2002).

"During this terrible migration of families mostly accustomed to a life of easy comfort, numbers perished of hardship and want; and after the settlement most of the survivors came at once to poverty; for they had no houses, implements, stock, or capital, to start them in their new life. ... There were widows and orphans everywhere, and a terrible fate awaited these: they were hunted and brought forth from their hiding places everywhere ... A new survey of the country was made [1655-6], and the lands were distributed to Cromwell's soldiers and to those who had advanced money to carry on the war. This vast exodus went on from 1652 to 1654. But it was found impossible to clear the gentry completely out of the land. Many settled in wild places; many were taken in as under tenants on their own lands; and in course of time many intermarried with the new settlers" (The Cromwellian Plantation (1652-1658) from A Concise History of Ireland by P.W. Joyce).

"The removals had to be made during the winter, and there were hundreds of delicate women, young children, and invalids to whom this would mean death; many of the cattle were not in condition to travel; the harvest was in the fields, waiting to be cut; and there would be no one to sow for the next year ..." ("Cromwell in Ireland," Taken from A History of Ireland and Her People, by Eleanor Hull).

Under the Act of Settlement (August 1652), ... All husbandmen and others of the inferior sort, 'not possessed of lands or goods exceeding the value of 10 pounds,' were to have a free pardon, on condition also of transporting themselves across the Shannon. ... the government of Ireland included four commissioners ... under whose authority ... "Children under age, of both sexes, were captured by thousands, and sold as slaves to the tobacco planters of Virginia and the West Indies" (A Popular History of Ireland: From the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics, Book-9, Chapter XII).

Sir William "Petty calculates that thirty-four thousand men went abroad between 1651 and 1654; elsewhere he gives forty thousand, including boys, women, and priests ... An evil fate overtook the women and boys who, to the number of six thousand, were sent into slavery to the plantations of America and the West Indies" ("Cromwell in Ireland," Taken from A History of Ireland and Her People).

It was in 1653-1654 that a list of those to be transported from Limerick to Connaught included the names of Margaret, John and Teige O'Trasy (The Irish and Anglo-Irish Landed Gentry When Cromwell Came to Ireland; or, A Supplement to Irish Pedigrees, by John O'Hart, Dublin, 1884, p. 341). These names were not recorded in any particular order. It would appear that Margaret was the head of household and the widow of Teigue O'Trassie, John was the elder surviving son, and Teige was the younger surviving son age 10-13 awaiting to be transported to Virginia in 1655. At the age of 24, he completed his period of indentured servitude, which was between 1665 and 1667.

On 11 December 1665 headrights were entered for service rendered by "Trage Otrasis" (Patents, Liber EE (1666), folio 253). Another record for the same patent shows his name as Trag Otrasis (Patents 9:189, 268)... Based on a tentative birthdate of 1641-1643, Teague would have been about age 22-24 in 1665. He served an indenture until age 24 in Virginia, expiring about 1665.

"8.-PERSONS TRANSPLANTED IN IRELAND, A.D. 1653-1654.

(a). TRANSPLANTERS' CERTIFICATES.

... The Vol.(a) ... includes the City of Limerick and the ... "Barony of Smallcounty ... in the county Limerick. The following are the names mentioned in the Index of that Vol.:

CITY AND COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

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O'Trasy, Margaret

-----John

-----Teige

Of interest are the names of Roger Shyhie and Edmond Shyhie, who also were transplanted from Limerick (p. 343). Roger Shehee, planter, was in St. Mary's County by May 1668, when he proved rights to land. He died in 1674 when he named Teague Tracey in his will. He also named his son Edmond, whom he believed was in Virginia.

In 1659 a census of Ireland disclosed that there were nine O'Trassy surnames in Small County Barony, co. Limerick (A Census of Ireland circa 1659, edited by Seamus Pender, 1939; p. 271). O'Trassy was a family name found in the census as a principal name in that county (The Families of Co. Limerick, Ireland, Irish Genealogical Foundation, p. 130). There were 120 English and 2950 Irish (A Census of Ireland).

