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- v. Daughter Graves, born Abt. 1633; died Unknown; married William Grenther; died Unknown.

6178. Major Joseph Croshaw, born Abt. 1612; died April 10, 1667. He was the son of **12356. Captain Raleigh Croshaw** and **12357. Somebody Surname**.

Notes for Major Joseph Croshaw:

From Genealogies of Virginia Families Volume II, The Graves Family of York County pp. 798-802

Born to the prominent position their father had occupied, with education and ability, both brothers were active in the affairs of York Co. They patented large tracts of land, some of which lay in what is now King William Co., carried on extensive trade with England and were men of character, wealth, and prestige.

Joseph, the elder, was probably b. about 1610 or 1612, since Rachel his second or third dau. Was of marriageable age in 1652. He was most likely educated in England, for he certainly had some legal training, often appearing as attorney in the county court. He was also a pronounced Royalist and had no love for Cromwell as is shown by his

objection to the succession of Richd. Cromwell in 1659/1660, when in the House of Burgesses, as a representative from York Co. "He questioned & disputed the present authority" to such an extent that Gov. Mathews suspended him from his office as justice of York on the ground that his conduct was "presumptuous and much to the breach & detriment of this our Colony" (Tyler's 1, p. 243). An echo of the residence in Va. of General Mainwaring Hammond, one of the generals serving under Chas. I, is found in this bill of sale, dated July 14, 1665, from Joseph Croshaw to Wm. Calvert, disposing "of an Indian boy, Known by the name of Benn the which Indian boy I did purchase of Gen. Hammond in the year 1656". (York Bk. 4, p. 27). Maj. Croshaw was a zealous churchman, and in 1658 (Ibid. Bk 3, p. 39) gave to Marston Par. & Col. Jno. Page in behalf of Middle Plantation Par., concerning the bounds of the two parishes as fixed by the Gen. Assembly in 1654, with the results that Middle Plantation lost & had to pay all the costs of the suit (W. & M. (1) 12, p. 175). Later the two parishes were combined & called Bruton.

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Life was hard in the early days of the colony and husbands and wives died and were replaced with kaleidoscopic rapidity. We have no knowledge at all of the first lady to whom Maj. Croshaw gave his heart & name, and who by 1646 had been the mother of at least five children, Mary, the eldest, Unity, Rachel, and the two sons who died young, Benj. & Joseph. The second wife may have been a widow Finch, for the index of the York book 1644-1649 lists "Croshaw's Joynture to Mrs. Finch", "his bond to mantayne Eliz. Finch.", "his bond for a heifer to Betty Finch", but the pages containing these records have been lost (W. & M. (I) w, pp. 270-273). * With regard to the third wife, we have these two items: York Bk. 3 p. 150, Mar. 10, 1661/2, It is ordered that Capt. Ralph Langly, High Sheriff for York pay unto Mr. Jonathan Newell according ----- (Illegible) 900 lbs. Tob. & caske due from Maj. Croshaw as intermarrying with the relict of Augustine Hodges deed." Augustine d. after Jan. 25, 1660/1, & by July 24, 1661, his widow Ann had m. Maj. Croshaw. Ann had a dau. Jane Bignall who was living in 1667. Bruton Par. Reg. Records on July 20, 1663, the burial of Mrs. Ann Croshaw, wife of Maj. Croshaw. The fourth wife was Margaret, widow of Daniel Tucker, and the Register notes her burial on Sept. 30, 1664. In her will, Margaret leaves to her dau.

Dorothy Tucker "my church Bible & my wedding ring * * * she to remain with Maj. Croshaw until she comes to years of discretion". (York Bk. 4, p. 112) Dorothy m. (1) Capt. Bryan Smith of New Kent Co., (2) Hugh Owen. Thos. Bromfield d. in York Co. in Sept. 1668, leaving a dau. Ann & wife Mary who promptly m. Maj. Croshaw and after his death m. (3) Clement Marsh. By her Croshaw marriage she became the mother of Joseph Croshaw who d. Aug. 28, 1682, aged 15 yrs. & 4 mos.

Maj. Croshaw's will made the day he died, April 10, 1667, probated July 29, 1667 (York Bk. 4, p. 147), Richd. Croshaw & Benj. Lillingston witnesses, is thus abstracted: "Being weak & feeble in body but of sound & perfect memory", to my dear wife Mary the third of all the land belonging to the Poplar Neck Plantation for her life time & after her death to my loving son Joseph Croshaw; to son Joseph the other 2/3 of the Poplar Neck Plantation, & if he d. without heirs or under the age of 24 yrs. the sd. Land to son-in-law Maj. John West, to son Jos. 800 a. "lying in Mattapony the marsh lying between Wm. Bassett & John Cabett's with reversion to Maj. West. Negroes to wife, son Joseph & son-in-law Maj. West. "It is further my will that the debt Mr. Ralph Graves made when he was in Eng. Upon my business be first paid before the estate be divided." "My will also that the deed I have past unto Ann Bromfield be operated according to the tannour of the joint deed." "I do appoint Maj. Will Hockaday, Sam'l. Crabtree, Benj. Lillingston, these three or any two of them without any trouble in the court to divide my estate according to my will." Son-in-law Maj. John West full & whole exor.

