From the Administrator

Dear Project Members,

Thank you to everyone who has participated in the “results chart” survey. If you have not taken the survey and would like to, it is not too late. It can be found on the “Results” page on our website. There is definitely a trend and I will let everyone know the results of the survey soon.

Also, I am considering starting a Facebook page for our project at the suggestion of one of our members. The main goal of having a Facebook page would be to bring in new members and also provide a forum for our members who are on Facebook. If any of you have opinions about this or suggestions, I would love to hear from you. I would like to emphasize that if I do decide to do this, there would be no requirement or pressure to join Facebook, it would just be available to those who enjoy using this social network.

Eileen

The History of William Webb

We are able to know so much about William Webb’s life because he strongly believed that a black man born into slavery had the right to learn how to read and write. He held on to this belief all of his life, and at the age of 37, was determined to finally do something about it. He asked his wife to write down his life story in his own words, and then he intended to sell the books to pay for his education. It is not known how many of his books were actually purchased, or whether he fulfilled his dream of getting an education, but the book was a true gift to future generations because it is one of only a few such narratives that gives a first-hand account of what it was like to be born into slavery and how it felt to experience the joy of newly found freedom.

William Webb was born in 1836 in Mississippi. He lived with his parents on a plantation in Georgia. In his book, he tells about having a transformative religious experience at a young age; one that played a large part in the decisions he made throughout his life. His mother never taught him about religion per se, but she did teach him about God and told him that He would be a comfort to him all of his life.

While William was still a boy, his master decided to move to Mississippi. William saw great suffering of the slaves in that state and it was during this
The History of William Webb [cont.]

period of his life that he went out into the woods and dug his first “den” or hole in the ground. It was a hiding place just in case he ever faced trouble and needed to run away. He would later do this in other places he lived; it gave him comfort to know that he had this secret place to go. He was fifteen when he first had the feeling that he would someday be delivered from slavery.

A great sickness came over the plantation where he lived. Both his “mistress” and “master” eventually died, and because their children were too young to be in need of the slaves that they had inherited, William was “hired out” every year to a new slave-holder. His first new master was very “hard” and worked William from daybreak until eight o’clock at night. There were times when William would lay down on the ground and sleep rather than walk the distance back to his cabin. He managed to stay healthy and strong in spite of the terrible treatment he endured. Eventually, he was taken back to his old master’s daughter’s home. She was good to him and he described how it felt like home there. But he was only there for one year. His old master’s son had married and had decided to take William with them to Kentucky. This new home was in Warren Co. and was described as being between Bowling Green and Shakertown.

William liked Kentucky. He felt that the slaves were almost free there compared to those in Mississippi. But his time in Kentucky was short-lived, and he went back to Mississippi and was once again hired out to a hard slaveholder. The rules were laid down by his new master: he was never to open a book, never to be in the company of poor white people, never to talk in the fields, and never be out at night. If he ever was caught doing any of these things he would be whipped and salt and red pepper would be rubbed into the stripes. At night he would get locked in his cabin, but he soon discovered he could climb out of the chimney, and he would go wander in the woods or meet friends in the night. Fortunately, he was never caught during any of his early hour adventures.

While he was at this plantation, he experienced preaching on Sundays. His memory of the message that was emphasized in the preacher’s sermons was that they should be obedient to their masters and mistresses. But William also observed at this plantation that the slaves prayed constantly in the fields and in the woods for God to relieve them of “the cruel bondage.”

The next year he was hired out to a slaveholder who, as described by William, was not a hard master. This master read the bible to him and allowed his slaves to sell baked goods and whisky to the people who went to the camp meetings. William was able to make forty-two dollars selling whisky, a sum of money he had never seen before. The year was 1856, and according to William, the name “John C. Fremont,” “sounded in every slave’s heart.” Fremont was the first abolitionist to run for president and William dared to imagine that freedom was close at hand. Secret meetings between the slaves began to spring up. At these meetings they developed plans on how they could win their freedom. Some of the slaves spoke of rebellion and killing, while others said that they needed to wait for a political leader to set them free. Fremont would go on to lose the election, but the secret meetings continued. At the meetings that William attended, they decided they needed a way of communicating between neighboring plantations, neighboring counties and ultimately, between neighboring states, so that they could get “the word out” to other slaves that they intended to be free, and if there ever came an opportunity to rebel, they would do it all at once.
One day, William’s master gave him five dollars in silver and told him to go say goodbye to his friends. They were moving back to Kentucky. William liked Kentucky and was not sad to go, but when he got there he began to talk about freedom with the other slaves who lived there. They were not as receptive to the idea as those in Mississippi, and some even shunned him. Slowly, but surely, and with perseverance, he was able to get some of them to listen. He asked them which was the “cruelest” plantation they knew of, and in his book, William tells the story about how he was able to go to that plantation and change the attitude of the plantation owner in regards to his cruelty to his slaves. This was achieved through a combination of prayer, positive thinking by the slaves, magic herbs and invoking some paranoia in the mind of the slave owner. The master who had been cruel to his slaves was so won over by William, that he allowed William to visit his plantation whenever he liked. What we can take away from this story about William and the cruel plantation owner is that William had it in his mind that he was going to take action, in any way that he could, to change things for his people. He continued to work on other plantations in this same way. It is a credit to William’s strong faith in God and his great intelligence that he felt he could make a difference, and was able to, in such a terrible time in history.