... The collections of Transplanters' Certificates held in the Public Record Office of Ireland were among the ... records destroyed in the fire at the Record Office in 1922 ... The best source for obtaining a copy and/or a transcription of such a Certificate may be in the private Papers of John Patrick Prendergast, a 19<sup>th</sup> century Irish Historian who wrote a book titled The Cromwellian Conquest of Ireland. The said Papers are held in the Library of the 'Honourable Society of King's Inns' in Dublin" (information from Gregory O'Connor, Archivist, National Archives).

Based on the facts and circumstances described in the preceding paragraphs, it is the opinion of this writer that Teague Trassy was transported to Virginia in 1655. If he was at least age 12-14, then he was born by about 1641-1643. Based on that estimate, he was at least age 4-6 when Teigue O'Trassie (his father?) died between 1643 and 1647, and at least age 9-11 when the onerous statutes against Irish Catholics were imposed in 1652. (Note that the name was shown

as Thady O'Tracey in 1706, when two tracts of land were patented to him in Baltimore County.) "In 1655, the English swept Ireland and transported thousands of boys and girls between the ages of 12-14 to the Colonies" (The Story of the Irish Race, by Seumas Mac Manus). In 1655 Jamaica was added to the empire of England. Henry Cromwell ... "suggested the addition of from 1500 to 2000 boys of from twelve to fourteen years of age" (The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland, by John P. Prendergast, New York, 1868, p. 246).

There is no further record of Teague until 11 December 1665, when headrights were entered for service rendered by "Trage Otrasis" (Patents, Liber EE (1666), folio 253 (microfilm #SR 8203); transcript: Liber 9 (made in 1726), folios 189 and 268 (microfilm #SR 7351). Service by Dec. 11, 1665 "... sometimes rights were entered for service and assigned as for transportation ... Trag Otrasis [did so] on 11 December 1665 (Patents 9:189, 268).... The clerks' job was to see that rights were properly credited not to determine how they were acquired" (A Supplement to The Early Settlers of Maryland, published by Maryland State Archives, 1997, p. viii). Based on a tentative birthdate of 1641-1643, Teague would have been about age 22-24 in 1665. He served an indenture until age 24 in Virginia, expiring about 1665.

The next record of Teague was on 25 April 1674 when he was named in the will of Roger Shehee of St. Mary's County. The next mention of him was on 1 May 1679 when John Raven of St. Mary's County claimed him and 15 others as headrights who were transported into Maryland. Based on a tentative birthdate of 1641-1643, Teague (as Tegoe) would have been at least age 51-53 when he married Mary James in St. James Parish, Anne Arundel County, on 5 November 1694.

The name of Teague Trassy does not appear in the tithe lists for Northampton County for 1664-1668, and 1671. Teague had migrated to Maryland by 1665 after completion of an indenture that lasted until age 24.

The Teague who was named in Roger Shehee's will in Maryland in 1674 may have been a son, i.e., Teague, Jr., born about 1666-1667. Teague, Sr. may have married about 1666-1667 although no wife was named in the 1665 patent. Teague, Jr. would have been about age 7 or 8 when named in Shehee's will in 1674, age 12 or 13 when claimed as a headright in 1679, and age 27 or 28 when married in 1694. Absent factual data, the time frames must remain tentative although they are plausible.

On 1 May 1679 John Raven, merchant, proved his right to 800 acres in Maryland for transporting into the Maryland province John Birk,



Wm. Holland, James Mackcamon, Edward Birk, Bryan Hosey, David Money, Jeremiah Horah, Teague Tracy, James Macklaves, Francis Hassell, Nicholas Kille, Henry Williams, James Mackramee, Mary Macragh, Elinor Macnanah, and Ann Smith (LAND OFFICE (Patent Record) Liber 15, folio 537). In or about 1679, Raven assigned his right to that land to Thos. Courtney (ibid.). John Raven was in Maryland by August 1667, the date that he was named a debtor in the inventory of the estate of Capt. William Smith of St. Mary's County (Testamentary Proceedings of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, Vol. 1, by V.L. Skinner, Jr., 2004, p. 154). On 3 May 1679 John Raven of the town and port of Dover in the Kingdom of England, merchant, assigned and constituted his loving friend Jacob Looten of St. Mary's County, merchant, to be his lawful attorney to recover, receive, etc., all persons within Maryland all debts, duties, tobacco, goods and merchandizes that are due (Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 717, p. 162). This Letter of Attorney was witnessed by Nicholas Painter, who proved it by his oath the following April. (As will be seen, Painter assigned land rights to Thomas Courtney by June 1681.) Looton was naturalized in May 1682. In July of that year, Looton was granted administration of the estate of George Fenwick of St. George's Hundred, St. Mary's County.

