THE JOLLY-JOLLIFFE CONNECTION

What you are about to read is what I have concluded after about 6 months of determined research. Although I will continue to research this subject for more confirmed data, I feel that what I have discovered so far will show that the Jolliffe family that came to Lower Norfolk Co., VA in about 1655 is related to the Jolly family that came to Isle of Wight Co., VA in 1637. What this relation is is not clear; however, a probable conclusion can be drawn from it I am going to include any and all documents I have that support my conclusion. I firmly believe that there are two distinguishing conclusions one can draw, when supporting documents are not available, and they are "possible" and probably. It may get confusing but I will make it as plain as I possibly can. The facts I am going to present do not necessarily reflect those shown on the ancestry.com web site

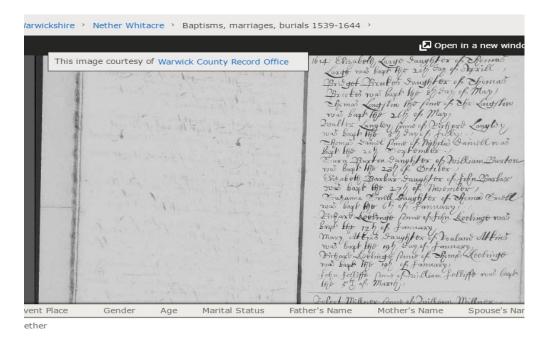
First, I will begin with a map of England to support the beginning comments.



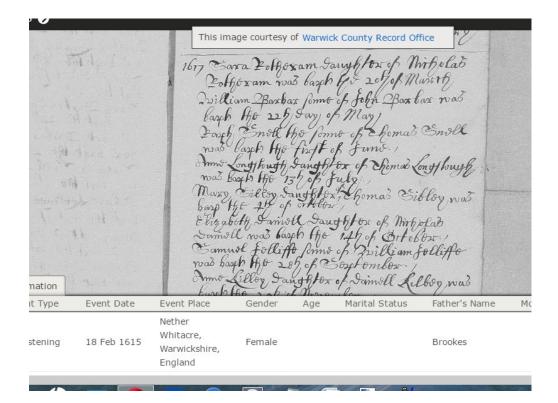
Beginning with William Jolliffe, born 1584 in Staffordshire, England and ending with Thomas Jolliffe at Cofton Hackett Hall, Worchestershire, England. I will present the facts and data I have concerning 4 sons o William Jolliffe and then I will show the movement of a John Jolly and Thomas Jolliffe to the Colony of Virginia.

William Jolliffe was born in 1584 in Staffordshire, England and married a young lady named Annie Webb. According to records I have found they had 7 children; however I can only find 4 Jolliffes, all boys, with a father's name of William who fit the time frame of my research. They are John, Samuel, John (evidently different middle name) and Thomas. All 4 were baptised, or christened, in Warwickshire, England between 1614 and 1621. All of these records were retrieved from the Family Search web site records for the Warwickshire baptisms held in the Warwick County Record Office.

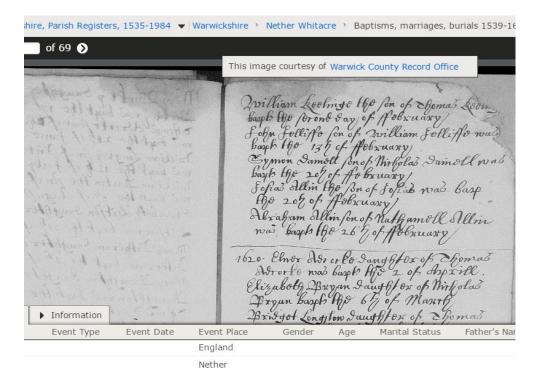
First, there is John, the eldest, born about 1612–13, baptised 5 March 1614, bottom of page



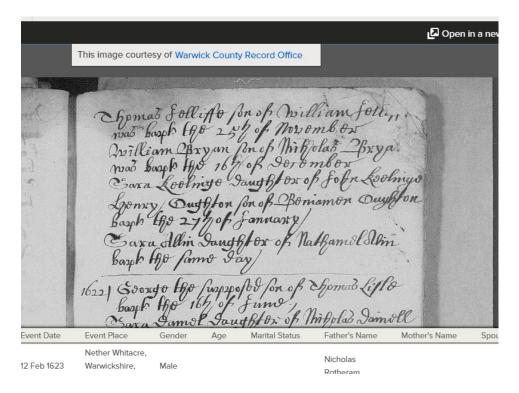
Next Samuel, born about 1615 baptised 28 September 1617. Bottom of page.



