# MacLin Mclin Study

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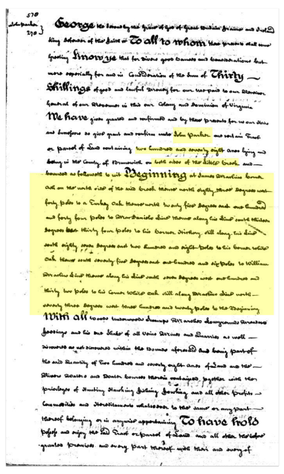
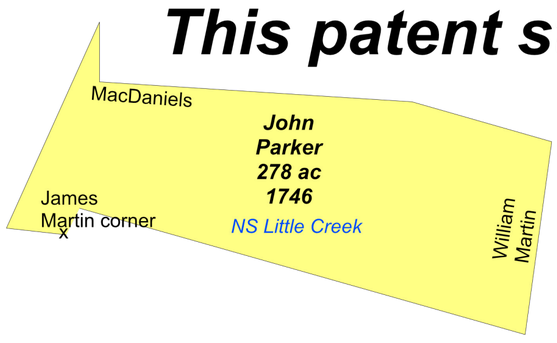
Land grant 12 January 1746.
Parker, John, grantee.
1746 - 0112
Available on microfilm. Virginia State Land Office. Patents 1-42, reels 1-41.
Location: Brunswick County.
Description: 278 acres on both sides of the Little Creek.
Source: Land Office Patents No. 25, 1745-1747, p. 578 (Reel 23).



***John Parker 278 ac 1746***

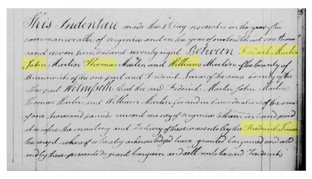
begin x NS Little Creek
corner James Martin
N 83 W 40
N 25 E 144 to MacDaniels line
S 13 W 34
S 87 E 208
S 75 E 106 to William Martin
S 7 W 132
N 73 W 320 to 1st

## This patent started all this fuss...






# The question: is it Martin or Maclin?

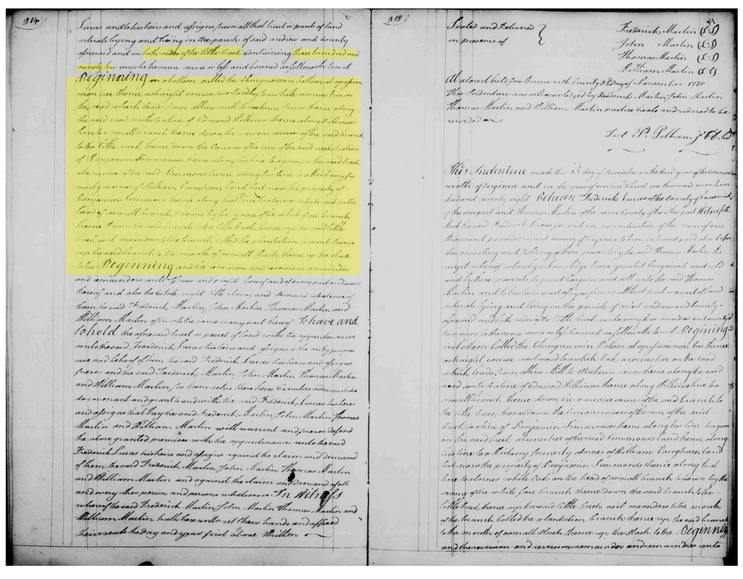


**What the two deeds are** (Brunswick Deed Book 13, image 115, per the pasted note; I have no ark for it)

1. **Frederick, John, Thomas and William Martin → Frederick Lucas.**
   - The consideration is £1,000 current money.
   - The land is on both sides of the Little Creek, St Andrew's Parish.
   - All four Martins sign with a seal, and the acknowledgment is on the right page.
2. **Frederick Lucas → Thomas Martin.** It starts at the foot of the right page and runs onto p. 216, with the same opening call, "Chinquapin [?] Bottom". Lucas signs alone.

**What this shows**

- All four Martins sell to Lucas, and Lucas sells to **Thomas, one of those four**. That is the usual way to turn joint ownership into sole title: Thomas ends up holding the whole tract [OBRD]. The image does not say why they did it.
- The £1,000 is Revolutionary-era paper money and can't be compared with colonial prices.
- The note says "James Martin" and "Martin heirs". The image shows **Thomas**, not James.
  - No relationship is stated among the four Martins in the visible text, so "heirs" is [opinion]. Per the kinship rule, they are not brothers or sons of anyone until an instrument says so.