In August 1688 John Raven was listed as one of the shippers by the "Mary," Mr. John Gardner, bound from London for New England (The Complete Book of Emigrants 1661-1699, p. 609).

Based on the Conditions of Plantations in effect at the time, the 13 males whom John Raven assigned as headrights by 1 May 1679 were able-bodied men between the age of 16 and 50, with arms and ammunition. (Considering that headrights had to be exercised within 1 year, then it might be stated that these men were transported by May 1678.)

Thomas Courtney was in Maryland by July 1664, when "Courtneys Neck" and "Cow Ridge" were surveyed for him. They were located in West St. Mary's Manor, "... on the south side of the Patuxent River on the north side of the Potomac River to the east side of the Wicomico River" (Early Landowners of Maryland, Volume 5: St. Mary's County 1633-1710, by Robert W. Hall, Lewes, Delaware: Colonial Roots, 2007, pp. 282, 283). Between 1665 and 1701, those tracts and several others in the same manor were patented to him. One of those tracts was "Creydon" (100 acres), which was surveyed for him in June 1681, and patented to him in May 1683. According to the patent, the land rights had been assigned by Nicholas Painter as assignee of John Slye, attorney of Morgan Jones (Early Landowners of Maryland, Volume 5: St. Mary's County 1633-1710, by Robert W. Hall, Lewes, Delaware: Colonial Roots,

2007, p. 65). Morgan Jones later became the husband of Love Daniell, widow of Constant Daniell. (Jones' previous wife was Mary, widow of John Davis who died about 1667 in St. Mary's County, and probable sister of John Harrington who died about 1676 in the same county. In his will, Harrington bequeathed personalty to the Roman Catholic Church.)

Based on Thomas Courtney's assignment of land rights to 800 acres by John Raven by May 1679, it appears that Courtney may have used that to obtain "Draper's Neck Res." (500 acres) and "St. Thomas" (300 acres), both located in West St. Mary's Manor. The first tract was resurveyed on 28 March 1683 and patented in August 1683; the other tract was surveyed on 28 April 1682 and patented in August 1683.

On 28 April 1667 "Coles Harbour" was [initially] surveyed for 550 acres for George Yates (Maryland Rent Rolls, p. 95). It "appears from the records that Thomas Cole obtained a warrant for three hundred acres of this tract on the 13th of January, 1668 [1667/68], which was renewed on the 8th of June of the same year" (History of Baltimore City and County, Maryland, by J. Thomas Scharf, 181, p. 48). On 8 February 1667/68 John Collet assigned four rights of 50 acres each to Yate, who assigned them to Cole on 8 June 1668 (*ibid.*). They were among five rights that Collet had been assigned by Major Samuel Goldsmith, due him for transporting Robert Parker [by 1665], Nicholas Banks [also Banckes and Bancks, by 1667], Thomas Pickerall [also Pickerell, Pichorell and Pithorel, by 1667], Edward Jackson [by 1659], and Elizabeth Hopkins [by 1667] (*ibid.*). The "remaining fifty acres of the tract coming to Cole by assignment from John Blomfield, the assignee of Roger Sheekey [Shehee], 'for his, the said Sheekey, transporting himself into Maryland in 1649.' Cole's Harbor was resurveyed for Thomas Cole Aug. 28, 1668 ..." (*ibid.*).

Roger Shehee transported himself from Virginia to St. Mary's County by 1668 ("The New Early Settlers of Maryland by Dr. Carson Gibb," citing Liber 11, folio 329). By 1663 Roger Sherley proved right for the service of his wife, Elizabeth (*ibid.*, citing Liber 15, folio 390). In May 1668 Roger Shehee of St. Maries County, planter, proved rights to land, which he assigned to John Bl[omfield] (Dr. Lois Green Carr, Men's Career Files MSA SC 5094, citing Liber 11, folio 329). In the same year, Shehee was a grand juror. In September 1672 Richard Russell bequeathed to Roger Shehee, friend, one breeding sow; Shehee witnessed the will (*ibid.*, citing Prerogative Court Wills, Liber 1, folio 529). In November 1673 Roger Shehee witnessed an acknowledgement from Morgan Jones of St. Mary's County, planter, that

he had given a cow calf to John Davis, and a heifer to Elizabeth Davis (Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 65, p. 136). (John and Elizabeth probably were Jones' stepchildren.)

