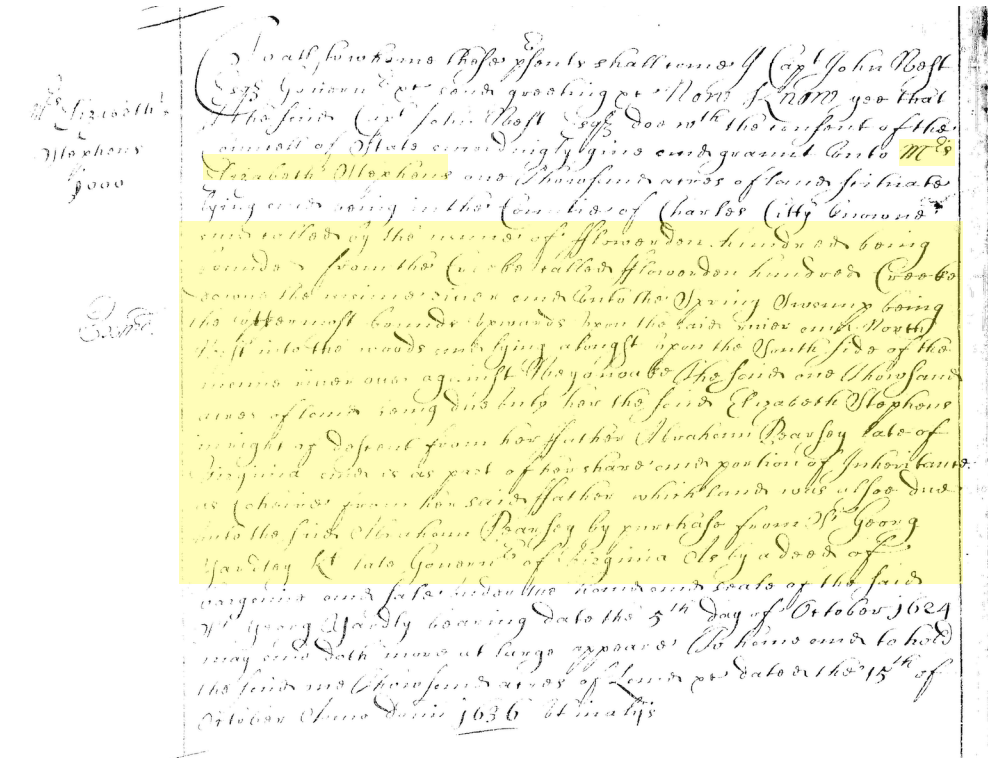


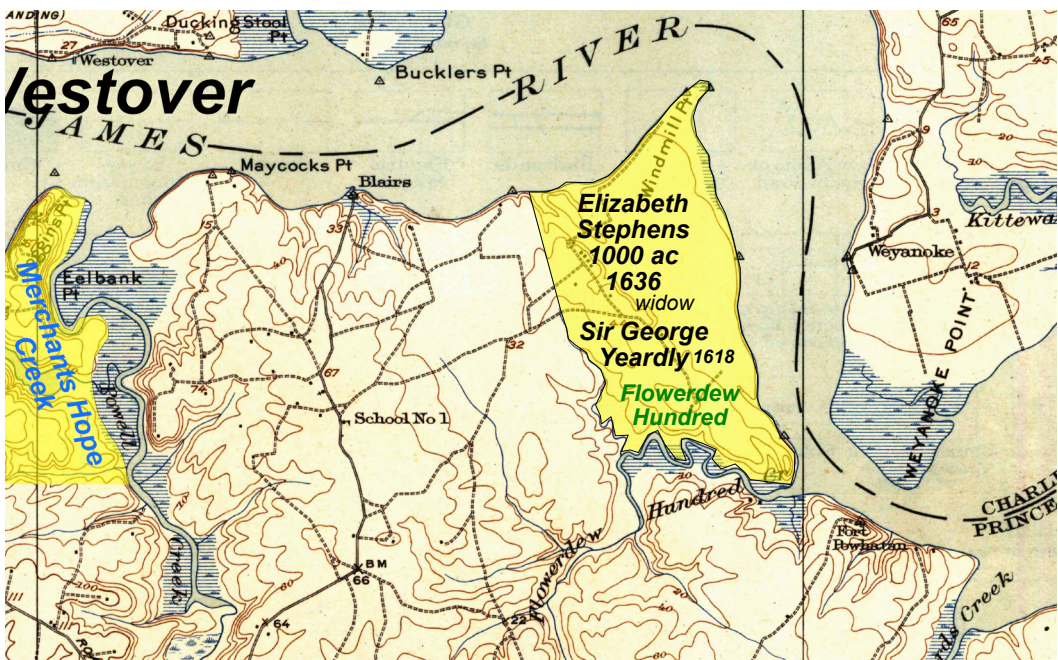
Land grant 15 October 1636. Stephens, Elizabeth, grantee. 1636-1015 Available on microfilm. Virginia State Land Office. Patents 1-42, reels 1-41. Location: Charles City County. Description: 1000 acres from the creeke called Flowerdeu Hundred Creeke, down the main river and into the Spring Swamp. Source: Land Office Patents No. 1, 1623-1643 (v.1 & 2), p. 395 (Reel 1).