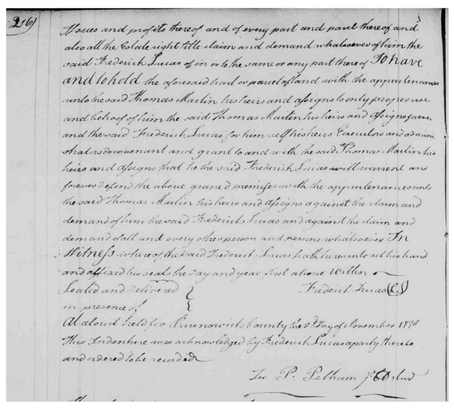


**"A bottom" in a 1778 Virginia land survey** means **bottomland** — a low, flat, fertile area of land along a creek, river, or stream (an alluvial floodplain).

**Key points:**

- It refers to the rich, low-lying ground that is periodically flooded or moist, making it especially valuable for farming.
- In survey language you will commonly see phrases like:
  - "on the bottoms of the creek"
  - "in the bottom"
  - "along the bottom"
  - "beginning at a hickory in the bottom"

This is **not** a modern usage of "bottom." It is a standard colonial surveying term for **creek-or-river bottomland**.



The Little Creek search found a Martin family on Little Creek in Brunswick, but the image shows the 1778 buyer is Thomas Martin, not James. In Deed Book 13, image 115, dated 12 Nov 1778, Frederick Lucas sells to "Thomas Martin" for £1,000 current money. The land is 390 [?] acres "on both sides of the Little Creek," beginning "in a bottom called the Chinquapin [?] Bottom." The transcript also put James Martin in the deed, but the handwriting says Thomas.

The bounds run:

- westward to a white oak on the road from Allin's Mill to the Meherrin
- south along that road to Edmond Wilkins's line
- along Wilkins's line to a branch, then down it to Little Creek
- down the creek to Benjamin Simmons's line and a gum corner
- to a hickory on the line that once divided William Vaughan's land, now Simmons's
- to the head of White Face Branch, down it to Little Creek
- by the creek to Plantation Branch
- up a small branch to the beginning

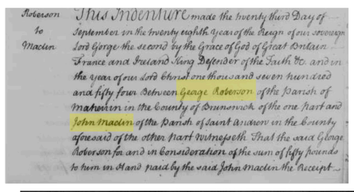
The deed just before it on the same page appears to convey the same tract from Frederick, John, Thomas, and William Martin to Lucas. That reads like Martin heirs selling and Thomas buying it back, but that's my inference, and James isn't named in what I can see. The Lunenburg results had no James Martin on Little Creek. The closest hits were a 1763–64 Williams deed on Little Creek bounded by Abraham Martin, and a deed from John Martin to James Martin on Terry Creek.

The next record is the earlier deed to Lucas, to read the Martin grantors and how they got the land. That's probably an estate or patent, and it may name James as their father.

begin x both sides Little Creek
in a bottom called the Chinquamin bottom
at opossimmon tree
thence W to a corner [?distance] on the ROAD
(which leads from Allins Mill to Meherrin River)
thence along the ROAD South to Edmond Wilkinson
thence to a small BRANCH [?]
...down Branch to Little Creek
...down Creek to Benjamin Simmons
his line to a gum on said Creek
then to a former corner of William Vaughan
(but now property of Benj Simmons)
...then to the head of a small branch called
"white face branch"
then down branch to the Little Creek
...up Little Creek to the branch called "plantation branch"
...up that branch to mouth..then to 1st