On 25 April 1674 "... the last Will and Testament of Roger Shehee who is Sick and weake ..." (Wills, Book 1, p. 621). He bequeathed to Teigue O Trany [sic] "my two Shirts & my old Clothes." Other bequests were made as follows: "upon the [Roman Catholic] Church, ... Mr. Foster ..., Constantine O Kiefe ..., Mr. Hall ..., Bryan o Dally ..., Constantine O'Daniel ..., Love O'Daniell ...." "I appoint my well beloved Countrey men Bryan O Dally and Constantine O Kieffe my whole Executors of all my Estate ... which Estate is for the use of my son Edmond Shehee, which is now in Virginia." The will was signed by the Marke of 'R S;" it was witnessed by Daniell Divine and Hugh Manning by their marks; it was proven on 12 June 1674. (In April 1675 the administration account of the estate of Roger Shehee misspelled Teague's name as Leigue Grassy. His surname was misspelled as O'Frany in Dr. Lois Green Carr's transcription of Shehee's 1674 will.) In February 1674/75 it was disclosed that Robert Harper had administered physic to Roger Shehee when he lay dying (Dr. Lois Green Carr, Men's Career Files MSA SC 5094, serial 3). Roger Shehee "being Sick & languishing of various and divers distempers of body" arranged ... to have the physician-servant treat him ..." (Archives of Maryland, Vol. 65, Preface 37). In July 1674 the inventory of Shehee's estate was filed.

In June 1674 a certificate of survey was issued for the survey of "St. Patricks" (100 acres) for Constant Daniel (Early Landowners of Maryland, Volume 5: St. Mary's County 1633-1710, by Robert W. Hall, Lewes, Delaware: Colonial Roots, 2007, p. 69). The land rights had been assigned by Richard [Talbot] and Timothy Tracey (ibid.). Thereafter, Daniel assigned those rights to Bryan Dayley, to whom the land was patented in June 1675 (ibid., p. 72). It was located in West St. Mary's Manor, St. Mary's County, on the east side of Trinity Creek, and was adjacent to Henry Denton's tract called "Warnell" (ibid.). "Warnell" was on the north side of Trinity Creek by the road from St. Mary's to Point Lookout (ibid., p. 74).

Daniell had migrated to Maryland after an unknown date in 1664 when he was in Northumberland County, Virginia, according to a statement from Michael Miller. Miller, "'aged 22 years or thereabout' says Richd Rice taxing Jeremy Cannady servt to Mr Jno Saffin and Tho: Barrett for stealing pork which Constant Daniell had had in the woods. Cannady denied it saying he lay at Barretts being 'twelth day' 1664." The statement was not dated, although it was recorded in January 1666/67

(Virginia Colonial Abstracts, by Beverly Fleet, p. 576). (Land in Northumberland County was patented to Roger Walter/Walters in December 1653, based in part on the transportation of Robert Tracy.) Constant Daniell was transported to Maryland [by] 1665 (Early Settlers of Maryland, by Gust Skordas, 1986, p. 121, citing Land Patents, Liber 9, folio 48). (Liber 9 is a transcript, completed in 1726, of Liber EE.)

On 19 January 1669 [1669/70], Marke Phepo of St. Mary's County bequeathed personalty to Constant Daniell and Richard Russell (Maryland Calendar of Wills, citing Liber 1, folio 370). In March 1671/72], Constant Daniell witnessed the will of John Stockes of St. Mary's County (*ibid.*, citing Liber 1, folio 483).

In April 1672 Timothy Tracy, formerly a servant, declared that he had served the tyme for which he was first sold; the court ordered him to be free (Northumberland County, Virginia, Order Book, 1666-1678, p. 107). In February 1673/74 Timothy Tracy of St. Mary's County assigned his right to 50 acres, for transporting himself into this Province, to Constant Daniell.

