

Why George Musick, Sr., "The Pioneer"?

The descendants of George Musick, Sr., are now believed to number in the hundreds of thousands and are literally spread across America and into other continents. But, what is known of this man we call our ancestor and why do we start with him rather than another Musick born before or after? The easy answers to the "why him" question is that he is among the earliest known Musick in America and, more importantly, we have his Last Will and Testament. His will not only names his wife and children but also gives other clues allowing us to place him and some of his activities. With that information, we can learn more of his life and family, and begin tracing descendants forward to present time. It is impossible to know the current number of descendants of our George Musick, Sr., but this compilation contains representatives from twelve generations of his descendants.

Birthdate for George Musick, Sr., "the Pioneer"

The first recorded notice of the man likely to be "our" George Musick, Sr., is from 1704. It is a Quit Rent Patent. In order to hold land in Virginia, a male had to be "of" 21 years of age. The 1704 date would indicate that George Musick, Sr., was born at least before 1683. However, this date seems too late for the same George Musick to be identical to the one mentioned in a record at Richmond, Virginia. That record states: "Lawrence Smith, was granted a tract of 119 acres of land for transportation of three persons, George Musick, Robert Cooper and Roger Green." The land grant was made to Lawrence Smith on 11 February 1657. This seems to contradict a birthdate of 1683 and predates it by 26 years. Presuming that the latter George Musick was either a young adult man of 21 years, or at least older than a child in 1657, his birthdate would be about 1636.

The questions then become: Are there two or possibly three George Musicks, Sr.s? The possible birthdates above are 47 years apart. It would be possible that two or three George Musicks could be father, son, and grandson - or maybe uncle, nephew and grandnephew - or a combination of other relationship possibilities. So, how many generations of Musicks were in Virginia? At which periods of time? Which generation was the first to arrive? How many generations separate the first arrival from the George Musick recorded in Virginia in 1704? Are the John Musick of 1635, the unnamed Musick of 1629, and the George Musick of 1657, related to each other? Probably, but there is no proof. Therefore, the recorded story of our Musick family in America begins in 1704 with George Musick, Sr., estimated, for purposes of this compilation, to have been born about 1680.

Historic Background

Spotsylvania County, Virginia

In 1608, Captain John Smith led an expedition to explore the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. They sailed up the Rappahannock River until their progress was blocked at the falls. The ship anchored and the crew explored the area. They were attacked by a fierce breed of Indian unknown to them, the Manahoacs. The English were driven back to the ship and they took a wounded hostage with them. The hostage was a brother to one of the Manahoac chiefs. The Indians attacked the ship and continued to pursue it until they reached the Snow Creek area (Carolina County line). The Manahoacs and the Monacans were part of a large confederacy of Indians called the Siouans. The Manahoacs roamed the region from North Anna to the Potomac River. The wilderness that was to become Spotsylvania was part of the Manahoacs domain.

In the mid-1600s, Governor Berkeley, like most governors, had his favorites. Forty-three thousand acres were awarded in just a dozen land grants, most of it along the Rappahannock River. The problem was that the land was not safe to live on. In 1676, two forts were built for protection against the Indians. One was on the Mattaponi River in present day Caroline County, and the other was on Lawrence Smith's patent just below the falls on the Rappahannock River. This fort was garrisoned by 111 men from Gloucester County. The forts furnished protection for their respective areas, but did little to advance westward settlement.

With the influx of white settlers, the Siouans were under pressure from migratory bands of Iroquois as they, in turn, pressed the Algonquins. The Pamunkey Indians were mortal enemies of the Manahoac - so, in 1684, the English and the Pamunkey formed an alliance and attacked their common foes, the Manahoac and the Manicans. Many on both sides of the battle were killed. The Manahoac numbers were reduced and ceased to be a barrier to white settlers. With the Siouans gone, the settlement of the future Spotsylvania County increased.

George Musick, Sr.'s Virginia Land and Other Court Records

The easiest and most accurate way to give an indication of "The Pioneer" George Musick, Sr.'s life is through land and other court records. The specific conditions and experiences of his life can only be approximated. The following is an effort to weave accepted historical customs and conditions with recorded facts in order to better understand what George's life might have been like.

When George received his first patent in what would become Spotsylvania County, the area would have been a wilderness of forest and waterways barely touched by man, but with an abundance of game as well as dangers from bear and wolf. His closest neighbors could have been miles away. George, like every other land owner, would have been listed as a planter. If George happened to be a descendant of one of the Musicks who appear to have arrived in America earlier, he may have had oxen or other livestock to help him get established. Just as likely, George may have arrived at his land on foot, as relatively few of that time could afford horses, mules, or oxen. However, he surely would have taken possession of his land with his personal possessions, such as gun, ax, clothing, and any tools he may have had.