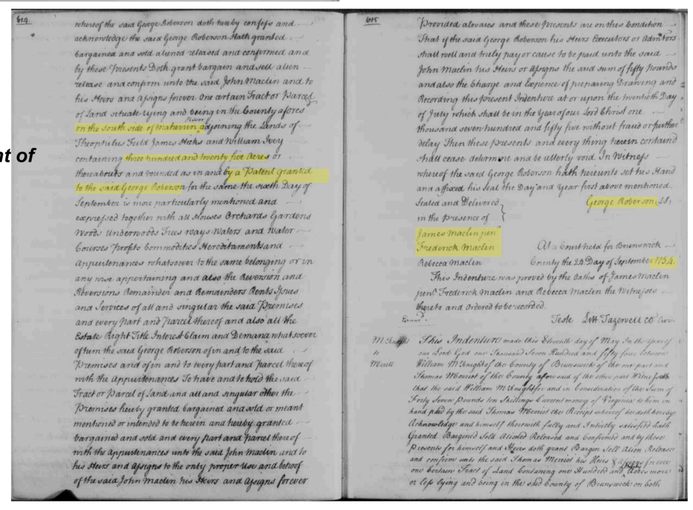
- Beginning in a bottom called the Chinquapin [?] Bottom.
- West to a white oak on the road from Allin's [?] Mill to the Meherrin.
- South along the road to Edmond Wilkins's [?] line, along his line to a small branch, and down it to the Little Creek.
- Down the creek to Benjamin Simmons's line and a gum corner.
- To a hickory, formerly a corner of William Vaughan's land, "now the property of Benjamin Simmons".
- To the head of White Face Branch, down it to the Little Creek, down the creek to the mouth of Plantation Branch, and up a small branch to the beginning.

- **Benjamin Simmons** is an adjoiner twice, and the hickory is Vaughan's old land that Simmons now owns. That fits his 1770–74 purchases in Deed Book 11.
- **Edmond Wilkins/Wilkinson** is an adjoiner. The name ends in a long word on the page, and I think the ending reads "-inson", which would match the Edmund Wilkinson of the Order Book 16 estate entries. The note reads "Wilkins", so I'm carrying both and need a zoom on that word [?].
- **Martin on Little Creek:** the 1746 John Parker patent starts at James Martin's corner and has a William Martin line. The 1778 Martins may descend from those, but no record says so.
- The Meherrin road and Allin's Mill place this near the Stony Creek and Meherrin area [OBRD], but the same Little Creek as the Parker and Macdaniel tract is unproven.



***George Roberson to John Maclin 325 acres 1754***

***from patent of George Roberson***



***bought/sold same month patent received***

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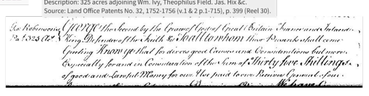
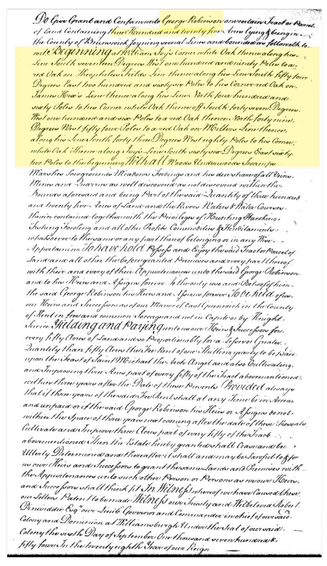
Land grant 6 September 1754.
Robinson, George, grantee.
1754 - 0906
Available on microfilm. Virginia State Land Office. Patents 1-42, reels 1-41.
Location: Brunswick County.
Description: 325 acres adjoining Wm. Ivy, Theophilus Field. Jas. Hix &c.
Source: Land Office Patents No. 32, 1752-1756 (v.1 & 2 p.1-715), p. 399 (Reel 30).



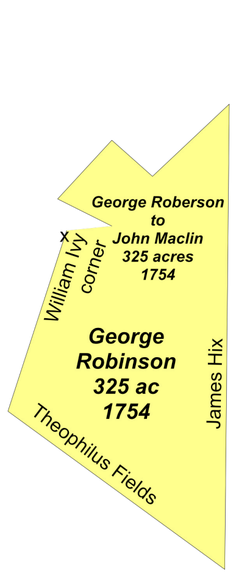


***George Robinson 325 ac 1754***

begin x corner William Ivy
S 17 W 190 to Theophilus Fields
S 54 E 266 to James Hix
N 460
S 47 W 106
N 49 W 54 to Willcox Line
S 43 W 80
S 66 E 62 to 1st (Ivy line)



***6 Sept 1754***




I found a Maclin land instrument, but it is not the McDaniel deed or the Little Creek tract. It is a 1754 deed, George Roberson to John Maclin, for 325 ac on the south side of the Meherrin

**Source: Brunswick Deed Book 5 Part 2 (film 007893741, images 564–565, pp. 614–615), ark 3:1:3Q9M-CS4C-9SQ5-4 (image 565) and ark 3:1:3Q9M-CS4C-9SQR-P (image 564).** I zoomed the manuscript, so the readings are doxa except where marked [?].