Constantine Daniell of Pointe-looke-out, planter, St. Mary's County, made his will on 5 January 1677 [1677/78], and it was proven on 13 February 1677/78 (PREROGATIVE COURT (Wills) MSA SM16, Book 5, pp. 326-328, MSA Microfilm no. SR4401). (The original will is cited as: PREROGATIVE COURT (Wills, Original) Box D, folder 2, under the name of Constantine Daniel.) He bequeathed to Timothy Trassy one cloth serge suit; he bequeathed to James Cullen a new Kersey suit, the breechs lined with linen cloth. He bequeathed all the rest of his goods and chattels to his wife Love Daniell, whom he named his executrix. One of the witnesses was Jacob Loockerin. The administration account (dated 1 August but year not shown) lists payments made to Dr. Lockerman, among others. It names Love Jones as the administratrix, but identifies Morgan Jones [her husband] as a runaway. On 1 August 1679 Love Jones, administratrix, exhibited the accounts (Abstracts of the Testamentary Proceedings of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, Vol. IV, p. 110).

By indenture dated 16 October 1679 and in consideration for 2,400 lbs. tob., "John Ward covenants to serve Timothy Tracy for two years with Tracy to supply Ward with meat, drink and lodging for that period" (Dr. Lois Green Carr, Men's Career Files MSA SC 5094, citing Provincial Court Deeds, Liber WRC #1, folio 150)

In May 1675 in St. Mary's County, Broine Dally, being bound to voyage for England & Ireland, made his will (St. Mary's County, Maryland Register of Wills Liber PC#1 1666-1698, pp. 13, 14, transcribed by Leslie & Neil Keddie, 2002). He made bequests to his son Broine [Jr.] (to be age 13 this August), his daughter Adree [Audry] (ten years of age October 9<sup>th</sup>), his brother Avollna (who is in Ireland), Catherine St. George, his sisters Elizabeth and Margaret; his brother and sister Margaret to have 20 hogsheads of tobacco. Constantine Keiffe was named overseer; Constantine O'Keiffe witnessed the codicil to said will.

*Last Will and Testament of Roger Shehee of St. Mary's County, Maryland,  
Written on 25 April 1674; Proven on 12 June 1674*

(621)

Libr. PC. No C. Die Veneris 12 Jany\_  
Eodem Die.

247 Bryan Daly and Constantine Keeff Executors of the last Will and Testament of Roger Shehee Exhibited the said last will and Testament and upon hearing of Constantine o Daniell and his wittness in disproof of the said Testament and also of Daniell Divine and Hugh Manning in proof of the said Will the Judge pronounced the will well made and ordered Letters Testamentary to be granted and that William Marshall and Thomas Docksie be appraisers and Collonell William Calvert to Swear them \_ Executors Sworn and Letters Testamentary & [\_\_ a wavy symbol perhaps representing "so forth"]. Issued with will and Testament: Invent. ret. 12th September next.

April 25th. 1674

In nomine Dei Patris Amen \_\_\_\_

Is the beginning of the last Will and Testament of Roger Shehee who is Sick and weake but thanks to God of good and perfect memory - First I bequeath my soul to God that gave it Next I bequeath my Body to the Earth from whence it Came to be buried in a decent way as a Christian \_\_\_\_  
Ought to be. \_\_\_\_ Next I Constitute Ordain and appoint my well beloved Countrey men Bryan O Dally and \_\_\_\_ Constantine O Kieffe my whole Executors of all my \_\_\_\_ Personall Estate which God hath been pleased to bestow on me the which Estate is for the use of my Son Edmond Shehee which is now in Virginia and if my Said Son \_\_\_\_ should be dead I freely give and bequeath all my Estate unto my well beloved Countrymen Bryen O Daly and  
248 Constantine O Kieffe and to their heirs for Ever after my \_\_\_\_ Debts be all paid and So Revoakeing all Wills whatsoever. I acknowledge this to be my Last Will and Testament \_\_\_\_ and no Other and I have hereunto Sett my hand and Seal \_ in good and perfect memory Thank be to allmighty \_\_\_\_ God for itt, the Marke of \_  
Signed Sealed in the R S. Sealed.  
presence of us Signum Roger Shehee

