

A DISCUSSION ON WILLIAM JAY OF FREDERICK COUNTY VIRGINIA

Tradition vs. Evidence

October 20, 2007

TRADITIONAL WRITINGS AND RESEARCH

THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH YEAR OF WILLIAM JAY (m. Mary Vestal)

For the past 50 years, the birth year of William Jay has been generally quoted at ca 1720. The listing of that date is a result of a reference by John Edwin Jay in his often cited 1959 manuscript "My Genealogy" that has been widely circulated throughout Jay circles. On page 25 of the manuscript, John Edwin Jay while discussing the 1773 will and death of William Jay states:

*"In connection with this will of William Jay there was a reminiscent touch of sadness. It is Percy Brown again who furnishes us these human touches of life and tradition about these people. He tells the tradition about an old letter which he learned about, which recalls that; **"William Jay died shortly before the wedding of his son John to Elizabeth Pugh, as the result of an accident, he being only in his 53rd year".**"*¹

In effect John Edwin Jay is actually a secondary source for this information with his primary source being Percy Pemberton Brown.

Recent research in the Eli Jay manuscript collection² and the JFA Archives has provided the primary source for Mr. Jay's quotation. It can be found in a letter written from Percy P. Brown to Esther Rouland dated March 23, 1959.³

"First, regarding the dating of William Jay, who married Mary Vestal. Several accounts have been put in print;

- (1) *"American Ancestry", Vol. 10, for 1895. This says simply that, "William Jay, b cir. 1720-5, M. in Frederick Co., Va. Mary Vestal."*⁴
- (2) *"Compendium of American Genealogy," in an entry made about 1887 or 89, does not give the dates for this William Jay, but says he was born in Harford Co., Md."*⁵
- (3) *"Life and Labors of Dr. Allen Jay, Ph.D." This biography of a much loved president of Earlham College, was published shortly after his death, in 1910, sometime in the teens. The first chapter is concerned with his ancestry, stressing the Pugh and Macy families. It arranges the family in a large chart, which says only, regarding this couple: "William Jay married 1743 Mary Vestal, who came from Newark Monthly Meeting, Pa. to Va. About 1730. They were the parents of eight, including 5 sons."*⁶

(4) “History of Grant Co., Ind.” An article on the Baldwin family (which also married into my Pemberton line), mentions Mary (Jay) Baldwin, Friends minister, and traces her descent, in a sentence, back to William Jay, who married Mary Vestal, in Va. It mentions, then, an old letter, given to her by an aunt, from some long dead relative in the Carolinas, who recalled that **“William Jay died shortly before the wedding of his son John to Elizabeth Pugh; as the result of an accident, he being on in his fifty-third year.”**⁷

During February 2007 Christy Jay and I researched the Eli and Mahalah Jay Papers at Earlham College in Richmond, IN. It should be noted that Eli Jay, the earliest of Jay historians, in his early writings rarely attempted to pinpoint or discuss the birth year of William Jay.

*“I never had any definite information from my father concerning his ancestors beyond his own father;s (sic) family.”*⁸

Additionally, Cassius M. Jay in his early correspondence and his application to join the Sons of the American Revolution did not speculate as to the birth year of William Jay. In fact, in Cassius’ own notebook which was published by the JFA as the Jay Family Index in 1963, Cassius himself shows a circa 1711 birth year entry for William Jay on page 1 where he lists him as a son of John Jay (1001).

It can be unequivocally stated that no letter or reference to any letter exists that supports the ‘53rd year death’ statement. Had that letter been passed from Eli Jay to Cassius M. Jay, you can rest assured that he would have recorded it in his notebook. Further research of every Grant County Indiana history book of record confirms that no such passage referencing the death of William Jay (as quoted by Percy P. Brown above) exists.⁷

In summary, none of the early Jay researchers knew for sure or possessed and studied a complete set of documents or timelines to accurately place William Jay’s birth year.

THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH PLACE OF WILLIAM JAY

For the past 50 years, the birth place of William Jay has been generally quoted as Harford County, Maryland. The listing of that place can be generally attributed to the reference in parentheses on the title page of the Jay Family Index published in 1963 where it states “The Descendants of William Jay (born Harford County, Maryland, 1720) and Mary Vestal Jay”.

