Title

Land grant 16 March 1636.

Creator

Hobson, John, Capt. grantee.

Creation Date

1636 - 0316

Description

Location: Isle of Wight County.

Description: "A tract of land." Bounded from Pagan Point Creek hereafter to be called by the name of Hampstead; point downeward into Warwicksqinke River, hereafter to be called new Town Haven.

Source: Land Office Patents No. 1, 1623-1643 (v.1 & 2), p. 414 (Reel 1).

Part of the index to the recorded copies of patents for land issued by the Secretary of the Colony serving as the colonial Land Office. The collection is housed in the Archives at the Library of Virginia.

John Hobson

unknown amount of land

1636

(453) Captain John Hobson, Esq., of the Council of State of Virginia [1], a tract of land extending from Pagan Point Creek, hereafter to be called Hampstead Point, unto Warricksqueake River, to a place to be called hereafter New Town Haven, which land is in Isle of Wight County. Due to him as a share of his adventure in the time of the Treasurer and Company, dated May 2d, 1621. By Harvey, March 16, 1636.

NOTE.

[1] A John Hobson, aged twenty-five, sailed for Virginia in the ship Safety in August, 1635. Captain John Hobson, the patentee, was Councellor 1636–1637, and probably later. In June of the last named year he was in England and about to sail for Virginia.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Bio... / Vol. 6, No. 2, Oct., 1898 / Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents

JOURNAL ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 6, No. 2 (Oct., 1898), pp. 185-194 (10 pages)

https://www.jstor.org/stable/4242140

In late 1618 or early 1619, Sir Richard Worsley, knight baronet, of Appuldercombe, Isle of Wight, England, and his associates were granted a patent for a particular plantation by the Virginia Company. His associates were Capt. Christopher Lawne, Nathaniel Basse, ***John Hobson***, Anthony Olevan, Richard Wiseman, Robert Newland, Robert Gyner and William Willis.

CAPT. JOHN HOBSON, Esqr., one of his Majesties Council of State in Va., a tract of land bounded from Pagan Point Creek, hereafter to be called Hampstead Point, downward into Warwicksquike River, hereafter to be called New Town Haven, which land is situated within the County of Isle of Wight upon the S. side of the James River. 16 Mar. 1636. Due as a share of his adventure heretofore in the time of the Treasurer and Co., bearing date 2 May 1621.

Same to CAPT. JOHN HOBSON, a tract of land in Isle of Wight County, bounded from Pagan Point Cr. hereafter to be called Hamstead Point, unto Warwicksquike River hereafter to be called New Towne Haven, and lying upon the S. side of James River. Due as a share of his adventure in the time of the Treasurer and Company dated May2, 1621. Patent dated March 16, 1630, Page 414.

Note: Patent in the name of Patrick Kennedye for 600 acres in New Norfolk Countty was renewed in the name of JONATHAN LONGWORTH, Chirurgion, and 600 acres added. Page 415.

New Towne Haven

Origin of the term?: New Town Haven?

CAPT. JOHN HOBSON Esqr., one of his Majesties Council of State in Va., a tract of land bounded from Pagan Point Creek, hereafter to be called Hampstead Point, downward into Warwicksquike River, hereafter to be called New Town Haven, which land is situated within the County of Isle of Wight upon the S. side of the James River. 16 Mar. 1636. Due as a share of his adventure heretofore in the time of the Treasurer and Co. , bearing date 2 May 1621.