Daniell Divine  
Hugh X Manning  
Signum

(622)

Libr. PC. No C. I bequeath upon the Church and to be given to my Ghostly  
Father\_ Mr. Foster a hhd. of Tobacco weighing near four  
hundred pounds\_\_

I freely give unto Betty Manning two halfe pieces of Ribone\_\_\_\_  
I freely give to Teigue O Trany my two Shirts & my old  
Cloathes\_

I freely give unto Constantine O Kiefe my Coat and wastcoat \_\_  
and my hatt and a flitch of Bacon\_\_\_\_\_

I freely give to Mr. Hall my Stockins a black Worsted pair\_\_\_\_

I freely give to Bryan o Dally a Silver Hatt band\_\_\_\_\_

I freely give to Constantine O'Daniel my Pistells\_\_\_\_\_

I freely give to Love O'Daniell a Silver Dram Cupp\_\_\_\_\_

This Deed of Gift of Gift is Sett Down for us Exrs. for our  
Remembrance \_\_\_\_\_' ' \_\_\_\_\_' ' \_\_\_\_\_' ' \_\_\_\_\_' ' \_\_\_\_\_' \_\_\_\_\_

Daniell Divine and Hugh Manning made Oath that \_\_\_\_\_

they did See Roger Shehee of a Sound Disposeing mind Seal and  
publish this his Last Will as also bequeath the above Legacyes  
this 18th Day of June 1674 Philip Calvert \_\_\_\_\_

Source:

PREROGATIVE COURT (Wills) MSA S538

Dates: 1674/04/25 and 1674/06/12

Book 1, pages 621, 622

Will of Roger Shehee

Photostat Accession No.: 1279-4

MSA No.: S 538-1

Location: 1/11/1/1

Transcribed on 6 March 2009 by Ronald A. Cofiell (cofiellra@aol.com),  
934 Quintara Street, San Francisco, California 94116-1265.

The Maryland State Archives advised that the original wills for that time  
period are not extant. Note that in the above document, the left column shows  
the annotations of Libr. PC. No. C, and 247 and 248. Those pages correspond to  
Liber 6, folios 247 and 248, of the Testamentary Proceedings of the Prerogative  
Court (as abstracted by V.L. Skinner, Jr. in Volume II of his series, 2005, p.  
122). In the abstract, Teigue O' Tracy's name was transcribed as "Teigue Wany  
(?)." As Teague Trasy, he was transported by John Raven of Dover, England,  
merchant, to St. Mary's County, Maryland, by 1679.

Other references include:

- Trage Otrasisr

Patents, Liber EE (1666), folio 253 (microfilm #SR 8203); transcript: Liber 9  
(made in 1726), folios 189 and 268 (microfilm #SR 7351). Service by Dec. 11,  
1665 "... sometimes rights were entered for service and assigned as for  
transportation... Trag Otrasis [did so] on 11 December 1665 (Patents 9:189,  
268) ... The clerks' job was to see that rights were properly credited not to  
determine how they were acquired" (A Supplement to The Early Settlers of  
Maryland, compiled and introduced by Carson Gibb, Ph.D., published by MSA,  
1997, p. viii).

- Teagh O'Truce

Patents, Liber QO (1658) folio 193 (SR 8198); transcript: Liber Q (no date),  
folios 279, 280 (SR 7345) dated 1652. Transported between 1652 and 1658.

MSA SC4341-2846. He was transported between those dates by John Little. (Little entered rights for 10 persons, probably in August or September 1658, as those are the dates appearing from folio 267 through folio 292 of Liber Q.) He owned 250 acres on the south side of Hunting Creek (also known as Chingonal Creek) 4 May 1675?? See chancery court am 51 p. 157 "Littleton" (250 acres; also known as "Little Town") was patented to him on 12 January 1658 [1658/59]; the tract was on the north side of the Patuxent River, adjoining the land of John Davis, planter. (Across the river was St. Mary's County to the south, and Charles County to the north.) The tract also is described as being located in the area on the east side of Calvert County on the cliffs near Plum Point and Fishing Creek. John Little of Hunting Creek, Calvert County, died testate in September 1666.