With shelter a high priority, George most likely would have built a crude cabin similar to what later became known as the Virginia house. A Virginia house was quickly built of logs with the bark still on, about 12 feet by 12 feet in size. It would have had a dirt floor and a chimney on one end made of stone on the bottom and sticks covered in mud on the top.



Log cabins similar to the one George Musick, Sr., is thought to have built.

Depending upon the distance George had to travel to get to his land, it is possible that he was able to make short trips there to begin clearing the land before building his cabin. Clearing the land for crops was the first priority. The easiest way was to "ring" the trees. This method involved killing the tree by chopping a ring around its base. The tree still stood, but in the spring it didn't leaf out, so the farmer could plant his crop right up to or around the tree and the crop

would still get enough sunlight. As time allowed, the tree branches could be broken off to use as firewood for heat in the winter and for cooking.

Assuming that George grew tobacco or other produce as a cash crop, his biggest problem would have been after the crop was harvested - getting the crop to market. It would not have been unusual for George not to have owned a horse, mule, or an ox. Even if he did, the routes that served the early settlers as roads were little more than deeply rutted, often muddy, and unpassable paths. Many of what would eventually become "roads" were originally Indian trails that the white man utilized and later expanded. George did live close to the East North East River that fed into the North Anna River, so river transport was a possibility for getting crops to market.

George's closest neighbor was Harry Beverly [sometimes spelled Beverley]. Harry Beverly was a favorite of the governor and was a large landowner with about 7,000 acres of land between Terry's Run and Douglas Run. This large narrow strip of land was only one of several patents Beverly was to receive. It is possible that George received help from Beverly or, perhaps, sold his crop to Beverly. As a side note, when George received his third patent of land in 1728, between Terry's Run and Pientiful Run, this patent also bordered on Harry Beverly's land.

Records suggest that George did not rely on farming for his livelihood but depended on trapping for much of it. Deer skins and beaver pelts were highly prized items to be shipped to England. A good trapper could earn more in one winter trapping than a small farmer could earn in two or three years of back-breaking work.



Deer pelt



Beaver pelt



Mixed fur pelts include wolf, fox and bear skins

Spotsylvania court records show that the wolf was the primary predator, endangering not only human life but killing and devouring domestic animals, the latter usually having been turned loose to forage. Once the settlers took to raising animals, wolves competed with them more directly than any other creature. Wolves and people simply were not compatible. As with other counties, Spotsylvania paid a bounty to be rid of them. About the same size as the English fox, the wolf encountered by early settlers was probably the red wolf. However, the original range of

the larger gray timber wolf included all of Virginia. To collect the bounty, only the wolf head was brought in as the carcasses were of no particular value to the county. The ears were then cropped so that the head could not be reclaimed.