Recent research of the Eli Jay manuscript collection and the JFA Archives has provided new insight as to what the early researchers really knew about the early life of William Jay.

Eli Jay in his early writings never commented as to the birth place of his ancestor William Jay. Later in his life (1900-1905) as he continued to receive letters from other Jay families in the United States, he did once speculate that perhaps the family originated from Montgomery County, Maryland.⁹ This speculation was based on a letter he received from the family of William Jay and Ann King whose ancestors did emanate

from that county. However, Eli did stress that this was speculation only. Current DNA testing has now proven that there is no connection between William Jay (m. Mary Vestal) and the Montgomery County, Maryland, Jays. None of Eli's writings ever mentioned Harford County, Maryland.

None of Cassius M. Jay's early writings, his SAR application or his often quoted November 1928 California State Society Sons of the Revolution "Bulletin" article, reference Harford County, Maryland.

So, where does Harford County, Maryland, come from? Correspondence in the JFA Archives shows that in the early 1950s, Jay researchers uncovered information on the Stephen Jay (b. 1733) family of Harford County, Maryland. This family was in Baltimore/Harford County, Maryland area as early as 1750 with descendants remaining today. It is apparent from the correspondence, that with limited options, those researchers assumed that perhaps William Jay had connections to that county also. And once written, these assumptions generally were accepted as fact. However, as of this date there is absolutely no documentary evidence which places or ties William Jay (m. Mary Vestal) to Harford County, Maryland.

THE TRADITIONAL MARRIAGE DATE and CHILDREN OF WILLIAM JAY & MARY VESTAL

The marriage date of William Jay and Mary Vestal has always been discussed in "about or circa" terms. The 1743 date is conjecture based on the birth record of son James Jay on January 1, 1744. James Jay has been traditionally assumed to be the oldest son of William Jay and Mary Vestal based on the writings of Eli Jay where he stated...

"As to the Jay name, my father [Walter Denny Jay], a few years before his death, gave me the names and some account of the children of his grandparents William and Mary Jay, which I fortunately wrote down at the time. " ¹⁰

and

"William and Mary Jay had eight children, five sons and three daughters, born in the years 1744 to 1765. My father's account of these children to me almost a half century ago, **as he remembered them in the order of their ages was:** . . . James . . .; William, . . .; Joseph, . . .; John, . . .; Mary, . . .; Rachel, . . .; Lydia, . . .; and David." ¹¹

It is from these passages that the William Jay "circa" marriage date and family order was established. However, no documentary evidence exists to specifically detail and pinpoint any exact dates, names or the birth order of the eldest children (those born prior to 1752 and not named in the Bush River MM Birth Book). Additionally, research of the Eli and Mahala Jay manuscript collection confirms beyond a shadow-of-a-doubt that Professor Jay and his correspondents were not always accurate with family traditions and remembrances. A prime example is their total lack of awareness of the approximate 21 year stay the Jay family had in North Carolina from 1751-1772.

SUMMARY OF THE TRADITIONAL WRITINGS AND RESEARCH

The specific birth year, birth place, marriage date and even the complete list of older children (born prior to 1752) for William Jay can not be accurately detailed based on previous writings and research. Additionally, recent in-depth research of Eli Jay's writings and manuscripts confirm he was not aware of all the family migrations and timelines.

CURRENT RESEARCH

AN EVIDENTIARY VIEW OF THE BIRTH YEAR OF WILLIAM JAY

The key to placing an accurate birth year to William Jay can be found in his land records and by his own hand or 'mark'. A William Jay received a 100 acre land grant in Orange Co. VA (to become Frederick Co.) in 1734.¹² This land was almost adjacent to the William Vestal 285 acre tract. It was required that a Patentee be at least 21 year of age. Additionally, the granting process typically took a few years meaning an individual had to apply for land a few years before the grant would even issue.^{13, 14, 15} So this brings to fore the question...*Was this individual the same William Jay who eventually married Mary Vestal?*

The answer comes from William Jay's own hand or 'mark' as it is called. In 1748, William Jay sold this same 100 acre grant property to Thomas Rutherford.¹⁶ It is important to note that William Jay apparently could not write and 'signed' these documents with his 'mark' which can be best described as a uniquely stylized cursive 'W'.