The lack of bequests to daus. Mary White & Rachel Graves is explained in the case of the latter by the gift of 1000 a. made to her

& Ralph in 1654, and doubtless a similar gift had been made to Mary, since her children had land in what was later King Wm. Co. adjoining the Graves's.

The inventory of Maj. Croshaw's property showed a very large estate & homefurnishings that for the period were unusually elaborate. What lover of the old would not thrill to possess the court cupboard, desk with drawers, the two bedsteads, two sets of curtains and valances with silk fringe, pictures, books, leather chairs, etc, therein mentioned? (Id. P. 190). Alas, gone are the snows of yesteryear! In the Kitchen chamber, among the beds & chairs are these items: "1 box containing the child's clothes, his cradle, his basket for his night-clothes". This baby barely a month old when his father died, and considerably younger than some of his nieces & nephews, must have seemed to the fond father an answer to prayer and destined to carry on with distinction the Croshaw name. But Bruton Par. Reg. records his death Aug. 28, 1682, and Thos. Taylor, Mary Croshaw's second husband in an endeavor to get for her & her children some part of the bequests the father had made Joseph (Petition in Archives Div. Va. State Library), states that he died at the age of 15 yrs. & 4 months.

In July 1667 (York Bk. 4, p. 148), at the probate of Major Joseph's will, Capt. Jno. Scasbrooks & Mr. John Tiplady, overseers of the last will & testament of Mr. Daniel Tucker decd., were ordered to take into their possession the property of Dorothy Tucker of which Maj. Croshaw had had charge. The next year on the petition of the widow, the estate of Maj. Croshaw was divided by Capt. Richd. Croshaw, Mr. Phillip Chesley, Mr. Samuel Crabtree & Mr. Benj. Lillingston (Id. pp. 178, 187, 288). In Feb. 1671/2 (Ibid. Bk. 5, p. 7), Clement Marsh recorded a bond drawn on July 26, 1670, in the presence of Bryan & Dorothy Smith to Mr. John page & Mrs. Thos. Bushrod, giving permission to Mary Croshaw, whom he intends to marry, full authority to settle & dispose of her estate to her children. Four years later (Id. p. 39) Mr. John page & Lt. Col. Wm. Cole, acting on an order of the Right Hon. Gov. & Council, "did most diligently peruse & examine into the accounts relating to the estate of Maj. Jos. Croshaw decd. Bet. Lt. Col. Jno. West the exor. & Mary Marsh", and found both Mary & her son Joseph had used considerably more than their share of the estate. The death of Joseph in his minority occasioned a suit over his property which seems to have settled favorably to the Wests.

Mary Croshaw, eldest dau. of Maj. Jos. M. (1) Henry White who, according to his deposition, (Ibid Bk. 4, p. 63) was born about 1631, and died Jan. 6, 1671/2 (Bruton Par. Reg.). We have been unable to trace Henry White positively prior to Feb. 15, 1663/4, when with Peter Gill he patented 1000 a. upon the s. side of Chickahominy Main Swamp beg. At a corner oak by the upper Westover path by a great branch (S. L. O. Bk. 5, p. 333), but he probably had been resident in York for some years. Peter Gill was most likely the son of Stephen Gill who had patented land as early as 1636 and who in his will, dated July 15, 1646, mentions son Stephen & all my children (York Bk. 1, p. 181). His widow seems to have m. Phillip Walker, considering the two following items: Joseph Croshaw on Oct. 16, 1654, sold to Phillip walker 100 a. extending from lands on Queen's Creek of Jno. Davis & his quarter to land of Richd. Croshaw & to land now in possession of Wm. Graves up Savage's Creek" (id. p. 301). Will of Elix. Walker (Id. p. 298), dated Jan. 5, 1654/5, proved July 24, 1656; to only son "Stephen walker 100 a. on the n. side of Queen's Creek in the Co. of York as is better expressed in a bill of sale under Mr. Jos. Croshaw's hand & the sd. land to descend to the sd. Stephen Walker at 21". Mr. Joseph Croshaw & Mr. Richd. Croshaw to be overseers of this my last will & testament, my son-in-law" (stepson) "Peter Gill to be full & sole exor." Apparently there was some connection between the Gills & the Croshaws.