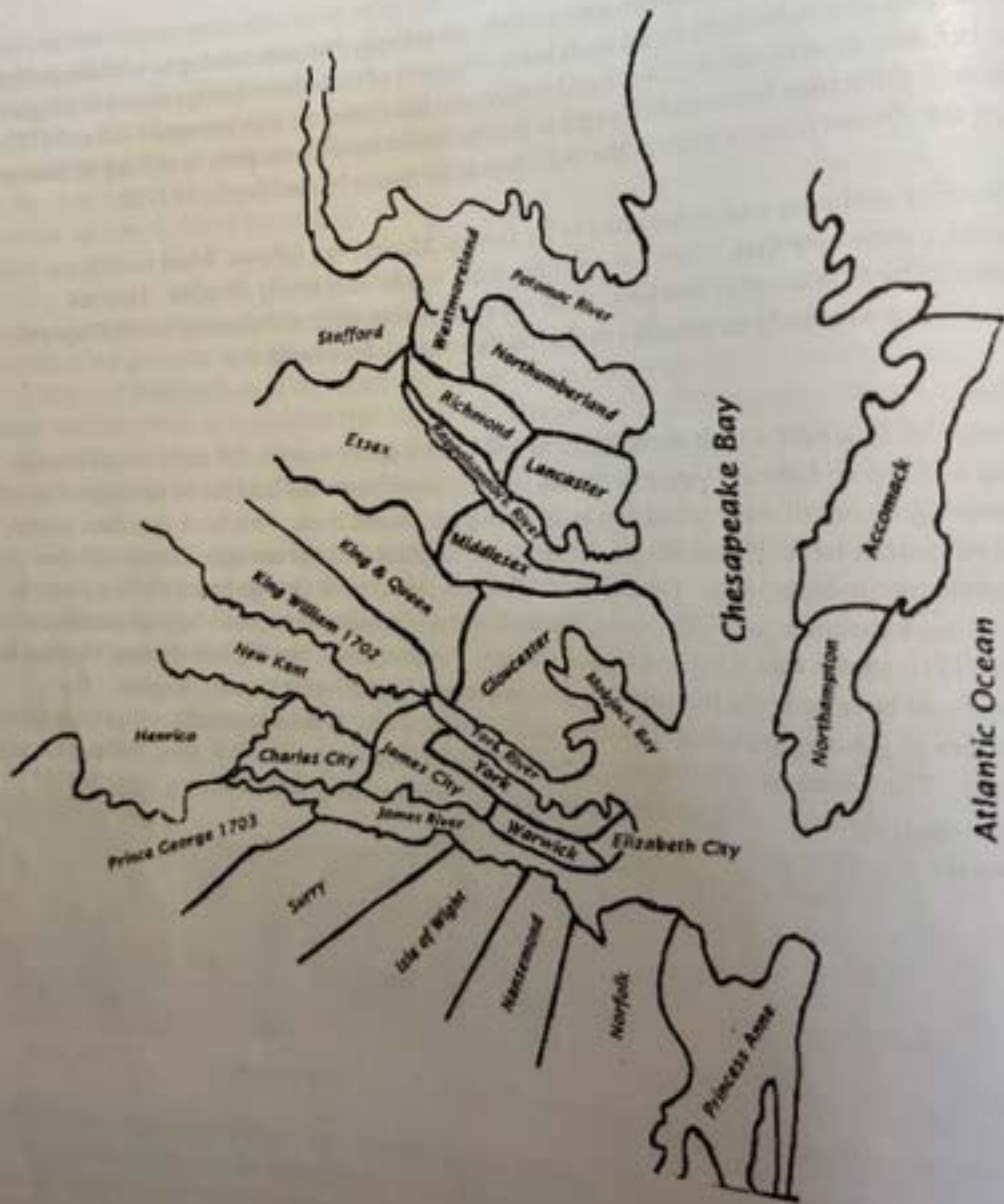
Court records, from 1723 through about 1735, show George Musick turning in wolf heads for the 200 pounds of tobacco bounty on each head. On most of these dates George turned in a higher number than most of his neighbors and it may also have been the case between 1704 and 1723. The only difference in the earlier years is that he would have turned them in at King William or King and Queen County prior to the court house for Spotsylvania opening in 1723.

A timeline outlining additional records for George Musick, Sr., follows. When records are quoted, please note that, when transcribing, some words were totally illegible. They are indicated by a notation in brackets. Also, an attempt was made to transcribe the spellings and punctuation as closely as possible to that on the original documents:

1704:

George Musick held a Quit Rent Patent in 1704. This patent was for 100 acres issued through King and Queen County, Virginia. George Musick purchased this land for 10 shillings. The only remaining record of this transaction is the land grant record book. This book lists date, county, and amount of land. It was the practice of the land grant office to annually destroy all other accompanying documents. The entry of 1704 is believed to be George Musick's first patent in what was to become, in 1721, Spotsylvania County, Virginia. A map of Virginia counties for 1701-1710 shows that King and Queen County, Virginia, and King William County, Virginia, had ill-defined boundaries in the area that was to become Spotsylvania County, Virginia. The counties in the map included here were drawn by hand and do not necessarily reflect their correct shapes. The area that, in 1704, was King and Queen County and, in 1719, King William County, could easily have become Spotsylvania County, Virginia, along with adjoining lands in 1721 when the county was formed.

COLONIAL VIRGINIA 1701-1710



1714 - April 18:

The first stable settlement in what became Spotsylvania County, Virginia, is credited for the year 1714. Governor Spotswood imported German settlers to mine his iron works mine at what is now called Germanna, located in present-day Orange County. This group of settlers consisted of twelve families numbering 42 persons. An order passed by the Virginia Council, 28 April 1714, provided that a fort be built for them, that two cannons and ammunition be provided, and that a road be cleared. The group of German immigrants lived and worked this land of Governor Spotswood's for a number of years until the fort was abandoned and they acquired land of their own for settlement.