William Jay's Lord Granville North Carolina grant application¹⁷ dated 1751 and all associated Orange Co. NC land records also contain this same unique and distinctive 'mark' as does his Will probated in Berkley County, 96th District (current day Newberry Co.) South Carolina¹⁸. Because of this evidence, it can be concluded that the William Jay who received the 1734 land grant in Virginia is the same William Jay who married Mary Vestal. Additionally, as a result of the grant process, it is logical to assume that William Jay was in this area of VA by 1732 and by extension he was probably born no later than 1711.¹⁹ All of this evidence substantiates our belief that William Jay had to be born NO LATER THAN 1711.



AN EVIDENTIARY VIEW OF THE BIRTH PLACE OF WILLIAM JAY

As of this date there is absolutely no documentary evidence which places or ties William Jay to any location prior to 1734 in Orange Co. VA (to become Frederick Co. VA). It can be stated however that William Jay's DNA haplotype does match the DNA haplotype of Revolutionary War pensioner Joseph Jay (b.1753), a native of New Jersey.

AN EVIDENTIARY VIEW OF THE MARRIAGE DATE and CHILDREN OF WILLIAM JAY

Above we have established that oral tradition can not be totally relied on in this case and that William Jay was born no later than 1711 due to the land acquisition laws. This birth year certainly makes it reasonable that he could have married Mary Vestal prior to 1743 and could have even had a first wife whose identity is unknown. By extension and birth patterns, additional children (those not held by verbal tradition) are certainly probable.

Before we analyze the children, let us examine some of William Jay's specific North Carolina land records:

1756, June 8 - William Jay to **John Satterfield**, 50 acres for five pounds lying on the N E side of the N. Fork of the Flatt River - part of a tract of land formerly granted to Wm. Jay by Deed from Lord Carteret, Earl of Granville; Orange Co. NC Deed Book 1, p. 229

1761, May 12 - William Jay to **William Jay, Jr.**, 115 acres; "Register of Orange County, North Carolina Deeds, 1752-1768, and 1793", transcribed by Eve B. Weeks

1765, May 14 - William Jay to **James Jay**, 120 acres; "Register of Orange County, North Carolina Deeds, 1752-1768, and 1793", transcribed by Eve B. Weeks

1767, October 3 - William Jay to **Joseph Jay**, 239 acres for ten pounds lying on both sides of N. Fork of Flatt River, joining Fords land on the west and James Jays on the East, beginning at a white oak on Hosea Tapleys -- white Oak on sd William Jay Senr - part of tract of land formerly granted to Edward Moore from Lord Earl of Granville, dated the sixth day of February 1761; Orange Co. NC Deed Book 3, p. 445

In reviewing these land records it can be **proven** that William Jay conveyed land to his three 'tradition-held' eldest sons (William, James and Joseph). It also can be **established** by family records and the birthdates of grandchildren that the land conveyances to sons James and Joseph were near or at the specific time of their marriage dates. Therefore, by examining the full body of evidence in context, it is only logical to assume that William Jay Jr. was conveyed land at the time of his marriage, was 21 and the oldest son born ca 1740 and married ca 1761.

Why is the John Satterfield land conveyance important in this chronology? As established above, William Jay made a habit of conveying land to his children who were living nearby at the time of their marriage. Sarah Satterfield, wife of John Satterfield, was stated to be a **JAY** in a biography of a descendant (William Wallace) published in "History of Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison, Crawford, Franklin, Sebastian Counties, Arkansas" by Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889. Based on the article, Sarah Jay has been traditionally held by researchers to have married John Isaac Satterfield (1730-1802) and born ca 1733.

It can also be established that the Satterfield family migrated to Orange Co. NC with or at least the same time period as the Jays, probably from Fairfax Co. VA. It is **proven** that the Jay family in NC had continual interaction with the Satterfield family for several generations. Therefore, it is safe to assume that if Sarah Satterfield was a Jay she was a daughter of William Jay and born ca 1733 in Frederick Co. VA. She probably married John Satterfield ca 1756 in Orange Co. NC, thus precipitating the land transfer. Additionally, at this time we have found no other candidate Jay families that can be documented in any of these areas that could connect to Sarah.