Then John born about 1617 baptised 13 February 1619



Last, but not least, Thomas born about 1619 (I have seen records showing him born 1617 and 1619) baptised 25 November 1621



The oldest John stayed in England and was extremely successful in a political career.

I have found no more information on Samuel and he may have died very young.

The next is John Jolliffe born about 1617. Before I go any further, I want to say that there are records for John Jolliffe and Thomas Jolliffe that show their last name as Jolly, Jolley, Jolliff, Jolloff, and Jolliffe. In those days it was spelled as it sounded when asked.

A John Jolly (JOHN1) came to the Colony of Virginia as an indentured servant to Mr. Richard Bennett in 1637, as evidenced in Cavaliers and Pioneers, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants 1623 –1800, NELL MARION NUGENT, Richmond, VA, Press of The Dietz Printing Co., 1934

John Jolly Patent Book 1 Part 1 pg. 66

Francis Bisley, John Piper, John Popelwell, Thomas Brough, Richard Russell, Thomas Sparrow, Tho. Ferreby, Robert Maxe, Robert Selby, Robert Wells, Richard Wheeler, & 2 Negroes, Richard Nowell, Walter Blake, Richard Reynolds.

Reynolds.

ROBERT BENNETT, 700 acs. Up. Co. of New Norf., 18 Aug. 1637, p. 458. Aboute a mile & a halfe up a Cr. neare the mouth of Nansamund Riv., beg. at a pine marked with the letters of his name—RB—bordering up a parcell of land marked by Robert Newman upon the E. side of sd. Cr., the Cr. runing up S. or neare thereabouts from the river. Trans. of 14 pers: James Leonard, Peter Rice, Elizabeth Gilbert, Georg Rowles, Robert Raby, Richard Haies, Phillipp Pharin, (or Phazin), Geo. Rotherum, John Ford, Jon. Lee, Ann Bussey, Richard Smith, Edward May, Elizabeth Russey.

May, Elizabeth Russey.

GEORG WHITE, Clerke, 150 acs.
Up. Co. of New Norf., 19 Aug. 1637,
p. 458. S. upon his own land, N. into
the woods, E. upon land of John Wilkins & W. upon land of Francis Hough.
Trans. of his wife Blanch White & 2
pers: Peter White, Zachariah Taylor.
Note: This pattent surrendered & renewed with other bounds with an addition of 130 acs. more. Rich. Kemp, Sec.

SAME. 200 acs. Same Co. & date, p. 459. W. upon a Cr. deviding this from land of James Knott & E. upon the first Cr. Trans. of 4 pers: Georg White, William Moore, John Joice, Thomas Cutchman.

RICHARD BENNETT, Gent., 2000 acs. Up. Co. of New Norf., 19 Aug. 1637, p. 459. Being a neck of land in Nansamund Riv. about 2 mi. from the point or beg., adj. land of John Parrott, beg. upon sd. Riv. ac Parraketo point & upon the Cr. side at a greate Oyster bancke, runing from the Riv. to the Cr. N. W. & S. E. & up the same S. W. Trans. of 40 pers: Jon. Francis, Ann Atwood, Alex. Garner, Jon. Hane (or Have), Eliea. Hueley, Geo. Lock, Rich.

Bird, Jon. Peters, Jon. Dee, Tho. Williams, Gilbert Lee, Tho. Jones, Ambrose Bennett, Rich. Cullumbine, Tho. Luter, Robt. Moore, Henry Rutkin, Rich. Morris, Austin a Negroe, Ralph Hewes, Thomas "killed wth a tree," Rich. Glascock, Rich. Glascocke, Edward Yorke, Willi. Guillmend, Peter Bayly, Robert Rawson, Peter White, Willi. Fowler, Wm. Limpson, William Durand, Robert Campeere, Arthur Wood, Henry Johnson, Grace his wife, James Smith, Mary Harding, Arthur Martin, Georg Bussey, Richard Bennett.