1716 - August: In August 1716,

Governor Spotswood led an expedition across the Blue Ridge Mountains to the Shenandoah River. A John Fontaine kept a diary of this trip. From his account, it is evident that just six years before Spotsylvania became a county, her land from the current Fredericksburg to the Shenandoah Valley was almost completely wilderness. It was also evident that there were no real obstacles to settlement between the Tidewater area and the Shenandoah Valley. Governor Spotswood's expedition did much to publicize the area for settlement. Over the next few years patents were granted to small settlers, but the large landowners were in the majority. These large landowners held patents of several thousand acres each, which left a lot of land owned but unoccupied.

1718:

When the Siouans left the area that would become Spotsylvania County, the settlers felt the wrath of the Iroquois. In 1718, the Iroquois organized a band of renegades headed by a convicted murderer named Black Tom. This band consisted of murderers, runaway slaves, disgruntled native Indians, and various other fugitives from justice. For several years they burned, killed, and pillaged all along the Potomac River to the James River. It is believed it was this band that attacked one of the large landowners in 1725, prompting the Governor's Council to revise its inducement to attract settlers. In short, it was decided that, from 1725 to 1728, the land would be given away (up to 1,000 acres per applicant).

1719:

In 1719, George Musick applied for his second patent of land through King William County, Virginia. This patent was for 250 acres for which George Musick paid 25 shillings. For a short period of time this land was to be part of Caroline County, Virginia - until the boundaries were drawn placing it in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, like the first patent. Other evidence will show this land to be in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, and George Musick's old patent listed in his will. With so many new settlers taking up the offer of free land, Spotsylvania was at last settled and no longer considered the frontier.

Prior to Spotsylvania County being created, settlers started moving into the area. For the most part they were favorites of the governor and received large tracts of land. From 1700 through 1720, a few settlers also received small patents. George Musick received two of them. With a

county so sparsely occupied and 15 years between the purchase of his first and second patent, it is probably safe to assume they were adjoining lands. Further evidence seems to indicate this was the case.

1721:

Spotsylvania County, Virginia was created in 1721. What should have been a steady flow of new homesteaders into the county was stalled. There were no new settlers in 1721, but, large land grants to the governor's favorites were made in 1722. Most of the new grants were additions to land they already owned. Only 17 patents were issued from 1723 through 1725. Nothing much changed until an Indian attack on one of the large land owners. This prompted the Governor's Council to offer new inducements to get small settlers to move into Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

As mentioned earlier, the decision was to give up to 1,000 acres of land, free to any applicant. The result was a torrent of new patents issued the first time this offer was advertised in other counties. By 1727, there was still a lot of land available, so the offer for free land was made again. This time it was also advertised in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. The offer was available to those who already owned land in Spotsylvania County as well as new homesteaders.

COLONIAL VIRGINIA 1721-1730



1724 - March 3:

Spotsylvania County Order Book 1724-1730, Part IV, Spotsylvania County Court - 3 March 1724: "In the action of Trespass upon the Case brought by John Holladay Pit. Against George Musick Defendt. Ordered the suit be dismist. They being agreed."

1727 - June 7:

Spotsylvania County Order Book 1724-1730, Part II, Spotsylvania County Court - 7 June 1727: "On petition of George Musick he is allowed for two days attendance as he was summoned an Evedence for Andrew Harrison agt John Bush & Phillip Bush."

1727 - November 8:

Spotsylvania County Order Book 1724-1730, Part II, Spotsylvania County Court - 8 Nov. 1727: "Spotsylvania County for woulves heads paid Harry Beverley Gent last year and of the county's

money in his hands as he held ye county. Tobacco of Middlesex and Essex that was proportioned
[...illegible...] the last Assembly for this county in reimbursing on Acct. of woulves heads.
To George Musick5 [Jeremiah Clowder] ditto 1000
To George Musick1 [Jeremiah Clowder] ditto 200
To George Musick1 [Edwin Hickman Gents] ditto 200"
[Seven wolf heads, 1400 pounds of tobacco]

1728:

Among the land owners in Spotsylvania County taking up the offer for additional free land in 1728 were George Musick and Thomas Allen who, together, received 1,000 acres. This was George Musick's third patent. George Musick and Thomas Allen were not the only Spotsylvania land owners to find a partner in this land transaction. The reason was simple. With so many new settlers, the odds were poor that they would be able to find 1,000 acres of land adjoining or even close to their plantations. By taking a partner they would be able to share or take turns clearing, planting and harvesting the new land without taking all of their time away from their own plantations or homes.

1729 - March 3:

Spotsylvania County Order Book 1724-1730, Part IV, Spotsylvania County Court - 3 March

1729: "On petition of George Musick to be set free from paying Publick and Co Levys the said petition is rejected."