At this date research continues as to the specific birth, marriage and death dates of Mary Vestal Jay. These dates are mostly shrouded in 'tradition' and the authors feel more research is required to firmly establish if she was older, William Jay's only wife or even the mother of the older sons (William, James, Joseph) born in VA.

CURRENT EVIDENTIARY RESEARCH SUMMARY

As of the date of this report, the writers feel that **they have thoroughly read, analyzed and vetted all documents previously known and newly found on this subject.** This includes all the primary source writings of Eli Jay, Cassius M. Jay, John Edwin Jay and Percy P. Brown, land records, probate records, etc. **We believe it is safe to state that this process has never been performed before and presented in a logical and cohesive manner.**

When evaluating the data the following facts are very evident:

1. It has now been **established** that Jay family tradition as told by Eli Jay and others is not 100% accurate and that Eli Jay had no family tradition concerning the 21 year stay in North Carolina passed to him. As a result, he states all major events either occurred in VA or SC.
2. It can be **established** that the William Jay who received a land grant in Orange Co. VA (to become Frederick Co. VA) was the same William Jay who married Mary Vestal and died in 96th District South Carolina.
3. It can be **established** that William Jay was born no later than 1711.
4. By extension it is **logical** that William Jay could have easily been married by 1732.
5. It can be **established** that William Jay could have married Mary Vestal as early as 1740.
6. **Logic would dictate** that if the Vestal marriage was not before 1740, then he was married previous to that union.
7. **No documentary or traditional evidence exists** showing any other Jay family in Frederick/Fairfax Co. VA at this date.
8. Only the youngest children (those born in NC) of William Jay and Mary Vestal can be proven by documentation. The older children (William, James, Joseph, etc.) can **ONLY** be associated to the family by tradition...which can be shown as flawed in many cases. By extension **it can logically be assumed** that the traditional record of the eldest children was not necessarily accurate, ordered properly or complete.
9. Sarah Satterfield, by tradition and interaction **is most certainly a JAY** and by extension and logic the daughter of William Jay.
10. William Jay Jr., tradition held second son of William Jay and Mary Vestal, **is most probably** the eldest son of William Jay Sr. based on a preponderance of the evidence.
11. It can be **established** that most genealogists and individuals posting information have generally quoted or cited conclusions or assumptions made by the early Jay researchers. However, many of these early assumptions were flawed based on incomplete data and a lack of understanding of colonial laws. It can be specifically substantiated that the early quoted researchers were never working with as complete a set of documentary evidence and knowledge base as it exists today.

It should be noted that all of the facts or conclusions presented remain consistent with all known information and documents concerning this family. They are consistent with the known migration patterns and proven family orders of the children and grandchildren of William Jay. This summary is based on a substantial AND compelling body of evidence that has been thoroughly researched and vetted and represents the most accurate and logical presentation of the family of William Jay of Frederick Co. Virginia to this date.

Vance King

Christy Jay

Reference Material

Virginia Documentation

1734 – Land Patent from the Colony on October 3, 1734 and is described as 100 acres on the western side of Sherrando (sic) River beginning in Daniel Burnets line below the falls of Evats run. (Source: Virginia Land Office Patents No. 15, 1732-1735 (v.1 & 2 p.1-522), p. 319 (Reel 13)). The original document can be viewed on the Library of Virginia website http://ajax.lva.lib.va.us/F/?func=file&file_name=find-b-clas30&local_base=CLAS30. This land was near the William Vestal 285 acre tract.

1746 – Listed on the Rent Roll of Frederick Co., VA. (King, J. Estelle Stewart, "Abstracts of Wills, Inventories, and Administration Accounts of Frederick County, Virginia 1743-1800" (1980)).

1748 - William Jay "of the County of Fairfax" sold this property to Thomas Rutherford for 50 pounds on September 5, 1748 (Deed Book 1, page 420, Sept. 5, 1748, Deed of Lease - Frederick County Clerk's Office, Winchester, VA; Deed Book 1, page 421, Sept. 6, 1748, Deed of Release - Frederick County Clerk's Office, Winchester, VA). Copies of original documents are contained within the "Jay Family Archives CD 2004".

