

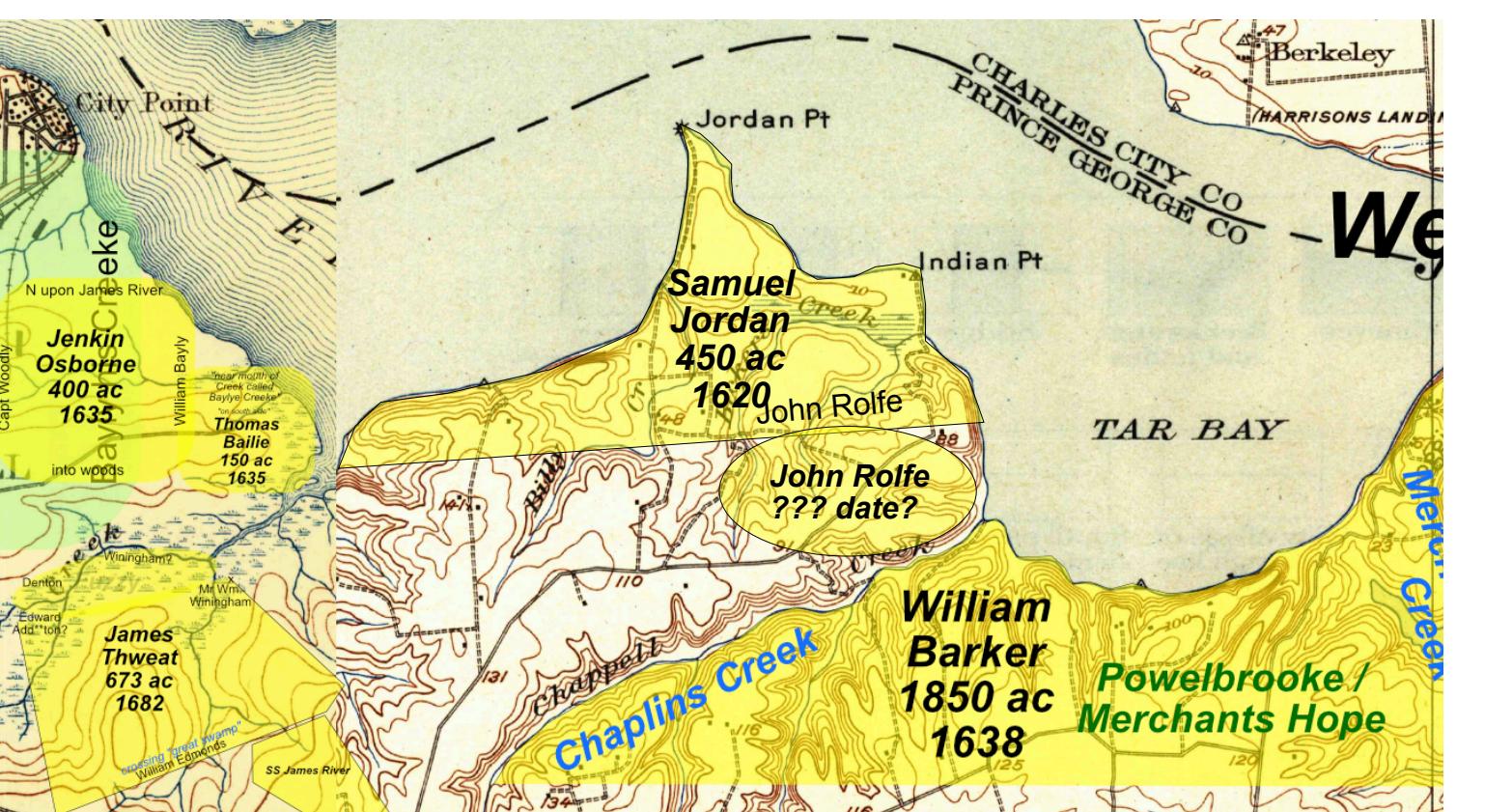
By the Governor and Capt. Genl. of Virginia.