Elizabeth Stephens 1000 ac 1636



Flowerdeu Hundred

begin x bounded... from the Creeke called Flowerdeu Hundred Creeke down the maine River and unto Spring Swamp being the Eastermost? bounds upwards upon the said River and North West into the woods and lying alongst upon the South side of the maine river against Weyanoake



There is no patent in the Library of Virginia records for George Yeardley, however, there is a purported "patent" in the records of the Virginia Company of London.

A "Virginia" patent was issued in 1636 to his widow: Elizabeth Stephens.

Yearley Patent for Flowerdeu Hundred

The original patent for Flowerdeu Hundred (1,000 acres granted to Sir George Yeardley) was issued by the Virginia Company of London in 1618/1619 and is recorded in The Records of the Virginia Company of London, edited by Susan M. Kingsbury, Volume 3, page 106. This volume compiles the company's court books and letters patent from 1616-1624.

A later confirmation of the patent (under the Crown, after the Virginia Company's dissolution in 1624) was issued to Elizabeth Stephens (Yearley's widow) on October 15, 1636, in Virginia Land Office Patent Book 1, page 395.

The spelling on the original Virginia Company record is "Yeardley"

who first patented flowerdeu hundred

Thought for 7s

Sir George Yeardley: First Patentee of Flowerdeu Hundred

Sir George Yeardley (bap. 1588-1627), the Governor and Captain General of Virginia, was the first to patent Flowerdeu Hundred Plantation. He received the grant of 1,000 acres from the Virginia Company of London in 1618-1619, establishing it as one of the earliest large-scale English plantations in the colony.