1749 - William Jay is listed in the 1749 List of Tithables in Fairfax County Virginia - 1 white male; Remarks - "Quaker Upper Parish" . ("1749 List of Tithables in Fairfax County" compiled by Rev. Charles Green; Fairfax County Chapter NSDAF, Vienna, VA - Original manuscript in Library of Congress. Following the List of Tithables, Rev. Green comments: "The Quakers all live in Cameron or the upper Parish & scarcely one man of them come to Church in my time except Elisha Hall." See: http://www.marshallhall.org/dar/tx_census.html)

North Carolina Documentation

Land Records

1751, Dec 4 - William Jay filed entry for 395 acres of land with Lord Granville's Land office in North Carolina (probably the Hillsboro circuit office).

1752, June - William Jay had purchased land from Hosea Tapley in Orange County, North Carolina. See 1752 transaction reference below.

1753, Dec 1 - Survey completed for the above 395 acres of land. James Satterfield was a survey chain carrier.

Copies of the following original land records in Orange County, NC, are contained within the "Jay Family Archives CD 2004". In all instances where William Jay was the grantor, his "mark" is the same as indicated above.

1756, May 6 - Lord Granville (Grant) to William Jay - Land Grant issued to William Jay for 395 acres of land on the NE side of the North Fork of Flatt River. Dated May 6, 1756. (Grant 170, Book 14, p. 432, Land Grant Records of N.C., Vol. 1).

1756, June 8 - Book 1, p. 177 - William Jay to Edmund Moore, 145 acres for fourteen pounds ten shillings lying on the NE side of the N. Fork of Flatt River, between John Satterfield and William Neelays and joining Wm. Jay's land - part of a tract of land formerly granted to Wm. Jay by Deed from Lord Carteret, Earl of Granville

1756, June 8 - Book 1, p. 229 - William Jay to John Satterfield, 50 acres for five pounds lying on the N E side of the N. Fork of the Flatt River - part of a tract of land formerly granted to Wm. Jay by Deed from Lord Carteret, Earl of Granville

1756, June 9 - Book 1, p. 231 - William Jay to James Satterfield, 50 acres for five pounds - part of a tract of land of 640 acres formerly granted by Patent of Hosea Tapley Aug 8, 1752.

1767, October 3 - Book 3, p. 445 - William Jay to Joseph Jay - 239 acres for ten pounds lying on both sides of N. Fork of Flatt River, joining Ford land on the west and Jams Jays on the East, beginning at a white oak on Hosea Tapleys -- white Oak on sd William Jay Senr - part of tract of land formerly granted to Edward More from Lord Earl of Granville, dated the sixth day of February 1761.

1771, January 6 - Book 3, page 367 - William Jay Sr. to William White, 150 acres more or less for 100 pounds - Est side of Richland Creek, joining John Saterfield line, to Wm. Jay Senrs to Wm. Jay Jrs to Wm Neely's Corner - part of a tract of land formerly granted to Wm. Jay by Deed from Lord Carteret, Earl of Granville

The following register of deeds is from "Register of Orange County, North Carolina Deeds, 1752-1768, and 1793", transcribed by Eve B. Weeks (Heritage Papers, Danielsville, GA 30633, copyright by Mary B. Warren 1984). The introduction of this publication was written by George Stevenson, Reference Unit Supervisor, N.C. Archives, June 7, 1984 in which he explains the reason why there is a void in the records of the Orange County colonial deed books. Transcribed from North Carolina State Archives microfilm reel #C.073.48002. The Gregorian calendar has been used to figure the dates given in the original as "the second Tuesday of" the month.

- p. 1 - June 13, 1752 - Hosea Tapley to William Jay, 640 acres
- p. 2 - October 8, 1754 - William Jay to John Satterfield, 130 acres
- p. 5 - December 9, 1755 - William Jay to Edmund Moore, 145 acres

- p. 5 - March 9, 1756 - William Jay to John Satterfield, 50 acres
- p. 5 - March 9, 1756 - William Jay to James Satterfield, 50 acres
- p. 5 - March 9, 1756 - Earl of Granville to William Jay, 395 acres
- p. 6 - September 13, 1756 - William Jay to Hugh Dobbin, 300 acres
- p. 7 - March 8, 1757 - William Neeley to William Jay, 200 acres
- p. 10 - September 13, 1759 - Edward Moore to William Jay, 145 acres
- p. 17 - May 12, 1761 - William Jay to William Jay, Jr., 115 acres
- p. 37 - May 14, 1765 - William Jay to James Jay, 120 acres

Other North Carolina Records

1754, Oct - Orange County Court Minutes, Court of October 1754, page 86: "Dobbin (sic) Deed: A deed of sale from Robert Jay [sic either William Jay or Robert Dobbin] to John Satterfield Sr. and John Satterfield Jr. for 150 acres of land was Proved in Open Court by the Oath of William Jay and on his motion was ordered to be Registered.