William Webb told the slaves in Kentucky that “Fremont was a “small light” and it would keep burning till it was spread over the world.” He told them that he was sure that they would be free in a very short time.

William continued to work on creating avenues of communication between the slaves from Kentucky to Mississippi and then to Nashville, Tennessee. He began to get news very quickly from the other states and in turn, could send news very quickly. He continued to do this until the day that Lincoln was elected. But seven months prior to that historical day, William’s master sold him. He was told that he was sold because the next president was going to be an abolitionist, and his master wanted to get the money for him before he was set free. When rumors of war spread, the slaves, through their network, were able to send word to all of the states not to take up arms with their masters. Several sources describe William as a spy for the Union army and this explains why, when the war broke out, William’s master feared that William would run away to be with the Yankee soldiers. So he had him bound with ropes and shackled him and took him to a slave seller. William was able to free himself with a file that was given to him by the cook of the slave seller. He escaped and went the twenty-seven miles to Paducah, Kentucky. Once there, he went directly to General Wallace* and Captain Lyman. They asked William if he could serve as a cook for them, which William agreed to do. On one occasion William prepared a dinner for General Grant.

William traveled to Fort Henry with General Wallace and watched the battle there on February 6, 1862 from a boat in the river. When Grant declared they were the victors and had taken General Pendleton prisoner, William decided to stow away on board the prisoner boat that was bound for Indianapolis, Indiana. He passed himself off as one of the prisoners, but when he arrived in Indianapolis and was to board a train, he was able to break off from the other prisoners. As soon as he was safely away from the others he said to himself: “thank God, I am free.”

In Indianapolis he secured work chopping wood and graveling roads, but he was always afraid that he would be taken back to the South. He traveled to Cicero and then to New London where he harvested fields. He went on to Peru where he found more work, but a country officer arrested him there on the grounds that it was against the law for a white man to hire a black man from the South. Eventually people came to William’s defense and he was set free.

He left Peru and went on to Detroit, Michigan. He picked up what jobs he could, but racism was causing an upheaval in the city. There were riots springing up, most notably the Detroit Race Riot of March 6, 1863. Many blacks fled to Canada, but William went to Ann Arbor, then to Michigan City, and then decided to head back to Indianapolis. It was there that he started his own business. He would buy the unused wood left behind from a lot that had been cleared of timber, and he would chop it and sell it. He hired others to help him and he became known as a businessman. He eventually bought standing timber and brought in forty dollars a week for his hard work. But wanderlust came over him again and he gave up his business to a friend and moved on.

The Civil War raged on and the North was enlisting black soldiers. William was set against enlisting because he felt he had been through so much already and had paid his dues having worked for General Wallace and spying for the army. At one point he was taken to the barracks against his will, and they tried to force him to enlist, but he managed to resist their pressure and was eventually released. He took the train heading west, not knowing where he would end
up. He got off at Monroe City and traveled by foot from there. He came upon a house owned by a Quaker named John Atkinson. It was in this home that he was first allowed to sit at a table and eat with white people. He felt respected by them and they thought nothing of asking him to sit and eat with them. William related that he never told the Quakers that that was the first time he had ever been treated that way. He would later reflect that his opinion of religion had been “soured” by the white men down South who would “talk about being born again and saved” but then would come home and beat their slaves. These Quakers set a different example. When John Atkinson, the Quaker, asked William if he “had religion,” William answered “no,” but he would go through the motions of praying with them.

William stayed with the Quakers for several months. He was taught about the bible and learned the Quaker’s quiet and simple way of living. When he left, he went back to Indianapolis and returned to the timber trade with his friend. He decided to see if he could establish the same business in St. Louis, but ultimately determined there wasn’t the same opportunity there. He went on to Jefferson City and it was there that he learned that Abraham Lincoln had been shot. On that day, he wept. He kept on moving, going place-to-place; never staying anywhere for very long. He found work near St. Charles making train rails, but all the while, he kept thinking about the Quaker family in Michigan. William told of an experience that he had during this time, one that renewed him and gave him a “new spirit.” Throughout his book, he described his many experiences of hearing a voice that told him things. When he was young and first starting hearing the voice, his mother had told him it was God speaking to him. Now, this same voice was telling him to go back to the Quakers in Michigan. But he was determined not to and struggled against the voice that urged him to go. He failed in everything that he endeavored to do, and finally he succumbed to the urging and went back to the Quaker family. He stayed there with them for seven months and wholeheartedly accepted religion during his time there.