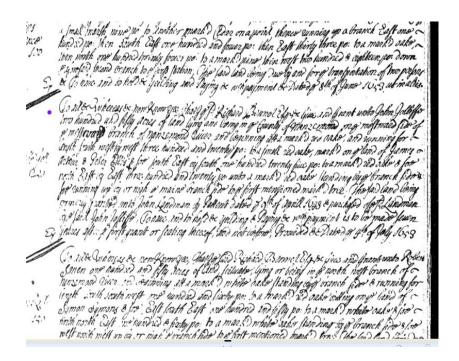
SAME. 350 acs. Same Co. & date, p. 460. Being a neck of land neare a mile within Sandy Cr., being the first Cr. to the Wwd. of Crany point, sd. neck lying S. W. into the woods &c., ad. Cr. going in & out between Nansamund & Eliz. Rivers. Trans. of 7 pers: Thomas Jefferies, William Ford, John Jolly, Robert Farthing, James Willett, Tho. Bennett, John & Robinson.

ROBERT ROCKWELL, 250 acs. Up. Co. of New Norf., 19 Aug. 1637, p. 460. In Nansamund Riv., butring upon land of Edward Major, bounded by same Cr. binding his land, 50 acs. due for his owne per. adv. & 200 acs. for trans. of his wife Sarah Rockwell, 2 children. Mary Rockwell, Thomas Rockwell & 1 serve: Mary Hayes.

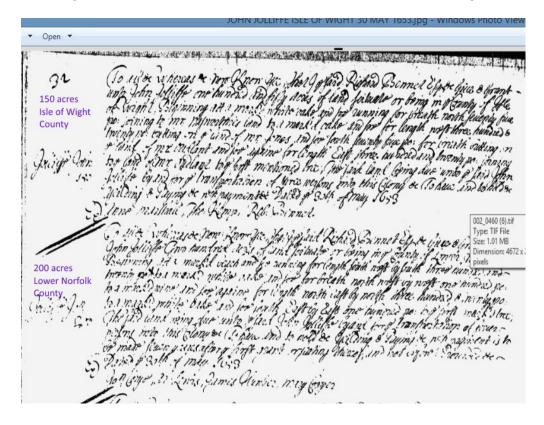
THOMAS SMITH, 350 acs. James Citty Co., 21 Aug. 1637, p. 460. Adj. unto Weaver his plantation, Sly. towards a br. of Kethes Cr., a mile Elyinto the woods & on N. side of Edward Hall & William Shute (name alteredfist written White), bounded on S. with the Beaver damms. 50 acs. for his owne per adv. & 100 acs. by purchase from Silvester Tomam & 200 acs. for trans. of 4 pers.*

SILVESTER TOTNAM unto THO-MAS SMITH, 100 acs. (above), together with all right and title &c. For good 1635 acc. For good 163

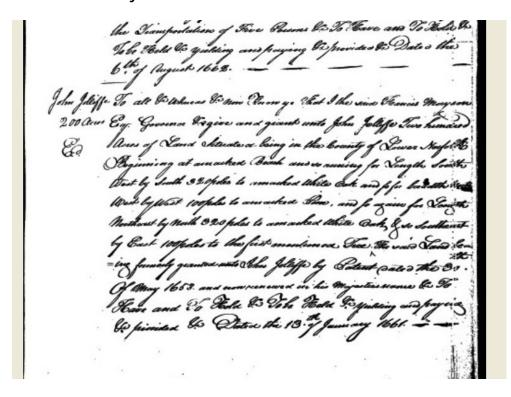
In 1653, John Jolliffe received 3 land patents from Richard Bennett Knt. Governor. One was in Nansemond County dated 4 July 1653 for 250 acres. All patents are from the Library of Virginia digital files.



The other 2 were dated 30 May 1653. One for 150 acres in Isle of Wight County and one for 200 acres in Lower Norfolk County.



In 1661 John Jolliffe renewed the above patent for 200 acres in Lower Norfolk County.



This renewal patent is very important and we will come back to it later so keep it in mind.

John Jolliffe died in 1687 in Isle of Wight County. William Jolly requested, and was granted, administration of his estate so he must have been his son.

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The above information is background for the next section and the John it refers to is John Jolly/Jolliffe who came to the Isle of Wight County, Colony of Virginia in 1637. In the next section I will refer to this John as JOHN1.

Now we are going to shift attention to Lower Norfolk County and Thomas and John Jolliffe. The John Jolliffe/Jolly in this section I will refer to as JOHN2. I will not go into detail about Thomas and his journey to Virginia with John. That will be the subject of another writing.