1755, August 2 - William Jay received on request at Cane Creek MM, Orange Co., NC. (Hinshaw, "Ency of American Quaker Gen", Vol. I, North Carolina, p. 401.

1755 - "William Jay & son" were on the 1755 tax list of Orange County, North Carolina (The North Carolinian, Vol. 1-2, 1955-56, p. 107).

1756/9 - William Jay listed as bondsman in Orange Cnty Ct. Min., December 1756, March, 1759; June 1759.

1759 – Orange County Court Minutes, Court of March 1759, page 356: "Ordered that Ann Morrow widow of Benjamin Morrow [neighbor confirmed by deeds], deceased, have letters of Administration on the aforesaid Deceased Estate on entering into Bond with William Lea and William Jay Security's in the sum of two Hundred Pounds Proclamation Money for his due Performance of her said Office."

1765, April – Orange County Will BK-A, page 41; John Thomas, son-in-law of Benjamin Morrow, deceased above, writes Will and presumably dies on the Flat River .. "trusted friend" William Jay [Sr.] named executor. Will proved May 1766.

1765, Nov 12 – Orange County Court Minutes, 1752-1766, Court of November 12, 1765 states: "Robert Harlin (Hillard later) brought into Court by John Allen Tharp his Security, acquitted. Accused of stealing a horse from Wm. Jay, Sr."

1771, November 27 – signed petition (with 3 sons) to have Caswell County set off from Orange Co., N.C. (Col. Records, N.C. Vol. 9, p. 90. North Carolina State Archives General Assembly Session Records (GASR) Nov-Dec 1771 Box 5.)

1772, February 1 - William Jay & sons were granted a certificate (to Bush River MM, S.C.) from Cane Creek MM, Orange Co., NC. (Hinshaw, "Ency of American Quaker Gen", Vol. I, North Carolina, p. 401).

South Carolina Documentation

1772, August 14 - William Jay (transcribed as Gee) received a grant of 200 acres in Berkley County South Carolina described as : "William Gee his heirs and assigns, a plantation or tract of land containing Two hundred acres (surveyed for Theodore Feltmate the 14th of April 1769) situate in Berkley County in the Fork between Broad Saludy on a small branch of Beaverdam Creek, Waters of the Saludy, bounded North East part on land laid out for David Richardson and part vacant, South West part on Land laid out to Thomas Muckeldoro's part vacant land, and all other sides are vacant land .." (South Carolina Royal Grants, Volume 26, page 376, William Gee ST 73, South Carolina Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia SC). This is the same property referred to in his Will also filed in Berkley Co., SC.

1772, Nov 23 - William Jay made a will 23 Nov. 1772 Berkley Co., 96th District, SC. (typewritten copy on file at Charleston S.C.; copy of original handwritten will can be found at S.C. Dept. of Arch. and Hist. in Columbia, S.C. Book "TT", p. 22-23). Dedimus issued to John Caldwell Esqr. to prove the Will of Wm. Jay Decd. & qualify the Exors therein named. July 30th. 1773 (Probate Records of South Carolina, Volume 2, p. 75). Probated August 31, 1773 Berkley Co., SC.

¹ "My Genealogy" by John Edwin Jay dated AD 1959; a copy in the possession of the authors.

² Eli and Mahalah Jay Papers, Friends Collection, Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana. All general references to documents, letters, manuscripts and the writings of Eli Jay are based on documents housed in the referenced collection unless otherwise noted.

³ Letter from Percy P. Brown to Mrs. J. E. Rouland March 23, 1959; JFA Archives; JFA Historical Member Ancestor Files; Rouland, Esther F. File; Esther F Rouland.pdf; page 74-75 of 114.