When he left the Quakers, he went back to Detroit. He gained employment as a whitewasher, but ultimately went on the road again. He traveled to Oberlin, Ohio. His impression of Oberlin was that one-day he would like to go to school there. He continued to travel all over Ohio, finally stopping in Lester, and for reasons he did not explain, he decided to build a cabin in the woods there. He was alone in the cabin all winter and during that lonely time, it came to him in a dream that he should find a companion to share his life with.

William Webb went back to Detroit to the boarding house on Cass Street where he always stayed. One day he saw his future wife, Maria, but it was two months before he introduced himself to her. Before they were married he had one more travel adventure. He went to Toronto, Canada, and then to Montreal. From there he went to Pond City, Vermont, then to Portland, Maine, and on to Boston, finding work along the way. William said that Massachusetts was the “finest place he had ever been in”.

Maria and William were married and had two sons, but both died as infants. They eventually had a daughter named Malinda who likely made it to adulthood and perhaps married. William’s wife, Maria, was born in Canada and was white. The 1870 Detroit, Wayne Co. census shows William Webb, age 34 and Maria, age 31, living with son Samuel who was just four months old. William Webb’s profession was listed as “plasterer.” Three years after this census was taken, William Webb published his book “The History of William Webb, Composed by Himself.”

The foreword in his book reads:

THIS book was composed by WILLIAM WEBB, and written by his wife, containing the life he has went through, his views of the present time, and the future to come. Having been raised in slavery, and having received no education, he hopes, by the sale of these books, to obtain his schooling for he is not able to read, up to the present time.

While I was writing about William Webb’s life, I chose to focus mainly on the outward path his life took and his travels, but a majority of his autobiography contains descriptions of his life-long spiritual awakening and his beliefs. It was this latter narrative that was most interesting to me and formed a fuller picture of this man’s unique life, but I leave it to the interested reader to discover those aspects of his life [better described by William himself], by reading his book that is widely available on the internet.

*General Lewis Wallace [1827 – 1905] was most famous for penning the story “Ben Hur: A Tale of the Christ,” a story adapted four times for film.
Sources & Further Reading:


Grant at Ft. Henry, February 6, 1862: [http://faculty.css.edu/mkelsey/usgrant/fthenry.html](http://faculty.css.edu/mkelsey/usgrant/fthenry.html)


Artwork:

WEBB Records Repository:

Alabama

Webbs in Greene Co. 1855-56 Directory

Wm P. Webb, lawyer, notary public, Eutaw
James D. Webb, lawyer, Greensboro
Wm T. Webb, physician, Greensboro
James T. Webb, physician, Mt Hebron
James Webb, physician, Greensboro
Henry Y. Webb, physician, Eutaw
J. H. Y. Webb, planter, Greensboro

[Source: Snedecor's 1855-1856 directory of Greene County, Alabama]

Massachusetts

Genealogical Notes of the Webb Family
Edward Stanley Waters, 1880

Essex

Jonathan Webb d. bef 1765, m. Priscilla Bray on March 23, 1713-4
“Deacon of the East Society. His mansion house stood on the corner of Derby and Hardy Sts., being in 1758 bounded south by the new way, west by Hardy St., east by land of Thos. Dean, and north by his son Jona.’s, who bought the remainder of his father’s homestead from the other heirs.”

Issue:


2. Jonathan Webb II, b. Dec. 22, bapt, 30, 1716, d. Feb 29, 1792, m. June 22, 1740, Elizabeth Sanders; b. 1717, d. Nov. 14, 1788; in 1767 is called “coaster.” His homestead in Hardy St., partly bought of Sam. Collyer and bounded on the north by land of Robert Stone, otherwise his father’s homestead, was sold by his other children to their brother Michael, July 6, 1792. He kept the Ship Tavern in Washington St. His children’s baptisms are from the Tabernacle Ch. Records.


“Stephen Webb is called “cordwainer.” He lived near Neck gate, perhaps near where Foye’s rope-walk afterwards stood. I have heard that he lived at the Fort and used to signalize vessels, and keep their owner’s colors. Neck-gate was at the foot of Essex St., and from it a way or road, sometimes cover by the tide, and following somewhat the curve of the shore, led around to the right down to the Neck. ”

Webb Notes:

Daniel Webb m. Mary Beckett July 20, 1675, and had John, b. April 17, 1676; Margaret, b. 12 m., 20 1677, d. 8 m., 14, 1682; Perez, b. 2 m., 1, 1680; Mary, b. 6 m., 14, 1682; Daniel, b. Sept. 5, 1688.