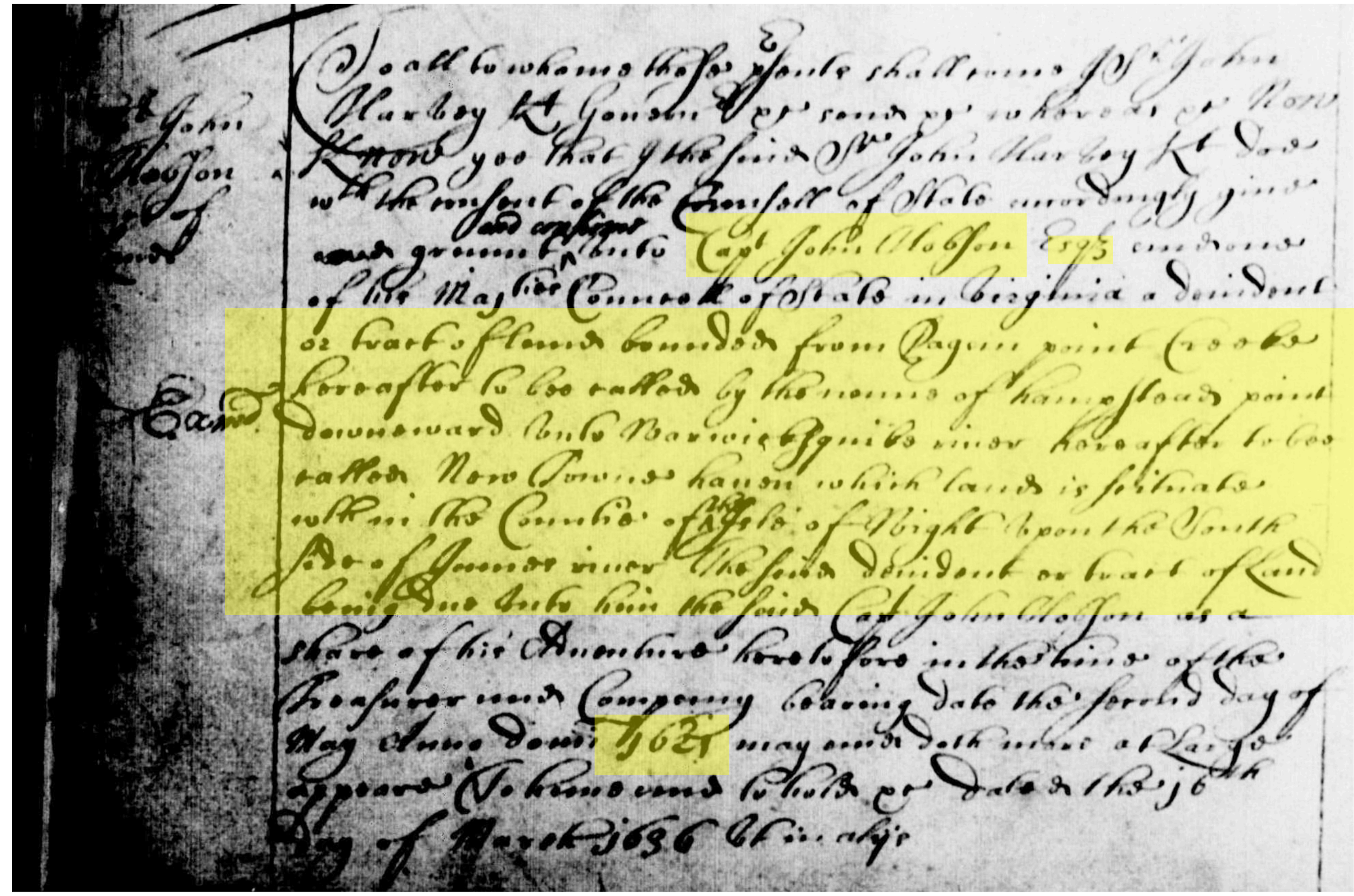
...an interesting aspect of this document is that it notes he is being rewarded with land for his adventure in the year ***1721***.

begin x at Pagan Point Creeke
(hereafter to be called "hampstead point")

downward unto Warwicksquike river
(hereafter to bee called "New Towne haven")

...which land ys situate within ...Isle of Wight
(upon the SS of James River)

1621



who was Admiral Hobson in 1706?

ISLE OF WIGHT DEED BOOK 2 1704 - 1715

(p.37) 1 Apr 1706.... Leonard Knight of Lancaster County to John Garland of Isle of Wight County.... 100 acres in Newport Parish (being part of a grant of 200 acres to Peter Knight, father of the said Leonard Knight, on 13 Mar 1638 who deeded it to John Innis of Newport Parish on 1 Jan 1655) bounded by Thomas Whitley.
Wit: John Giles, John Williams and John Garner.

Leonard Knight

Rec: 1 May 1706
NOTE: Reverse of the deed states "excepty Admiral Hobson and Capt. John Upton".

SURVEY REPORT No. 4205 (Revised) 04006

VIRGINIA COLONIAL RECORDS PROJECT

DEPOSITORY Public Record Office CLASS H.C.A. 13/55

Title High Court of Admiralty. Instance and Prize Courts: Examinations

Dates May 1639 - May 1640

References Records of the High Court of Admiralty (Search Department 1960)

Examined 30-31 July 1960 and August 1963 Exposures 55 Reel No.