1729 - June 3:

Spotsylvania County Order Book 1724-1730, Part III, Spotsylvania County Court - 3 June 1729:

"On motion of George Musick, he is allowed for four days attendance as he was summoned an evedence for Andrew Harrison against Phillip Bush he haveing sworn to the time; ordered that the said Andrew Harrison do pay ye sd Musick the same alias Exo."

1729 - August 6:

Spotsylvania County Order Book 1724-1730, Part III, Spotsylvania County Court - 6 August

1729: "In the action of Trespass upon ye Case between John Holladay Pit. And George Musick Defendt. At whose motion oyer [?] is granted him."

1729 - September 9:

Spotsylvania County Order Book 1724-1730, Part IV, Spotsylvania County Court - 9 September

1729: "In the action of Trespass upon the Case between John Holladay Pit. And George Musick Defendt. Judgmt. Passed by Nil Dicit against ye sd Defendt."

1729 - December 2:

Spotsylvania County Order Book 1724-1730, Part IV, Spotsylvania County Court - 2 December

1729: "On petition of George Musick to be excused on going on ye Highways, the same is rejected."

1729 - December 3:

Spotsylvania County Order Book 1724-1730, Part IV, Spotsylvania County Court - 3 December 1729: "In the action of Trespass upon ye Case between John Holladay Pit. And George Musick Defendt. (Mr. Zachary Lewis ye sd Pits Attorney affirmed in this Court that ye said Suit was agreed). But afterward the Defendt. Put in a plea which ye Pit. Joned and referred to the next Court for tryall."

1730 - May 5:

Spotsylvania County Order Book 1724-1730, Part IV, Spotsylvania County Court - 5 May 1730: "On petition of Thomas Crethers, Joseph Roberts & George Musick to be released from service on five roads, is granted, and ordered that they only serve on the Mine road that goes from Capt. Jerimiah Clowders Roling Road to the Church"

1730 - October 7:

Spotsylvania County Order Book 1724-1730, Part IV, Spotsylvania County Court - 7 October 1730: "Then the Court proceeded to Lay the Co Levy Vizi Spotsylvania County - Edwn Hickman Ass. Of Geo. Musick 4 (Wolves Heads to whom granted?) 4, [illegible] Thomas Chew 800 Tobacco."

1730 - November 4:

Spotsylvania County Order Book 1730-1732, Spotsylvania County Court - 4 Nov. 1730: "On Petition of Andrew Harrison, he is discharged from being Overseer of the Road from the Ridge between Arsefortemost and Plentifull to Mattapony. And Thomas Credders is appointed and ordered to serve in his room. And all the Male tithables below Mr. Beverley's Quarter are ordered to serve under the said Credders & help clear the said road. And that the Road from George Musick's to Pleasant Run be continued the nearest and best way to the Mountain road. And that the said Harrison be continued Overseer of the said Road. And all the people above the said Beverley's Quarter and including ye sd Beverley's Quarter as formerly did belong to his gang do help him clear the same."

1731 - April 4:

Spotsylvania County Orders 1730-1732, Spotsylvania Co., VA - 4 April 1731: "Ordered that Henry Lewis be made Overseer of the Road from the Pond called Head of Pigeon to Terry's Run and that Andrew Harrison be Overseer of that part of the Road and that the following hands so serve under him and help him clear the same vizi: George Musick."

1731 - November 2:

Spotsylvania County Order Book 1730, Spotsylvania County Court - 2 Nov. 1731: "George Musick 3 (wolves' heads) [illegible] Joseph Brock 600 (tobacco)."

1731 - November 2:
Spotsylvania County Orders 1730-1732, Spotsylvania County Court 2 Nov. 1731: "On motion of Jeremiah Clowder Genti to have the Road from George Musick's to the Mountain Road (being too large for one precinct), to be regulated and devided into three presincts for the better clearing the same is approved of & accordingly ordered that it be devided as represented p the sd Clowder & the persons recommended as surveyors do serve in ye said precincts as followeth vizi."

1732 - April 4:
Spotsylvania County Orders 1730-1732, Spotsylvania County Court - 4 April 1732: "Ordered that Thomas Pullam do clear the road from Collo Augt Moor's Quarter to George Musick's [faded and illegible] the Pond called the Head of Pigeon, including the said Pond [remainder faded and illegible].--"

1732 - April 5:
Spotsylvania County Orders 1730-1732, Spotsylvania Co., VA - 5 April 1732: "George Musick being called to answer the presentment of the Grand Jury for not frequenting his Parrish Church and failing to appear. Ordered that he be fined Five shillings or Fifty pounds of tobacco according to Law & pay costs."