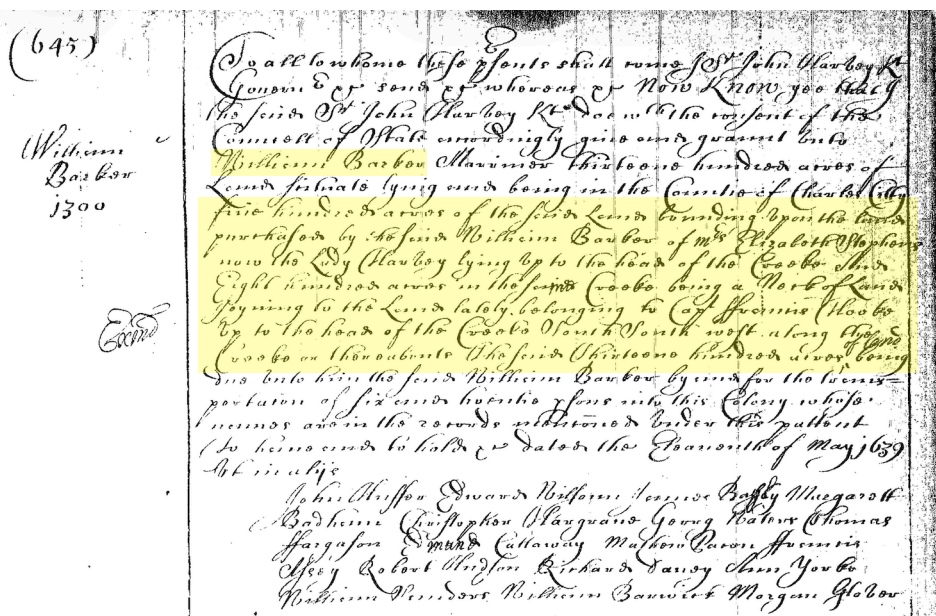
Key Details

- Location: On the south bank of the James River in Charles City County (now Prince George County), near the mouth of Weyanoke Creek, about 30 miles west of Jamestown. The site was strategically chosen for its fertile soil and defensibility, in the territory of the Weyanoke (Appomattox) Native American group.
Basis: As an "ancient planter" (arrived pre-1616) and for transporting settlers under the headright system, Yeardley built the first windmill in British North America there in 1621.
Later History: The patent passed through heirs (e.g., to Elizabeth Piersey/Stephens in 1636, who renamed it "Flower dewe Hundred") before being sold to William Barker in the 1630s. It survived the 1622 Indian Massacre and became a key tobacco plantation.

Yeardley's grant marked a pivotal step in Virginia's expansion beyond Jamestown, blending governance with private enterprise.

Land grant 11 May 1639. Barker, William, grantee. 1639-1011 Available on microfilm. Virginia State Land Office. Patents 1-42, reels 1-41. Location: Charles City County. Description: 1300 acres part of the land bounding upon the land purchased by said Wm. Barker of Mrs. Elizabeth Stephens now the Lady Harvey lying up to the head of the Creeke. Source: Land Office Patents No. 1, 1623-1643 (v.1 & 2), p. 645 (Reel 1).

William Barker 1300 ac 1639

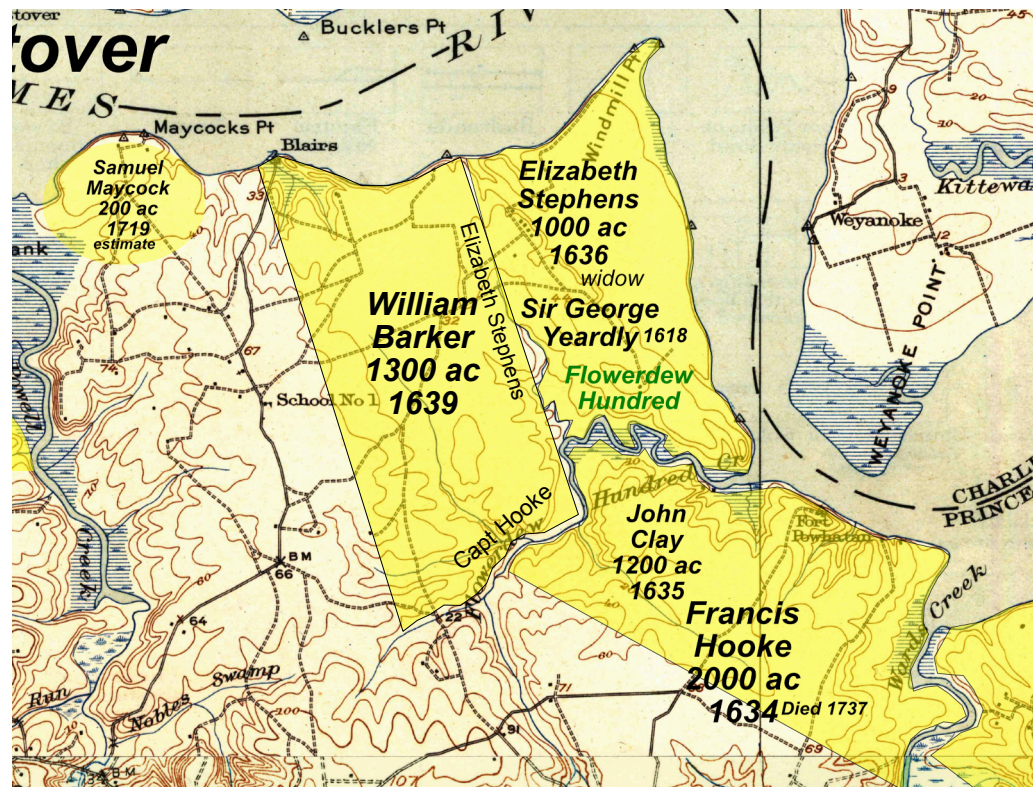


begin x bounding upon the land purchased of Mrs Elizabeth Stephens now the Lady Harvey lying up to the head of the Creeke 800 acres in the ___? Creeke