To be copied 26vo-27ro; 32vo; 53vo-56ro; 63vo-64vo; 68ro-70ro; 72ro,vo; 79ro-81ro; 85vo-86vo; 98ro,vo; 102vo-103ro; 185ro-188ro; 198ro,vo; 202vo-203ro; 238ro; 239ro-240ro; 268ro,vo; 272ro-273vo; 294ro-295ro; 299vo-301ro; 312ro,vo; 318ro-319ro; 345ro-346vo; 351vo-354ro; 367ro-vo; 427vo-431ro; 486ro-487ro; 521ro,vo; 525ro-526ro; 527ro-529ro; 534vo-535vo; 541ro-542ro; 569ro-572vo.

This is a volume of 633 numbered paper folios, bound in a parchment cover, size 17" x 11". Entries are in chronological order and can, therefore, be followed from page to page.

There are several cases in this volume dealing with incidents involving Virginia. Two of these, however, although separate cases, have a certain amount in common, in that the charges made concern the same vessel, the Truelove.

ff.26vo-27ro. 8 May 1639. Examination of Francis Bristowe of Haverfordwest, merchant, aged 37, in the suit "Fowler versus Watlington." Bristowe tells the court that near the end of March last year, the Truelove, of which Isaac Watlington was master, instead of entering the Port of London with its cargo of Virginia tobacco, instead went on to Rotterdam, where eight-ten days later, when most of the cargo had been unloaded, Thomas White, the factor of Francis Fowler, demanded of Watlington eight hogsheads of Virginia tobacco.

Similar depositions are to be found on the following folios:-

f.32vo. 8 June 1639, by John White of London, grocer, aged 35.

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f.98ro. 13 June 1639: Francis Bristowe of New Fish Street, London, merchant, aged 37. The Truelove had been freighted by Thomas Gorton of London.

ff.98ro-98vo. "Dicto die" [i.e. 13 June 1639.] Thomas Cely of Barking, London, merchant, aged 43. Cely had sold about 200 hogsheads of tobacco at Middlebourne in Zeeland, on the advice of a friend. Comparison of the varying prices in tobacco: Cely maintained it was valued at 2 stives more a pound in Rotterdam.

ff.239ro-240ro. 10 September 1639: Richard Ingle of Bermondsey, "nauta", aged 30.

ff.272ro-273vo. 8 October 1639: Joseph Saunders of St. Mildred's South, London, a merchant, aged 39.

ff.345ro-346ro. & 346vo. 14 November 1639: Francis Lathby of St. Mildred's South, London, a merchant, aged 27.

ff.367ro-367vo. 20 November 1639. Jeremy Loveland of London, a merchant, aged 34.

The second suit is the case "Milford versus Parsons." Giles Parsons had sailed in the Truelove (Isaac Watlington, Master), in a voyage from London to Virginia made in 1637, and from Virginia to Rotterdam, but had died on that voyage. However, before his death, he had sent for Parsons, purser on the ship, and asked him to take note of what goods he had, i.e. tobacco. Five hundredweight of this tobacco was sold at Rotterdam at a price of 14 stives a pound.

Depositions in this suit are to be found on the following folios:-

ff.63vo-64vo. 17 May 1639: Thomas Ashby of Aldgate, London, "nauta", aged 40.

ff.68ro-68vo. 20 May 1639: Gilbert Hutton of Shadwell, Middlesex, "nauta," aged 22.

ff.69vo-70ro. "Dicto die" [i.e. 21 May 1639]. Robert Millner of Wapping, "nauta", aged 23.

ff.72ro-72vo.27 May 1639. Jacob White of Ratcliff, Middlesex, "nauta", aged 35.

Pickett v. Smith and Hill and the Elisabeth (See S.R.4204) re John Fairbone deceased.

f. 27ro,vo. 9 May 1639. Joseph Medley of Battersea, seaman aged 30.

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The next case involving Virginia related to the voyage of the Flower de Luce. On 11 October 1638, the Flower de Luce of Weymouth, of which John White was Master, left Newfoundland for Virginia, and, on 21 October following, arrived at Point Comfort. Later, on 2 November, the vessel reached James Town. On 11 April, 1639, the homeward voyage was started. However, the day before the ship set sail from Point Comfort, White and Samuel Leddoye, the purser, on behalf of the owners of the vessel, protested against Nicholas Stourfield, George Grace and Simon Hake, freighters of the said ship, at the terms of schedule made over to them. Grace and Hake returned to Weymouth in the Flower de Luce. Leddoye and White, protesting at their failure to load the ship in time, went to James Town where their complaint was lodged in the suits of the "Quarter Court."