1732 - June 6:
Spotsylvania County Orders 1730-1732, Spotsylvania Co., VA - 6 June 1732: "On petition of Henry Lewis Overseer of the Road from The Pond called the Head of Pigeon to Terry's Run to be discharged, he living ill convenient & c.[?] is granted And ordered that Thomas Allen be Overseer of the said Road in his room [route?] And the following tithables which served under the former Overseers do help ye sd Allen to clear the same Vizi: George Musick 2".

1732 - October 3:
On 3 October 1732, George Musick sold his share of the 500 acre third patent held jointly with Thomas Allen to Henry Elly. Although the description of this patent stated it was between two waterways, Terry's Run and Plentiful Run, none of the boundaries given show any waterways listed. The waterways were given for general location.

This third patent of George Musick's has caused a great deal of confusion over the years with researchers looking for the home or plantation of George Musick in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. Several books have been written on early Spotsylvania. Each lists the early patents from 1721 on. As a result, the 1728 patent was listed for George Musick and few people have checked further for other records or locations. It was just assumed the third patent of 1,000 acres, held jointly with Thomas Allen, was the home or plantation of George Musick. The name "Plentiful Run Plantation" was placed on it as a way of showing location. Court records show George Musick owned this land with Thomas Allen from 1728 to 1732. That was just four years before the land was sold to Henry Elly and more than 20 years before George Musick's death.

On the same day that George Musick sold the 500 acres to Henry Elly, there was a document from Ann Musick, wife of George Musick, entered into the court record. This document renounced her right of dower to the 500 acres. Some people have confused dower with dowry and assumed that this land was Ann's dowry.

At first, this third patent of land George Musick acquired with Thomas Allen must have seemed God-sent. Who would not want free land? But, shortly after the acquisition, George Musick must have realized this free land came with more problems than it was worth. George, prior to receiving the patent, may not have taken into consideration the extra work and traveling distance from his plantation. He may not have considered that, as a new county, many roads were being built. As a large land owner, George was required to help build these roads, and in most cases supply two hands per road. As shown earlier, George Musick, at one point, was required to work on five roads at the same time. Realizing the hardship and near impossibility, on 2 December 1729, he petitioned the courts to be released from working on the highways. That petition was rejected. On 5 May 1730, George again petitioned the courts to be released from working on five roads. This time the petition was granted and it was ordered that he only serve on the main road that went from Chowder's Rolling Road to the Church.

1732 - November 7:

Spotsylvania County Orders 1732-1734, Spotsylvania Co., VA - 7 Nov. 1732: "George Musick acknowledged his Deeds of Lease and Release for land unto Henry Eley [Elly?] and Ann Musick Power of Attorney to John Waller Gent. Being first proved by the oaths of Joseph Hawkins and Thomas Allen, the sd Waller acknowledged her right of Dower of the said land unto the said Eley. Likewise Thomas Allen acknowledged the Plan and Deviding Line between said Allen and Eley: at the motion of Joseph Hawkins in behalf of the said Eley, the same are admitted to record."

1733 - October 2:

Spotsylvania County Orders 1732-1734, Spotsylvania Co., VA - 2 October 1733: "Then the Court proceeded to lay the county. Levy vizi: Henry Willis Ass. Of George Musick, 2 wolves heads, granted by William Hansford, 600 pounds tobacco [if it was 200 pounds of tobacco per head, this figure should be 1200]."

1733 - October 2:

Spotsylvania County Orders 1732-1734, Spotsylvania Co., VA - 2 October 1733: "On motion of Joseph Hawkins, the following tithables are ordered to serve under Thomas Foster to help him clear the Road from the River Po to the Pamunky Road and keep the same in repair viz: Coleman's Quarter 3; Fauntleroy's Quarter 2; Collo Corbin's Quarter 3; Garten's Quarter 2; Robert Andress 1; David Bruce 1; Phillip Bush 1; Joseph Roberts 1; William Dyer 1; John Ware 1; George Musick 2; & Mr. Baylor's Quarter 4. And it is likewise ordered that John Fox with his gang have liberty to clear the most nearest and convenient way from the River Po to Rappahannock Road.

1733 - November 6:
Spotsylvania County Orders 1735-1736, Spotsylvania Co., VA - 6 Nov. 1733: "On petition of John Bush agst. George Musick, ye same is comd to ye next Court at ye Pits. Costs."