...being a Neck of Land joyning to the Land lately belonging to Capt Francis Hooke Up to the head of the Creeke SSW along the c Creeke or thereabouts

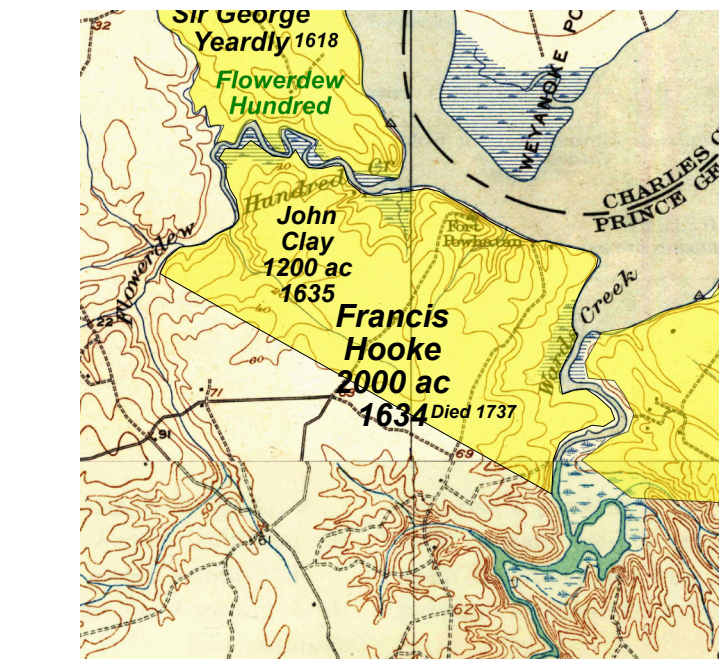
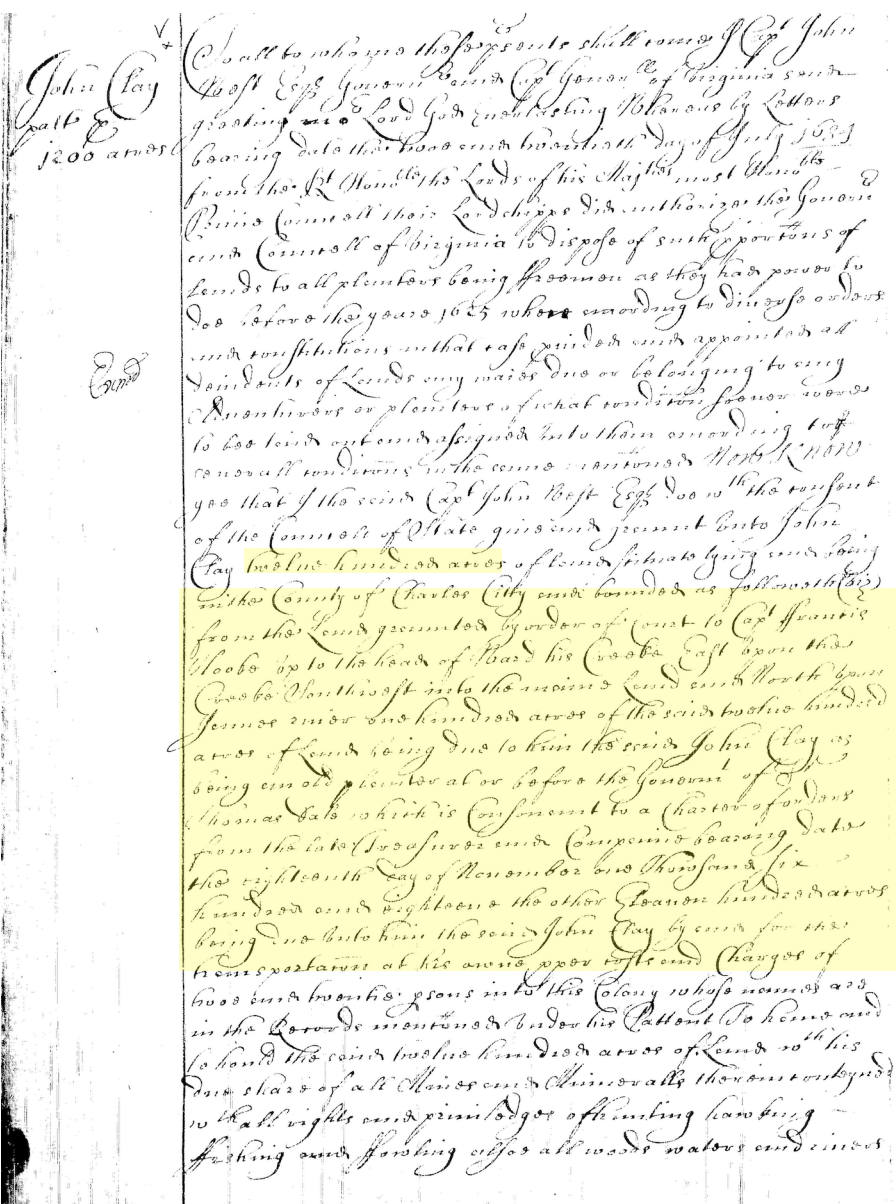
1300 acres...