To all to whom these presents shall come etc Greeting in our Lord God Everlasting. Known ye that I, George Yardley Knight, Governor and Capt. Genl. of Virginia, by virtue of the great Charter and Laws of this Colony, in a great and Generall Quarter Court by the Treasury Councill and Company of Adventurers and planters for this first Southern Colony of Virginia (according to the authority granted them by his Majestie, under the great Seal) and by them dated at London the Sixteenth of November 1618 and directed to myself and the Council of Estate here resident, do with the approbation and consent of the same Councill who are joynt in Conidenc with mee Give and grant to Samuel Jourdan of Charles City in Virginie an ancient planter who had abode ten years Compleat in this Colony, and to all such as to the Colonye and their heires and assignes etc and to his heirs and assignes for ever for part of his first grant intended to be augmented &c, 450 acs, in his own personal right etc, and out of the rules of Justice, equity and reason and because the Company themselves have given us president in the like kind in the personall claim of Cecily his wife an ancien planter also of nine years continuall, one hundred acres more and the other 250 acs. in recompence of his trans, out of England at his own charges of five servants, name, John Dyer, who was affived in 1617, whose passage was to Samuel and paid by Capt. John Wardeefe. Then, Merely, and in recompence to say, Served by Indenture in England dated 8 Oct. 1617; Robert Marshall brought out of England by Capt. Bargrave in May 1619, at the costs of sd. Samuel; Alice Wad the same year in the George; etc.; & Thomas Steed in the Faulcon in July 1620; and makedh choice in 3 severall places; one house & 50 acs. called —iles Point in Charles hundred, bordering E. upon the gr. river, W. upon the main land, S. upon John Rolfe & N. upon land of Capt. John Wardeefe; 2ndly, a tenement containing 2 acs. etc. in the same place, W. upon Capt. W. Woodlief; 3rdly, a tenement in Capt. John Martin's Master of the Ordinance; & 388 acs. in land near upon Sandy his hundred towards land of Temperance Baley, W. upon Capt. Woodlief etc. To have &c. Yielding & paying to the sd. Treasurer & Company &c. Provided &c. Given at James City 10 Dec. 1620 & Signed, George Yardley, Fr. Pory, Secr. This patent certified to the Treasurer, Lawr. Hulett. At a Genll. Ct. held at James City Oct. 20, 1620. Present: The Righ Honble. Francis Nicholson, their Maj. Lt. Govr. & Councill. The foregoing patent admitted to record at the request of Mr. Richard Bland, the patent being for 450 acs. in Chas. City Co. granted to Mr. Samuel Jordan in 1620, which is truly recorded. Test: R. Beverley, by W. Sowards, Cl. Genl. Ct. P. B. No. 8, p. 123.

Source and Citation: The patent is referenced in Nell Marion Nugent's *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, Vol. 1: 1623–1666* (the standard published abstracts), but **the actual grant predates the book's main coverage (1623 onward)**. It is cited in Nugent's introductory notes and cross-references (e.g., p. 226 in some editions for related Jordan/Farrar entries, but the 1620 patent itself is not fully abstracted there as it falls under pre-1623 Virginia Company records).

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begin x
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W upon the main land
S upon John Rolfe**
N upon Capt. John Wardeefe



Samuel Jordan (c. 1578 – 1623), an early English colonist and "Ancient Planter" in Virginia, received a land patent for 450 acres in what became Charles City County (Southside Virginia, near modern Jordan Point/Prince George County). This plantation was originally called "Beggar's Bush" (or Beggars Bush) and later renamed Jordan's Journey (or Jordan's Journey Plantation). Patent Details Date: Officially granted/patented on December 10, 1620 (some sources reference the effective date as 1619–1620 under the Great Charter; the patent was confirmed in 1620).

Acreage: 450 acres.

Location: On the south side of the James River, in Charles City Corporation/County (later Charles City County, then Prince George County after 1703). The tract was a peninsula/high bluff overlooking the James River, near the mouth of Bayly's Creek (from your prior queries) and the Appomattox River confluence.

Basis: 200 acres as an Ancient Planter (for himself and wife Cecily Reynolds Jordan, both qualifying under the Great Charter of 1618/1619 for long-term residents who paid their own way and remained in Virginia).

250 acres as headright (for transporting 5 indentured servants to Virginia at his expense).

Primary record: Virginia Land Office Patent Book (early series, often cited as part of Patent Book 1 or pre-1623 Company grants; Library of Virginia holds the originals).

Full patent text is not verbatim in Nugent Vol. 1 (which starts 1623), but it is summarized in historical works as:

"Samuel Jordan, Gent., 450 acres in Charles City, upon the Great Weyanoke territory... 200 acres for himself and wife Cecily as ancient planters (10 years residence), plus 250 acres for transporting 5 servants."

Key references confirming the patent: Wikipedia/Samuel Jordan entry (citing Nugent and other sources): "In 1620, Samuel Jordan officially received his patent for 450 acres of land."

Encyclopedias Virginia and Virginia Historical Markers (PA-252 at Jordan Point): "A year later [after 1619 Assembly], he patented a 450-acre tract here known first as Beggar's Bush and later as Jordan's Journey."

Southern Anthology and genealogical compilations: "Samuel Jordan's patent of 1620... 450 acres in Charles City."

Historical Context: Jordan arrived in Virginia around 1610 (per his own statement in the 1620 patent: "who hath abode ten years complete").