1736 - May 4:
Spotsylvania County Orders 1735-1736, Spotsylvania Co., VA - 4 May 1736: "On the Petition of John Bush against George Musick for Two pounds current money due by Account which the Pit. Made out on Oath. Judgement for the same is granted with costs. It is therefore ordered that the sd Musick pay the sd Bush the same alias Exo."

1742 - July 3:
On 3 July 1742, George Musick and Ann, his wife, sold 170 acres of land in St. George Parish, Spotsylvania County to Nicholas Randall (identified as Nicholas Randolph in some records), Planter of Spotsylvania County. This transaction was after the sale of the Plentiful Run land (1732) and prior to the purchase of the fourth patent (1745), so it follows that the land was part of the first and/or second patents. The boundaries given, minus trees and glades are: (1) East side of Mine Road; (2) Wians [Wyatt's] line; (3) John Satins line; and then back to the East side of Mine road. Stated in the transaction: "...the said parcel of land being part of a larger track of land granted by patent unto the said Musick."

1743 - January 27:
Virginia County Records Spotsylvania County 1721-1800, Deeds, Deed Book D 1742-1751, p. 165: "Jany. 27, 1743. Nicholas x [his mark] Randolph and Margaret, his wife, of Spts. Co., to John Graves of sd. county. £25 curr. 170 a., part of a tract granted Musick by pat., and by him sold to sd. Randolph. Witnesses, Henry Chiles, Ambrose x [his mark] Musick, John x [his mark] Davis. Feby. 7th, 1743."

1745 - February 19: On 19 February 1745, George Musick, John Sartin, and William Harris together had surveyed 520 acres of land that bordered on each of their lands. The intention was to purchase it and divide it three ways. Sartin and Harris did not go through with the purchase, so George Musick found another neighbor, John Graves, as a new partner for this purchase of 520 acres. This was George Musick's fourth patent.

1745 - July 10:
On July 10, 1745, court records show the division of the above 520 acres with a plat giving George Musick and John Graves 260 acres each. The plat shows ten boundary points, with two additional points to show the division into two equal halves. Several of these boundaries are glades, valleys, levels, and trees. Longer lasting boundaries help define location: (A) Devil's Ditch and Joseph Robert's line; (B) Wyatt's line; (C) a corner of Musick's old land; (D) Wyatt's line; (E) Sartin's line; (F) Harris Corner; (G) Fieldous line drawn to divide the property; and (H) Musick line of his old land. The boundaries given show the new fourth patent to be adjacent to the old patents (first and second). George Musick's Will supports that the old patents, first and

second, and the new patent, fourth, were adjoining lands. Notice that the names Wyatt and Sartin are listed in conjunction with this transaction - also the 170 acres sold to Nicholas Randolph [shown as Nicholas Randall in some records]. This was after the sale of the third patent (1732) and prior to the purchase of the fourth patent, showing again that the first patent (1704) and the second patent (1719) were adjoining lands to the fourth patent (1745).

1746 - May 4:

The next land transaction for George Musick was on 4 May 1746 when George Musick sold 50 acres of land to Robert Beadle. Boundaries, given minus trees, were: (1) East side of Mine road in Wyatt's line; (2) George Musick's and John Grav[es]' line; and (3) East side of Mine Road to the beginning place. With the sale of 170 acres in 1743 from Nicholas Randall (originally George Musick's land) and the joint land of 520 acres, John Graves then had two land boundaries with George Musick. Stated in the transaction to Robert Beadle: "...the land being part of a greater tract of land where the said George Musick now liveth and was given by him to his son, George Musick, Junior, but never acknowledged by the said George Musick, Junior."

Last Will and Testament of George Musick, Sr.

From his will, recorded in March 1754, we learn that George Musick, Sr., and his wife, Ann, were the parents of six sons: Abraham; Ambrose; Daniel; Electious [Elexious]; Ephraim, George Jr.; and three daughters: Agnes; Elizabeth; and Kezia. The will is also evidence that Ann and the named children were living at the time George made his will. The maiden name of Ann is unknown. It is also possible that Ann was not her first name but, instead, her middle name. Because of George's association with Thomas Allen and owning land next to him, many speculate that Ann's maiden name was Allen. At least one researcher believes her maiden name was Barth. Regardless, unless and until proof is found, Ann's maiden name and full given name remain a source of speculation.

Transcribed, with original spelling and punctuation, bracketed information added for clarity, Will of George Musick, Senior, found in Will Book B, Part I, page 181, of the Spotsylvania County, Virginia, Court Records:

Will of George Musick, Senior

"In the name of God Amen, I, George Musick, Senior in the County of Spotsylvania, St. George's Parish being in good and perfect memory, thanks be to God, do make [and] ordain this my last will and Testament in the manner and form following. That is to say, first I commend my Sole [soul] into the hands of God my maker hoping assuredly through the merits of Jesus Christ, my Saviour, to be made partaker of life Everlasting and as Touching the Disposall of my Estate I give and dispose of as Follows:

Item - I give to my son Ambrose Music one shilling.