This may be exaggerated, as it probably contains the patent of Elizabeth Stephens...

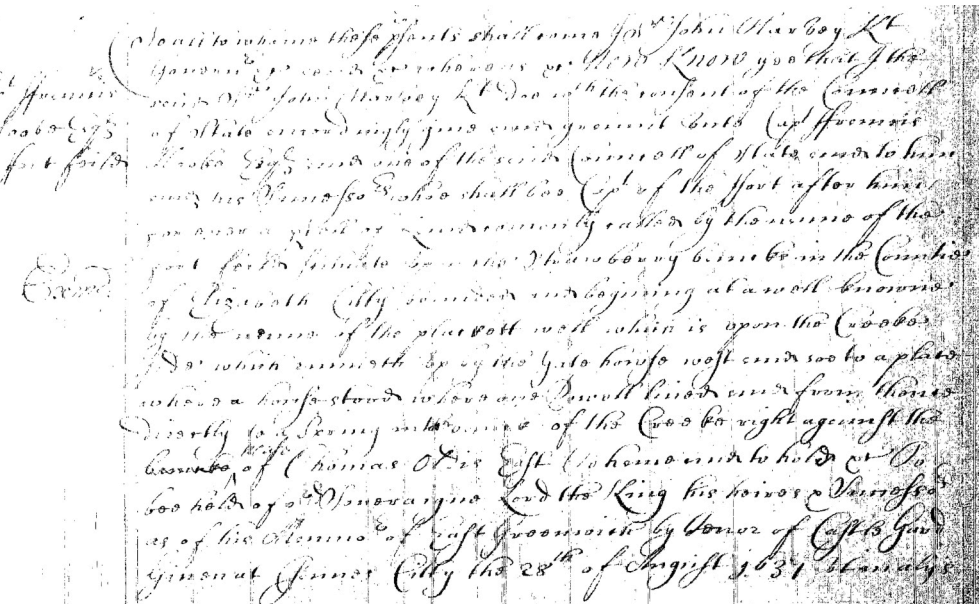


Land grant 13 July 1635. Clay, John, grantee. 1635-0713 Available on microfilm. Virginia State Land Office. Patents 1-42, reels 1-41. Location: Charles City County. Description: 1200 acres from the land &c. to Captn. Francis Hooke up to the head of Ward his Creeke. Source: Land Office Patents No. 1, 1623-1643 (v.1 & 2), p. 230 (Reel 1).