Thomas Jolliffe was married to Margaret Skinner and they lived at Cofton Hackett Hall, Worchestershire, England. They had 7 children including a son named John who was born in 1642. Margaret died in 1647.

Thomas was a confident of King Charles I of England. In 1648 King Charles I was charged with treason, arrested, tried and found guilty, and then executed (beheaded). Thomas accompanied him to the execution. After the King was executed, Thomas feared for his life because of his close association with King Charles and fled England in 1648 with his young son John with him for Barbadoes. He stayed in Barbadoes until about 1655 when him and JOHN2 apparently went to the Colony of

Virginia and Lower Norfolk County. The following excerpt from an article in the "Genealogical and Personal History of the Upper Monongahela Valley Vol 1" seems to confirm his presence there.

"The old records have a notice in 1680 at St. Michael's, Barbadoes, of a Thomas Jolley who owned two hundred acres of land, three hired servants, ten bought servants, and seventy negroes. It is probable this was Thomas Jolley, of Cofton Hall, who was a known adherent of Charles the First, probably after his execution was compelled to leave home with his son John, following Prince Rupert to the West Indies."

I also have a record indicating that Thomas returned to England about 1656 without JOHN2. He married his second wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Gabriel Lowe, and widow of Robert Ducie, of Little Aston in Staffordshire. She bore Thomas on son, William, and died on May 6th, 1663.

The question remained "Where did JOHN2 live?" There were no land grants in Lower Norfolk County or that area from 1655 to 1664 to Thomas Jolliffe or JOHN2. JOHN2 did receive a grant in 1664 for some land but none before. I also want to point out that in Colonial Virginia a male had to be 21 years of age before they could receive a land grant. From the Glossary of Colonial Terms on the web site milaminvirginia.com.....

• Legal Age – Under English Common Law, full majority was reached at the age of 21. Anyone under 21 was legally an infant. Only persons who had reached majority could perform certain legal actions: buy or sell land without restriction, patent land, devise land in a will, sign a bond or note, bring suit in one's own name, marry without consent, act as a guardian, serve on a jury and vote or hold public office. For some legal actions, the Law merely required that the person be judged capable of discretion which was generally accepted as 14 years of age. Children aged 14 and over could

legitimately perform the following: witness deeds and contracts, testify in court, select a guardian, apprentice themselves without parental consent and bequeath personal property

Here is the 1664 land grant/patent for John Jolley (JOHN2)....

in a will.

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Still, the question lingers, "Where did JOHN2 live between 1655 and 1664?" According to what I have found, I firmly believe he lived on the land JOHN1 was granted in 1653 and had renewed in 1661. One word in two land patents has lead me to this conclusion and the connection that probably proves that JOHN1 and Thomas are brothers with JOHN2 being the nephew of JOHN1.

In 1682 JOHN2 received a land grant for 867 acres of land in Lower Norfolk County.

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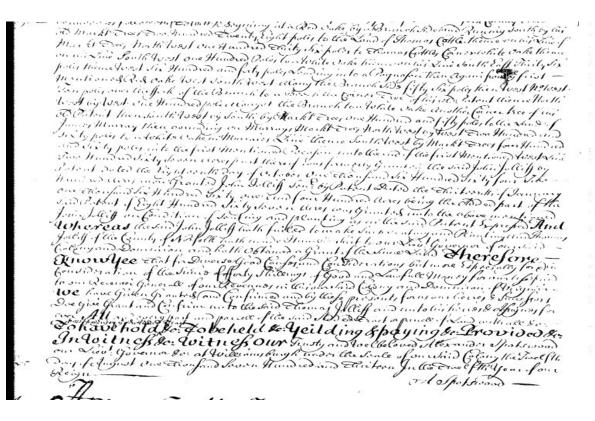
The section in between the two purple lines reads "......two hundred sixty and seven acres of ye land was formerly granted the said Jolliffe by pattent dated the 18th of October 1664 and **two hundred acres more granted Jno Jolliffe Sen'r a pattent dated ye 13th of January 1661** and five hundred acres being due by and for ye transportation of eight perfons into this Collony".........

It took quite a few blow ups and another pair of eyes from my cousin Gale Jolly to confirm that the word Sen'r was indeed there. This was how they abbreviated Senior in those days.