⁴ This reference and information does exist in this work; however, it is found in a listing of ancestral lineage of Prof. Eli Jay of Richmond, IN and was obviously submitted by him. It can be proven by other period writings that Eli Jay had no specific information as to the birth year of William Jay. His date for William Jay's birth in this work is speculation.

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- ⁵ This reference or information does not exist in this in the sourced compendiums.
- ⁶ It can be proven by the writings of both Eli Jay and his nephew, Allen Jay, that all of Allen Jay's knowledge of his ancestry was passed to him by Eli Jay.
- ⁷ Grant Co. IN history books of record researched ...
"History of Grant County, Indiana" by Brant & Fuller, Chicago, 1886; *"Blackford and Grant Counties, Indiana, A Chronicle of their People Past and Present with Family Lineage and Personal Memoirs"* by Benjamin G. Shinn, Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago and NY, 1914; *"Biographical Memoirs of Grant County Indiana"*, The Bowen Publishing Co., Chicago, 1901; *"Centennial History of Grant County Indiana 1812 to 1912"*, Compiled from Records of the Grant County Historical Society, Archives of the County, Data of Personal Interviews and Other Authentic Sources of Local Information, Lewis Publishing Co., NY and Chicago, 1914; *"The Early History of the Society of Friends in Grant County, Indiana"* by John Ratliff; and *"A Century of Development : Grant County, Indiana"* prepared by the Grant County Junior Historical Society, 1937.
- ⁸ From *"DOCUMENTS supplementary and prior to the "Autobiography of Eli Jay"; Document B. A brief note on Eli Jay's parents' families."* transcribed from the original manuscript by W.M. Fuson (2000); Eli and Mahalah Jay Papers, Friends Collection, Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana.
- ⁹ *"Eli Jay's Collection of Genealogical Records"*, p. 330; Eli and Mahalah Jay Papers, Friends Collection, Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana.
- ¹⁰ *"Eli Jay's Collection of Genealogical Records"*, p. 315; Eli and Mahalah Jay Papers, Friends Collection, Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana.
- ¹¹ *"Centennial Anniversary of West Branch Monthly Meeting of Friends"*, West Milton, Ohio (1907)
- ¹² William Jay land patent from the Colony of VA on October 3, 1734; Virginia Land Office Patents No. 15, 1732-1735 (v.1 & 2 p.1-522), p. 319 (Reel 13). Original document can be viewed on the Library of Virginia website http://ajax.lva.lib.va.us/F/?func=file&file_name=find-b-clas30&local_base=CLAS30.
- ¹³ *"Southern Colonial Land Grants"*, Virginia Colonial Grants, Terminology and Other Genealogical Clues, Age; online; <http://home.nc.rr.com/rwbaird/Misc/Landgrants.htm>
- ¹⁴ *"Interpreting Colonial Records"*, Legal Age, Minors and Land; online; <http://www.genfiles.com/legal/legalage.htm>
- ¹⁵ Electronic email from Edwin Ray, Reference Librarian, Library of Virginia (State Archives of record) to Christy Jay; July 9, 2007. "A person had to be 21 years of age to own land at that time [1734] in Virginia. If the person in question was under 21, he would have had to have a guardian."
- ¹⁶ William Jay "of the County of Fairfax" to Thomas Rutherford; September 5, 1748; Deed Book 1, page 420, Sept. 5, 1748, Deed of Lease - Frederick County Clerk's Office, Winchester, VA; Deed Book 1, page 421, Sept. 6, 1748, Deed of Release - Frederick County Clerk's Office, Winchester, VA. Copies of original documents are contained within the *"Jay Family Archives CD 2004"*
- ¹⁷ Lord Granville (Grant) to William Jay; Grant dated May 6, 1756. Grant 170, Book 14, p. 432, Land Grant Records of N.C., Vol. 1.
- ¹⁸ William Jay's will made 23 Nov. 1772 Berkley Co., 96th District, SC.; typewritten copy on file at Charleston S.C.; copy of original handwritten will S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.; Book "TT", p. 22-23.
- ¹⁹ *"Southern Colonial Land Grants"*, Virginia Colonial Grants, Land Grant Process; online; <http://home.nc.rr.com/rwbaird/Misc/Landgrants.htm>