John Clay 1200 ac 1635



begin x from Francis Hooke up head of Ward his Creeke East upon the Creeke SW into the maine land N upon James River 100 acres due [ancient planter status] 1100 acres due for transport 22 persons

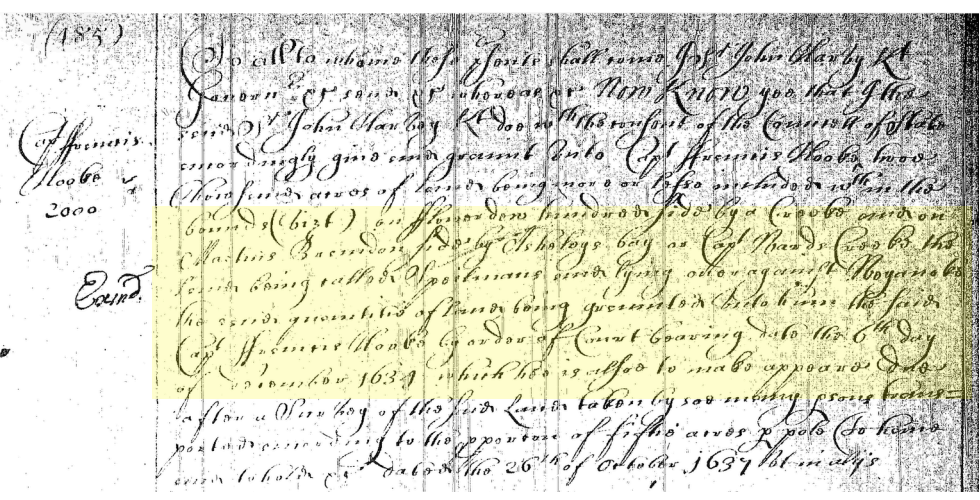


references to "Strawberry Bankes" more likely lead to the area of modern Point Comfort or Fort Monroe at mouth of James River...

Virginia Land Office Patent Book No. 1, page 485. This is the 2,000-acre grant to Capt. Francis Hooke, dated October 26, 1637, in Charles City County, bounded on the Flowerdeu Hundred side by a creek and on Martin's Brandon side by Ashley's Bay or Capt. Ward's Creek (formerly called Spellman's Land, opposite Weyanoke), due by court order of December 6, 1634.

Francis Hooke 2000 ac 1634

Hooke died 1737



Transcript of Francis Hooke's Land Patent (1637)

Upon extensive search of colonial Virginia land records, no land patent for Francis Hooke dated 1631 was located. Hooke's documented land activities begin with a 1634 assignment of prior rights, followed by references in 1635 patents, and his first direct grants in 1637. It's possible the date is a misrecollection, as 1631 records primarily involve his naval service rather than land acquisition.

The closest and most significant patent is the 2,000-acre grant dated October 26, 1637, in Charles City County (Virginia Land Office Patent Book No. 1, p. 485). This was based on a court order from December 6, 1634, for headrights (transportation of ~40 persons at 50 acres each). Below is the full abstract/transcript as preserved in Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. 1 (the standard source for abstracts, derived directly from the original patent text):

CAPT. FRANCIS HOOKE, ESQR., 2000 acs. Chas. City Co., 26 Oct. 1637, p. 485. On Flowerdeu hundred side by a Cr. & on Martins Brandon side by Asheleys bay or Capt. Wards Cr., the land being called Spellmans & lying over against Weyanoke. Granted by order of Ct., 6 Dec. 1634 which hee is alsoe to make appare due after a survey of the sd. land taken by soe many persons transported according to the proportion of 50 acs. per pole, (or per person.)

This tract was a major riverine holding for settlement and trade, later assigned to John Clay and others after Hooke's death later in 1637. For the original manuscript, consult the Library of Virginia's digitized Patent Books.

sidenote... Ashley's Bay

As a head of household in the 1624/25 Muster at Martin's Brandon Plantation, he based on land owned by the plantation's proprietor, friendly Capt. John Martin, later London merchant Sir Symon Stropier, Sir John Rolfe, and Richard Curlew via their 1622 confirmation patent. Ashley's name suggests he was granted or lease through a portion of the collective estate, common for early settlers without individual grants. He holds his first reference in later surveys (e.g., Hooke's 1637 patent) they named a creek near his residence there, not ownership.