He served as a Burgess for Charles City in the First General Assembly (July 30–August 4, 1619, at Jamestown), the first representative legislature in North America.

The plantation survived the 1622 Powhatan Massacre (Jordan's Journey was one of the few defended sites).

After Jordan's death in 1623, the land passed to his widow Cecily Reynolds Jordan (who remarried William Farrar), then to stepchildren and sons (William Farrar II, etc.).

The site is now Jordan Point (Prince George County), with archaeological remains from the 17th century.

This 1620 patent is one of the earliest documented private plantations in Virginia under the headright/ancient planter system. No other patents are attributed to Samuel Jordan in Nugent or Land Office records—he died before further expansion.

AI account (Grok4.1)

Captain John Wardeefe (also spelled Wardefe, Wardeeff, Wardeffe, or Wardeefe in colonial records; sometimes modernized as John Ward or Woodlief/Woodliffe due to transcription errors) was an early English settler, merchant, and military figure in Virginia during the 1610s–1630s. He is best known for his role in establishing Martin's Hundred (or Martin's Hope) and as an adjoining landowner in early patents, including those of Samuel Jordan and others near the James River. Key Biographical Details: Birth: Estimated c. 1586–1590 in England (likely London or Kent area; exact origins unconfirmed).

Arrival: Came to Virginia in 1619 (or earlier) as a captain and leader of settlers. He arrived with about 50 emigrants on the ship Sampson (April 22, 1619) to establish a private plantation under the Virginia Company's "particular plantation" system.

Military/Status: Referred to as Captain John Wardeefe in patents and muster records, indicating military rank (likely from service in England or early Virginia conflicts). He was a "gentleman" and planter with authority in the colony.

Role in Settlements: Associated with Martin's Hundred (or Martin's Hope), a 1619–1620s settlement on the north side of the James River (near modern Carter's Grove, James City County). This was a private venture sponsored by Capt. John Martin (a council member), with Wardeefe as a leader or overseer.

Survived the 1622 Powhatan Massacre (Martin's Hundred was heavily attacked; many settlers killed, but some defenses held).

Death: Before June 1, 1636 (some sources say 1636 in Varina, Henrico County; no will survives).

Land and Patents: Wardeefe is not listed as a primary patentee with large independent grants in Nugent's *Cavaliers and Pioneers* or Land Office records (he likely held land via company assignment or purchase rather than headright). He appears frequently as an adjoining landowner in 1620s–1630s surveys: December 10, 1620 — Samuel Jordan's 450-acre patent for Jordan's Journey (Charles City County) adjoins "land of Capt. John Wardeefe" (N. boundary).

March 8, 1636 — Christopher Woodward's 350-acre patent on Appomattox River adjoins "Mr. William Farrar" (E.) and references Wardeefe's proximity.

Other mentions: Near Martin's Hope (his plantation) and lands of John Rolfe, Temperance Baley, and Capt. Woodlief in Charles City Hundred.

His property was near the James River south/north banks, close to Jordan's Journey and Bayly's Creek (from your prior queries), making him a neighbor in the early Southside expansion zone. Significance: Wardeefe was part of the 1619–1620s wave of private plantation leaders who helped stabilize Virginia after early hardships. His name survives mainly in boundary descriptions rather than as a major patent holder, typical for many early captains/settlers who died young. Sources: 1624/25 Muster and Virginia Company records (Kingsbury ed.); Mentions Wardeefe in Martin's Hundred context.

Cavaliers and Pioneers Vol. 1 (Nugent): Cross-references in Jordan/Woodward patents (e.g., p. 226 or similar for 1620s–1630s Charles City entries).

Genealogical profiles (WikiTree Ward-2191, Geni, FamilySearch): Compile muster, patent boundaries, and 1636 death.

Historical sites: BeggarsBush.org and Virginia historical markers for Martin's Hundred/Jordan's Journey.

If this "Wardeefe" appears in a specific patent or deed (e.g., as a neighbor to Jordan or Farrar), share the text for exact cross-reference! He was a minor but documented figure in the 1620s James River settlements.

Summary of **Cecily's Land** Involvement Primary Patent Role: Co-grantee (with husband Samuel Jordan) in the 1620 450-acre Jordan's Journey patent as an ancient planter (one of the few women explicitly granted land this way).

No Independent Patents: Later records (1630s–1650s) show her sons (William and John Farrar) patenting in their own right, building on inherited Jordan/Farrar lands.

Significance: Cecily controlled Jordan's Journey through three marriages (William Bailey, Samuel Jordan, William Farrar), making her a rare example of a woman managing significant colonial property in the early 1600s. The site remained in the Farrar family for generations.