The children of Henry & Mary (Croshaw) White were: Henry d. April 17, 1667; Mary, Margaret d. May 21, 1664, Ann d. Oct. 17, 1669, Joseph, Wm., Unity & Rebecca d. 1686 (dates from Bruton Par. Reg.) The will of Henry White Sr. dated Dec. 20, 1671, proved Jan. 10, 1671/2 (York Bk. 4, p. 369) leaves to his wife his lands in Marston Par. Until his son Joseph comes of age, to son Wm. 300 a. in New Kent, to daus. Mary, Unity, & Rebecca 300 a. each lying in New Kent, "to Maj. John West £5, to Richd. Barnes 20 s. to buy him a castor (Castor was another word for beaver but later included other furs; here it means a fur hat), "to John Daniel & Rice Jones, ditto." Of the other five children named in this will, Joseph m. (1) Magdalen Baskervyle (d. 1699), (2) Mary -----. In his will (Ibid, Book 14, p. 76), dated Feb. 27, 1705/6, proved Mar. 10, 1710/11, he mentions wife Mary, to son Geo., who is under 21, his mother's wedding ring when he attains majority; dau. Frances White, to dau. Mary White her mother's maiden ring; wife to be extrx. With Mr. Ambrose Cobbs "& my brother-in-law Geo. Baskerville". Rebecca, Joseph's sister, d. unmarried, 1686 (Bruton par. Reg.). Unity m. (1) Ralph Graves, (2) Thos. Cripps and died 1695. Mary m. Wm. Davis and had at least 4 children as the following item shows: King Wm. Rec, vol. 1, p. 9, May 20, 1702, "John Davis of King Wm. Co. with consent of my father. Wm. Davis & in consideration of the marriage to be arranged between my sister Sarah Davis & Wm. Holladay have assigned to Wm. Holiday 75 a. on Mattapony as my part of 300 a. fallen to me on the death of my aunt Rebecca White, bounded as follows, up from the river upon Scotland line, bounded by the line of Mr. Richd. Littlepage on one side & along the line belonging to Ralph Graves on the other side. Wit: Richd. Gissedge, Sarah X Gissedge, Wm. Noyes." Since the grantor in this deed owned ¼ of the tract, there must have been three other owners. The father's consent was necessary since he had a life right in the land. Wm., son of Henry & Mary Croshaw White, was in 1702 living in King Wm. Co. on the land formerly lying in New Kent which had been bequeathed him by his father. He is identified in this deed: Id. p. 19, July 12, 1702, Wm. White of King Wm. Co. to Eliz. Richeson of Abingdon Par. Gloucester Co. for £75 cur. Money 333 a. part of a tract, of 1300 bequeathed by the last will & testament of Henry White to the sd. Wm. & his three sisters. His wife Susanna, dau. of Rice Jones, & Elizabeth Crowshaw d. 1701 (Bruton Par. Reg.) After selling his King Wm. Land he returned to York Co. for the same Par. Reg. Records his death in 1703. Apparently he had only one child, for the court ordered Aug. 24, 1704 (York O. B. 1702-1706, p. 242) "that the estate of Wm. White, decd. Be turned over to the custody of Eliz. Jones for benefit of the orphan of the decd." And the next month (Id. p. 256), "that Madam Elizabeth Jones with Timothy Pinkethman & Maurice Jones as her sec. Give bond as admtr. Of Wm. White." Henry, the orphan described above, apparently died unmarried. His will dated July 6, 1732, proved Sept. 20, 1736, leaves "to my uncle Richd. Jones", who is made exor., my Negro man Jack, residue of estate to be equally divided among Uncle Maurice Jones, Uncle Humphrey Jones & Aunt Rebecca Jones (Ibid. W. B. 1732-1740, p. 317).

Mary Croshaw after the death of Henry White m. (2) Thos. Taylor and was buried July 18, 1687. We have no record of any children by the second marriage.

The descendants of Rachel Croshaw who m. Ralph Graves have already been discussed and the descendants of her sister Unity

who m. Col. John West have been written up so frequently that further mention of them is superfluous.

Children of Major Joseph Croshaw are:

- 3089 i. Rachel Croshaw, died April 20, 1669 in Bruton Parish, VA; married (1) Richard Barnes; married (2) Ralph Graves Bet. 1652 - 1654 in Virginia.
- ii. Benjamin Croshaw, died Unknown.
- iii. Joseph Croshaw, died Unknown.
- 3091 iv. Mary Croshaw, died Unknown; married Henry White.
- v. Unity Croshaw, died Unknown; married Col. John West; died Unknown.