Depositions made in the above suit are to be found on the following folios:-

ff.185ro-185vo. 11 July 1639: Samuel Pearce of London, a merchant, aged 24.

ff.185vo-186ro. "Dicto die" [i.e.11 July 1639]. Morgan Gwilliam of Weymouth, Dorset, "nauta" aged 45, second mate of the Flower de Luce.

ff.186vo-187ro. "Dicto die" [i.e. 11 July 1639]. Thomas Davis of "Chuckatucke", Virginia, a merchant, aged 26.

ff.187vo-188ro. George Pitt of Weymouth, Dorset, "nauta", aged 44.

f.238ro. Henry Walton of Barking, London, a grocer, aged 24. One of the Appraisers chosen to examine cargoes of tobacco brought in the Flower de Luce, viewed 150 hogsheads of Virginia tobacco in several warehouses in London- a cargo which was perishing from day to day-. According to Court, this quantity of tobacco was the property of Leddoye and Company.

f.238ro. "Dicto die". John Williams of London, a merchant, aged 46.

These references are all to the suit "Leddoye ~~or Harmar v. Saunders~~ against Grace"; the rest is to the case "Saunders versus Weston" or Harmar v. Saunders, which also involved the Flower de Luce. After the arrival of the ship in question at Virginia, two planters, Clarck and Stevenson, began a suit in the Quarter Court there on behalf of themselves and the widow of a Mr. Humfrey - a passenger who had died on the ship during the voyage from London - for certain goods valued at £200, which although intended by Humfrey to be delivered to Clarck and Stevenson, had been embezzled by Hugh Weston, the Master of the Flower de Luce. Joseph Sanders was cited as Chief Merchant of the venture and Peter Knight, his factor.

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Depositions in this suit are to be found on the following folios:-

ff.53vo-54vo. 9 May 1639. William Stafford of St. Dunstans-in-the-East.

ff.54vo-56ro. Same day. Michael Meysey of St. Katherine's Clement, aged 57.

ff.79ro-81ro. 16 May 1639: Hugh Cross of Weymouth, "nauta", aged 46

ff.198ro-198vo. "Dicto die" [i.e. 2 August 1639]: Richard Ingle of Bermondsey, "nauta", aged 30.

ff.202vo-203ro. 3 August 1639: David Hutton of Middlesex, "nauta", aged 39.

ff.521ro-521vo. 27 February 1639: William Tayler of London, a shipwright, aged 26.

ff.525ro-526ro. "Dicto die" [i.e. 2 March 1639]: John Castle of St. Catherine's, near the Tower of London, mariner, aged 39.

ff.534vo-535vo. 12 March 1639: Thomas Eaton of Wapping, Surgeon, aged 54.

ff.318ro-318vo. (Deposition by Thomas Norton of Barking, London, wine cooper, aged 50);

ff.318vo-319ro. (Deposition by John Meakins, apprentice to Norton, made on the same day as his master's - 24 October 1639).

ff.102vo-103ro. (Deposition by Thomas Leddoye of Weymouth, a merchant, made on 22 June 1639).

ff.85vo-86vo. (By John White of London, a grocer, aged 35, made on 21 May 1639.

- All deal with a side-issue of this case, the suit "Harmer against Saunders, involving the transporting of 4½ tons of Orleans wine from London to Virginia.

The next suit, "Malyn against Thompson", concerned the ship the Paul, of London, Leonards Betts, Master, and is related to case involving the Elizabeth, dealt with in the previous report. Mr. Middleton, Merchant of the Paul, and a member of Maurice Thompson's Company, sailed to Virginia and back in her. He had been asked to allow Edward Bateman to work as carpenter on board the Paul, which he did. Betts, however, pleased with his work, wanted to retain Bateman as his own ship's carpenter: Stagg, Thompson's factor in Virginia, refused on the grounds that Bateman had been paid in England to work on the Elizabeth. Before the Paul sailed, Bateman tried to return home on the America.

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Only two depositions are to be found relating to this incident:-

ff.268ro-268vo. 4 October 1639: Thomas Salter of (Redrith), Surrey, aged 34.

ff.312ro-312vo. 28 October 1639; Leonard Betts of Wapping, aged 36.

Johns v. Potts and Marden and the Blessing.

ff.294ro-295ro. (Deposition by Jacob Buckley of Shadwell, Middlesex, aged 33, and dated 10 October 1639).

ff.299vo-301ro. (Deposition by Edward Budden of London, aged 33, dated 19 October 1639),

deal with the suit "Johns against Potts." John Johns was the freighter of the Blessing during her last voyage from London to Virginia and back, for which trip William Hill acted as Master. On 11 October 1638, the Blessing left Gravesend, was wind-bound for three weeks, put in at the Isle of Wight where a Captain Hobson was taken aboard as a passenger, and remained there for two months. Seven weeks after leaving the Isle of Wight the ship reached Virginia. Whilst ashore in Virginia, Buckley saw Robert Johns and Percival Potts talking together about freighting the ship, and heard Potts say he would load a quantity of 10 to 15 tons of goods aboard. Whilst the Blessing was at anchor, Potts' factor loaded a certain quantity of tobacco on to another ship. The Master of the Plymouth, wrecked in a storm, offered Hill his cargo of 2 cwt. tobacco to be transported to London. Johns lost heavily - £150, in fact, - through these delays.