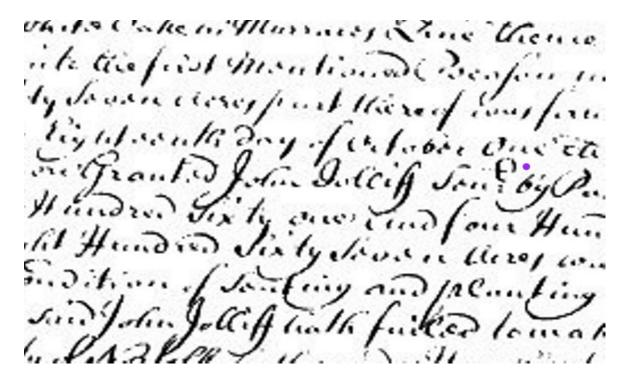
The by grathered dates.

Not only was the word "Sen'r" in this patent but also in the 1713 patent to Thomas Jolliffe, son of JOHN2.

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Here's the blow up of the word "Sen'r".



Once again, the part between the purple lines reads ".......the first mentioned tract of land two hundred sixty seven acres first thereof was formerly granted the said John Jolliff by patent dated the eighteenth day of October one thoufand six hundred sixty four. Two hundred acres were granted John Jolliff Sen'r by Patent dated the thirteenth of January one thoufand six hundred sixty one and four hundred acres being the added part of the said pattent of eight hundred sixty seven acres was granted unto the above mentioned John Jolliff on condition of seeding and planting on the said Patent was expected........". Once again there is that pesky word Sen'r.

Remember the land patent renewal John Jolly/Jolliffe (JOHN1) had renewed in 1661? Then it is mentioned two times as part of these land patents (one to JOHN2 and one to Thomas JOHN2's son)

I firmly believe that there was a little manipulation between JOHN1 and JOHN2 on the government of Virginia whereas the government thought JOHN1 was the father of JOHN2. This was accomplished because Thomas Jolliffe, JOHN2's father, had returned to England. This is evidenced by an entry in the following publication "THE JOLLIFFE FAMILY And THE LAST GREAT DAYS OF COFTON HALL 1633–1812 by

CHARLES BLOUNT" which reads in referring to Thomas
Jolliffe......"The next information we have about him is in 1670, and it
comes from an account of a dispute between him and the rector of
Northfield, the Rev. John Hinckley, which the latter recorded at the end of
the second volume of the Northfield Parish Registers. From this account
it appears that Jolliffe first raised the matter of the annual payment of 4
Pounds with Hinckley, who was rector of Northfield from 1662 to 1695".
Thomas Jolliffe was back in England long before the apparent scam was
pulled in 1682 where John Jolly (JOHN1) posed as the father of John
Jolliffe (JOHN2).

Another entry that appears in "The Ancestor: A Quarterly review of County and Family History, Heraldry and Antiquities", Number IV, 1903, Archibald constable and Co. Ltd. states as follows in reference to Thomas Jolliffe...."The loyalty of the master of Cofton seems to have been unquestioned, because in the first list of justices of the peace for Worcestershire promulgated 10 July 1660, only six weeks after the 'happy Restoration', the name of Thomas Jolliffe appears whilst in 1672 and 1673 he served successively as high sheriff for Worcestershire and Staffordshire......".

That one little word Sen'r (abbreviation for Senior) in the land grants is what led me to the conclusion that the two Johns were probably related to each other. Who else would take the chance for another besides a relative. As such, I also believe that John Jolly (also referred to as John Jolliffe in land grants) was the brother of Thomas Jolliffe (John Jolliffe's actual father) which leads us back to the baptismal records.

Another point that needs to be made is that during the Colonial times if a person dies while owning land and there is no will or assignment of the land it goes back or escheats, back to he King for granting to someone else. Also there are no records that the patent John Jolliffe (JOHN1) received in 1653 and renewed in 1661 was assigned to someone else. Therefore it seems very unlikely that a patent would be granted to JOHN2

in 1682 which included the land of a person who was still living and had not assigned the land to anyone else, JOHN1.

The majority of serious genealogists demand hard proof, such as documentation, for anything they add to their records. In this case there would not be any documentation of the apparent scam that was pulled on the Colony of Virginia in 1682. There were no birth records to disprove who was John Jolliffe's father so it wasn't that hard to accomplish.

John Jolliffe (JOHN2) married Mary Rigglesworth and had a big family.

The following photo shows the land grants that were mentioned above.