Parties: the margin reads "Roberson to Maclin". George Roberson "of the Parish of Maherrin" sells to John Maclin "of the Parish of Saint Andrew", both in Brunswick. The deed is dated "twenty third Day of September" in the 28th year of George II, 1754 [?].

Land: one tract on the south side of the Meherrin River, about 325 ac [?], adjoining the lands of Theophilus Field, James Hicks and William Ivey. It is bounded by a patent granted to Roberson, dated "the sixth Day of September", with the year not read on this page.

Condition: a proviso says that if Roberson pays Maclin £50 plus the cost of drawing and recording by 20 July 1755, the deed is void. So this is a mortgage-style conveyance, not an outright sale [opinion].

Witnesses: James Maclin jun., Frederick Maclin and Rebecca Maclin. All three also proved the deed by oath at court, at a court of September 1754, with the day unclear

I found William Maclin's will. It's in Brunswick **Will Book 3** (1751–1769), not Will Book 2. The will opens at the bottom of image 10, and the bequests and probate are on image 11, FHL film 007644010, item 2. The transcript gives pages 8–9.

He calls himself "William Maclin Sen[r]... of the Parish of Saint Andrews... Planter." The will is dated 29 Jan 1751, which is 1751/52 new style. The bequests read:

- "My son James Maclin": "one negro man named Peter" and "my wearing Cloaths"
- "My son William Maclin": "thirty pounds Cash"
- "My son John Maclin": "thirty pounds Cash"
- "My daughter Ann Lanier": the "Labour and use" of "one negro man named George" for her life, then "to her son Thomas Lanier and to his heirs forever," plus "my bed and furniture whereon now I lie myself"
- "My daughter Judeth McKnight": "one negro wench named Betty." I checked the image myself: it reads **Judeth** and **wench named Betty**. The transcript's "Jane" and "negro man" are both wrong.
- The rest of his estate is split equally among his five children, James, William, John, Ann and Judeth. He asks that his estate not be appraised.

The will names no land, creek or neighbor. Son James is sole executor, and the witnesses are John Denton, Peter Adams and John Maclin [?]. The book shows "William Maclin (LS)," but that's the clerk's copy, not his signature. At probate the witnesses proved the will and James was sworn as executor, with John Maclin and Sampson Lanier as securities in £500. The probate date is unclear in the transcript ("2 Day of March 5.75" [?]). It follows a probate dated 26 March, so it's probably 26 Mar 1752 [?], which matches the McKinley sketch.

This confirms the WikiTree family of five children and grandson Thomas Lanier from the record itself. The one correction is that the daughter is Judeth, not Jane. Because the will has no land, the next record is his land: his 1736 Brunswick patents and his deeds out in Deed Book 5, part 2, 1751–1755 (William Maclin hit).

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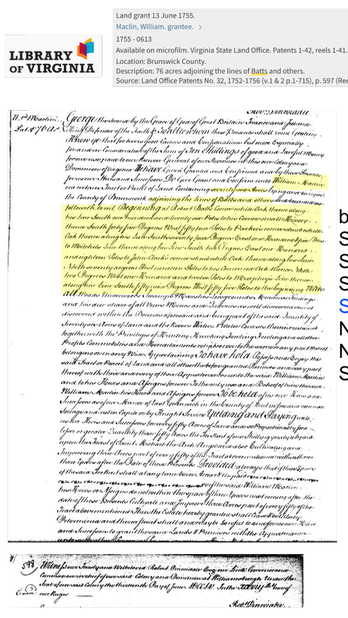
Land grant 13 June 1755.
Maclin, William, grantee.
1755 - 0613
Available on microfilm. Virginia State Land Office. Patents 1-42, reels 1-41.
Location: Brunswick County.
Description: 76 acres adjoining the lines of Batts and others.
Source: Land Office Patents No. 32, 1752-1756 (v.1 & 2 p.1-715), p. 597 (Reel 30).

***William Maclin 76 ac 1755***



begin x corner Robert Batts
S 126
S 45 W 54 to Parker
S 74 E 105 to Mitchel
S 2 E 118 to John Clack *edit to N (to close)*
N 70 W 19
N 2 W 112 to Murphey
S 59 W 55 to 1st