Captain Hobson

The next case to demand our attention is that of "Hutchinson against Bennett, Smith and others", and is valuable in that it relates to the procedure of a grant of administration of goods and plantation belonging to a deceased planter, in this instance, William Hutchinson.

Depositions illustrating this procedure are to be found on the following folios:

ff.351vo-352ro. (Allen) Kennistone of Warwick Squeake in Virginia, a planter, aged 40.

ff.352ro-353ro. "Dicto die". Nicholas Spackman, recently also of Warwick Squeake, now of London, aged 49.

ff.353ro-353vo. "Dicto die". Edward Meyer of New Norfolk, aged 26.

ff.353vo-354ro. "Dicto die". Robert Davis of Warwick Squeake, a planter, aged 36.

Bradley and Stagge v. Rone Martin Buell and the Susanna. (See S.R's 4206 and 4207).

In June last past, beaver skins were put aboard by Mr. Stagge, servant to William Buttolph, at Virginia, for London. The bale of skins was safely put ashore by means of a lighter, but there was a dispute as to the ship's ownership. She was apparently

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Burnt and rebuilt at Yarmouth.

ff.427vo-428vo. 11 Jan. 1639/40. Robert Barker of Yarmouth, sailor aged 22.

ff.429vo-431ro. 9 Jan. 1639/40. Robert Barker.

f.431ro,vo. Same day. Edward Aynsworth of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

The next suit is that of "Minifie against (Cockett). ~~(Pockett)~~

This relates to the voyage of the Dove from London to Virginia, with a pay load of 105-106 passengers. Whilst at the Isle of Wight it took on some goods and also Minifie. Delayed there for a time, it was found necessary to put in at ~~(Silymouth)~~ Plymouth to replenish depleted food stocks. Contrary winds and storms further delayed her, and when eventually she did reach Virginia, her holds were insufficiently laded by Edward Saunderson for the return voyage.

Depositions are to be found on the following Folios:-

ff.486ro-487ro. Robert Gurling of Ipswich, Suffolk, aged 41.

f.529ro. 5 March 1639 (i.e.1640). John Leach of Ipswich, aged 21. Gurling was master of the Dove.

Our final suit concerned the vessel the Africa, and charges brought by Cleborn, agent or factor for Clobery and Company of London, against the said Company, relating to the plantation of the Isle of Kent in Virginia. In spite of considerable losses in goods and supplies ten days after the unloading of the Africa - the result of a great fire in Cleborn's warehouses on the mainland - and the cessation of further supplies from London during the next four or five years, Cleborn upheld the plantation at his own expense, and on loans from Virginia merchants and planters. Details are given of a trading agreement between Cleborn and Clobery and Company. The first immigrants were too sick to work, and Cleborn was forced to hire labour and seasoned men for defence against the Indians. Mention is made of a dispute between Cleborn and a certain Evelyn, another agent of the Company, apparently sent out to replace him. Cleborn left for England: Evelyn governed in his absence. Accounts are given of his dealings in tobacco, beaver, corn, etc. and of his sending of a number of labourers and servants to work another plantation in Maryland. Evelyn is commissioned commander of the Island under the seal of the Colony of Maryland, whose Governor, Leonard Calvert, was quoted as having said he would not/ have taken possession of the Isle of Kent so soon, but for the importuning of Evelyn.

Two lengthy depositions are to be found relating to this suit:

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ff.527ro-529ro 5 March 1639 (i.e.1640). Thomas Grinder of Southwark, London, a victualler, aged 43.

ff.569ro-570vo. 28 March 1640. Robert Turtle of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, a carpenter, aged 54.

Andrews et al. v. Sebastian Perry and the Mayflower and the Dorset.

Various ships were captured by the Spanish plate fleet, but the Mayflower was separated during a storm and cast away in the Bermudas. Part of her cargo was saved and sent to England in the Dorset.

ff.541ro-542ro. 4 April 1640. John Dolberr of Totnes in Devon.

ff.570vo-572vo. 30 March. John Flowers, Captain of the Dorset.

f.572vo. Same day. Michael Olliffe.

END