6336. Edward Riggs, born Abt. 1589 in Essex, England; died January 05, 1670/71 in Roxbury, Suffolk Co., MA. He was the son of **12672. Richard Riggs** and **12673. Elizabeth Surname**. He married **6337. Elizabeth Holmes Wheeler** September 16, 1618 in Waltham Abbey, Nazine Parish, Essex, England.

6337. Elizabeth Holmes Wheeler, died Unknown.

Notes for Edward Riggs:

Another son of Richard's was baptised at Roydon, Essex on 30MCH1589.

This is almost undoubtedly EDWARD of NAZEING, who migrated to America in 1633 to become EDWARD OF ROXBURY. Although the entry in the Parish Register says merely "The sonne of Richard Riggs was baptised the 30 of Marche 1589",^[S1] I base this conclusion on the following facts:

Roydon parish is "next door" to Nazeing parish, sharing a common boundary;

The other adjacent parishes have been searched for this time period and none of their Registers contain a baptism for Edward, nor were any other entries for a Riggs/Riggs found;

As will be seen, Edward's wife Elizabeth Holmes was baptised at Nazeing 21 months later, in December 1590 ^{[S3][S4]}, and therefore the timing of this baptism in March 1589 is appropriate.

Edward's ancestry is documented separately under the pages for MILES RIGGS, OF ROYDON. ESSEX, as is the family of his wife Elizabeth Holmes, his marriage to her, and the baptisms of their children in Nazeing, Essex. Edward and Elizabeth Riggs and their children landed in the early summer of 1633 in Boston, which was part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. They had probably sailed from London, on either the 'William and Jane' or the 'Mary and Jane'. Edward and his family were among the very early settlers in Roxbury, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, where a number of other families from Nazeing also settled, collectively referred to at that time as the "Nazeing Christians" ^[S5]. Roxbury, which initially became a separate township on the Boston outskirts, is now part of the city itself. But at that time, the migrants landed in what was still a wilderness, and about one in three perished during or soon after their voyage.^[S7] Within a few months of landing in New England, death started to afflict Edward's family, and three of his five children as well as his wife all died within 30 months of their arriving:

Roxbury's Vital Records show that Elizabeth, Edward's wife, was buried at Roxbury in OCT 1635 ^[S17] (Wallace says AUG, possibly because of the method of recording months in Puritan Church Records, but Savage ^[S5] quotes the correct month). From the date of her baptism, Elizabeth was 44 when she died.

Edward remarried another ELIZABETH, shortly afterwards according to Wallace, and a recent eminent researcher makes out a strong case that Edward's second wife was an ELIZABETH WISE. His daughter Mary was only 3 when her mother died, which makes it understandable for him to want to re-marry quickly. There were no children from this second marriage ^{[S3][S5]}.

The only entry in the marriage records of Roxbury for a RIGGS is an entry on 05 APR 1635 between Edward and Elizabeth ROOSA ^[S42], which Savage ^[S5] said was between Edward and Elizabeth ROOKE (and on 05 APR 1636). But I believe this marriage of Edward and Elizabeth was that of Edward of Roxbury's son.

Edward was admitted as a member of the Puritan church at Roxbury "#100 on Eliot's list, near the end of those that came in 1633", ^[S22] and was admitted as a Freeman on 14 MAY 1634 ^{[S4][S5][S22]}. Freeman were the only colonists who were franchised to vote. They generally had to be mature male church-members, and had to attest to having experienced a transforming spiritual experience by God's grace, as confirmed by church leaders ^[S22].

According to the valuation of his land holdings in the Roxbury estate list in the 1640s ^[S36] Edward was one of the least affluent in Roxbury. The Roxbury land inventory around 1652 ^[S37] did not include anything acquired by him other than through the usual sequence of grants.

Anderson quotes the death of Elizabeth wife of Edward Riggs on 02 SEP 1669 ^[S39] - the burial date is quoted in the Roxbury Vital Records as the 2nd day of the 7th month 1669 ^{[S17][S47]} (see the Methods Of Recording Dates/Years). Wallace correctly says she died in 1669, but Savage ^[S5] quotes the year as 1666. Edward junior's wife must still have been alive on 02 SEP 1670, when Edward senior made his Will including a bequest to "my daughter-in-law my son Edward Riggs his wife". So the Elizabeth buried in 1669 must have been Edward senior's second wife.

Anderson quotes Edward's death on 05 Mar 1672 ^[S40] - the burial date is quoted in the Roxbury Vital Records as the 5th day of the 1st month 1671-2 ^{[S17][S47]} (see the Methods Of Recording Dates/Years). Savage quotes Edward's burial as on 05 Mar 1672. ^[S5] Edward's Will dated 2 SEP 1670 ^{[S3][S4][S5][S47]}, which he "signed" by making his mark, was proved on 6 Mar 1672 ^{[S4][S47]}.

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