Item - I give to my son George Musick one shilling.

Item - I give to my son Abraham Musick one shilling.

Item - I give to my daughter Elizabeth Trustey one shilling.

Item - I give to my daughter Agnes Lynes fifty acres of land Joyning William Trustey belonging to the old patton [patent].

Item - I give and bequeath to my son Electious [Elexious] Musick one hundred Acres of Land more or less being of the old patton [patent] Land where my plantation now is.

Item - I give to my daughter Agnes Lynes fifty acres Joyning Daniel Musick of the new patton [patent] Land.

Item - I give and bequeath to my daughter Kezia Musick fifty acres of land more or less Joyning Grave's line.

Item - I give to Ann Musick my wife all movable Estate during her life and then to [be] Equally Divided between Electious [Elexious] Musick, my son and Kezia Musick my daughter.

Item - I give to my son Ephraim Musick one shilling.

I likewise Constitute and Ordain my Dearly beloved wife Ann Musick and Electious [Elexious] Musick my son to be my Executor and Executrix of this my last will and Testament in the presence of Henry Chiles, Henry Marsh, Heze. Chiles.
(X) [His mark]
/S/ George MC Musick"

"At a court held for Spottsylvania County on Tuesday March ye 5th 1754, the last will and Testament of George Musick, Dec'd, being Exhibited and sworn to in Court by Ann Musick and Electious [Elexious] Musick Executors therein named and was proved by the oaths of Henry Chiles, Henry Marsh and Hezekiah Chiles witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded."

"Teste: W. Waller Cl. Cr Teste: Margarite M. Cook, Deputy Clerk, a true copy"

Descendants of George Musick, Sr., "The Pioneer"

Generation No. 1

I. GEORGE¹ MUSICK, SR., "THE PIONEER" was born Abt. 1680 in VA, and died Bet. Oct 1753 - 05 Mar 1754 in Spotsylvania Co., VA. He married ANN (MAIDEN NAME MAY BE ALLEN OR BARTH) MUSICK Abt. 1705 in Spotsylvania Co., VA. She was born in (probably) VA, and died Aft. Mar 1754.

PLEASE NOTE:

The children of George Musick and Ann Musick are listed in the order they are named in their father's will, not necessarily in order of their births. The approximate birth years shown are best guesses only. The Arabic numbers to the far left indicate the individual had descendants which will be further identified by that number in the following generation. The small Roman numerals are just to show the number of children in a family group.

Children of GEORGE MUSICK and ANN MUSICK are:

2. i. DANIEL² MUSICK, b. Abt. 1717, in Spotsylvania Co., VA; d. Bet. 1769 - Feb 1775, in NC.
3. ii. AMBROSE MUSICK, b. Abt. 1715, in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania Co., VA; d. Aft. 05 Nov 1771, in (possibly) Burke Co., GA.
4. iii. GEORGE MUSICK, JR., b. Bet. 1710 - 1726, in Spotsylvania Co., VA; d. in (possibly) Caroline Co., VA.
5. iv. ABRAHAM MUSICK, b. Abt. 1719, in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania Co., VA; d. Abt. 1800, near Florissant in what is now St. Louis Co., MO.
6. v. ELIZABETH MUSICK, b. Abt. 1723, in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania Co., VA.
- vi. AGNES "NAN" MUSICK¹, b. Abt. 1716, in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania Co., VA¹; m. (UNKNOWN 1ST NAME-MALE) LYNES¹; b. Abt. 1713, in (probably) VA or NC. [Agnes is not shown in Generation 2 or thereafter as there are no known descendants for her. The only mention found for her is in her father's will shown on the previous page.]
7. vii. ELEXIOUS MUSICK, SR., b. Abt. 1721, in (probably) St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania Co., VA; d. 1798, in Cedar Bluff, Russell Co., VA.
- viii. KEZIA MUSICK¹, b. Abt. 1720, in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania Co., VA.

[Kezia is not shown in Generation 2 or thereafter as there are no known descendants for her. The only mention found for her is in her father's will shown on the previous page.]

8. ix. EPHRAIM MUSICK, b. Abt. 1718, in Spotsylvania Co., VA; d. Abt. Feb 1799, in Albemarle Co., VA.