APPENDIX 2

Last Will and Testament of Constantine Daniell of St. Mary's County  
Written on 5 January 1677 [1677/78]; Proven on 13 February 1677 [1677/78]

(1677

(326

Maryland

Die Mercurij  
13 Febry.\_

In the name of god amen the 5: day of \_\_\_\_\_  
January, in the yeare of our Lord god one thouzand \_\_\_\_\_  
six hundred seaventy seaven, I Constantine Daniell \_\_\_\_\_  
of Point Looke out planter, being sick in body, but  
of good & perfect memory thanks bee to Almighty \_\_\_\_\_  
god, & salling [?] to remembrance the Uncertaine [?] \_\_\_\_\_ [?]  
of this transitory life, & that all flesh must yield \_\_\_\_\_  
unto death, when it shall please god to Call, doe \_\_\_\_\_  
make Constitute ordaine & declare, this my last \_\_\_\_\_  
will & testament, in manner & forme following \_\_\_\_\_  
revoking & adnulling by these presents, all & every \_\_\_\_\_  
testament & testaments, will & wills here tofore by mee  
made & declared either by word or writing. This \_\_\_\_\_  
is to bee taken only, for my last Will and testament \_\_\_\_\_  
& none other. And first for being penitent & sorry from  
the bottom of my heart, for my Sins past, most \_\_\_\_\_  
humbly desiring forgivenessse for the same. I give & \_\_\_\_\_  
remmiss my soule unto Almighty god, my Saviour \_\_\_\_\_  
& Redeemer, in whome by the merits of Jesus \_\_\_\_\_  
Christ I trust & beleive assuredly to bee saved, & to  
have full Remission & forgivenessse of all my Sinns \_\_\_\_\_  
& that my soule, with my body, at the generall day \_\_\_\_\_  
of Resurrection shall rise againe with joy & \_\_\_\_\_  
// Through \_\_\_\_\_

Through the merits of Christ's death & passion \_\_\_\_\_  
 possesse & inherit the Kingdome of Heaven \_\_\_\_\_  
 prepared for his Elect & chosen, & my body to \_  
 bee buried in such plaice, where it shall please \_\_\_  
 my Executrix hereafter named to appoint, &  
 now for the settling of my temporall estate, & such  
 goods Chattells & debts, as it hath pleased god, \_\_\_  
 farr above my deserts to bestow upon mee, I doe \_\_\_\_\_  
 ordr. Give & dispose the same, in manner & forme  
 following (that is to say) first I will that all \_\_\_  
 those debts & duties, as I owe in right or Conscience  
 to any manner of person or persons whatsoever \_\_\_\_\_  
 shall bee will & truly Contented & paid, or ordained \_  
 to be paid, within Convenient time after my \_\_\_\_\_  
 decease by my executrix hereafter named. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Item I give & bequeath unto Timothy Trassy one  
 Cloth serge suite \_\_\_\_\_. Item I give unto James \_\_\_  
 Cullen a new Kersey suite, the breechs Lined \_\_\_\_\_  
 with linen cloth. Item I bequeath all the rest of  
 my goods & chattels unto my wife Love Daniell \_\_\_\_\_  
 my Executrix aforenamed. In witness whereof \_\_\_\_\_  
 I have hereunto put my hand & seale the day & \_\_\_\_\_  
 yeare within mentioned. \_\_\_\_\_

Constant Daniell sealed

In the presense of

vs. \_\_\_\_\_

Robt. Mason

Jacob Loockerin

And at the foote of the said Will, was by us \_\_\_\_\_

Written viz

// This \_\_\_\_\_

Source:

PREROGATIVE COURT (Wills) MSA SM16

Date: 1677 [1677/78]

Book 5, pages 326, 327 [Inadvertently, a print of page 328 was not obtained.]

Will of Constantine Daniell

MSA Microfilm no. SR4401

Prints obtained 23 September 2004 at Edward H. Nabb Research Center, Salisbury University, Salisbury, Maryland.

Transcribed on 7 March 2009 by Ronald A. Cofiell (cofiellra@aol.com),  
 934 Quintara Street, San Francisco, California 94116-1265.

*The Maryland State Archives advised that the original wills for the 1670s usually are not extant. However, the original of Constantine Daniell's will has been cited as Original Wills, Box D, folder 2.*