A John Webb m. Eliz. Phippen and had an Elizabeth, b. 1709, d. 1737, who m. Miles Ward.

John Webb m. Bridget Whitford and had Bridget, b. 6 m., 17, 1673.

A Joseph Webb was a witness to the will of Moses Chadwell of Lynn Mar. 21, 1683-4.

Daniel Webb Jr. m. Elizabeth Ropes, June 5, 1719.

Daniel Webb Jr., m. Mary Mascoll, widow of Wm. Becket.

Perhaps the same who was among the petitioners for an Episcopal Church Oct., 1736.

March 30, 1741, an action at Court between said Church and Capt. John Webb was to be continued at Ipswich.

Baptisms

Anne Webb, of John and Anne, Aug. 24, 1746
Wm Webb, of John and Sarah, Sept. 17, 1758. Mr. Leavitt’s Church
Eliz Webb, of John and Sarah, Feb 3, 1760
Daniel Webb, of Daniel and Joanna, Nov 19, 1775
Hannah Webb, of Joshua and Hannah, aet. 20 Feb 12, 1804. Bentley
Lucy Webb, of Benjamin and Abigail, Aug 16, 1801
Infant Webb, of Benjamin and Abigail, Aug 23, 1802. Episcopal Records
Capt. Jonathan Webb, of L’Orient, France, aet. 30 Feb 13, 1788
Abigail Webb, of John and Elizabeth, Mar 17, 1723
George Webb, of Jonathan and Jemima, Dec 24, 1727
Elizabeth Webb, of Daniel and Mary, Sept 6, 1730. First Church
Elizabeth Webb, of John Jr. and Ammi, March 1, 1741
John Webb, of John Jr. and Ammi, Oct 9, 1743

Marriages

Benjamin Webb to Joanna Tuttle, Nov 26, 1789, Rev. Spaulding
Benjamin Webb to Lucy Downing, Jan 3, 1774, Rev. Barnard
Benjamin Webb to Mary Diman, Dec 8, 1743, Rev. Diman
Benjamin Webb to Abigail Muckleroy, Feb 15, 1796, Rev. Barnard
Jonathan Webb Jr., to Margaret Mackey, Oct 7, 1780, Rev. Diman
Margaret Webb to Eben Croke [?], Aug 25, 1711, and had issue.
Deaths

Mary, wife of John Williams; she a Webb, etc. Oct 12, 1802


Son of Oliver Webb, d. Nov 4, 1792, 48 hours old, three children, two males. She an Elkins. Bentley.

Misc. Records


Dan. Webb of Needham, Jan 16, 1768, of the same family, John Darling and wife Margaret of Mendon, make their son Daniel Cook of Salem their attorney May 27, 1749.

Benjamin [Webb], fisherman and wife Joannah and Jacob Caldwell and wife Eliz. Sell for L4 to Sam. Ingersoll land bounded north by the Main St., east by do. of Stevens, south by do. of Fairfield, and west by do. of Crowninshield, Nov. 23, 1793.

Thomas [Webb], trader, and wife Mary and Mary Brookhouse, widow, to Sam. Ingersoll, merchant, sell one-quarter of one-quarter of an acre bounded north on Essex St., between Turner and Cromwell Sts., east by land of widow Eunice Stevens, south on do. of John Fairfield and wife Eliz., and west by do. of widow Hannah Crowninshield, "descended to us from our father Benj. Webb, dec’d." Nov 30, 1796.


Guardianship of Sam., aged 18, Sally, 15, Oliver, 9, and Wm., 7, children of Oliver [Webb], mariner, dec., granted to John McMullan, who gave bond with Dan. Kenney and John Emerton, Nov 2, 1802.

Hugh Joseph of Beverly and others to Wm Webb, 3d, of Salem all right to property of grandmother Martha Rice, dec., Mar 26, 1832.

Mary H. Webb, singlewoman, do., Nov. 28, 1832.

Martha Webb of Lynn and Mary W., wife of Walter Phillips, 4th, of Lynn, do., to Wm. Foye and wife Hannah to said Harriet land adjoining hers. Feb 22, 1839.

Thos. Needham, administrator of Wm Webb, 3d, to Harriet, Oct., 1838, a dwelling house, etc., in English St.

Heirs of said Martha Rice were Wm. 3d, Martha, Mary H., Thomas L., Joseph W., and Edmund G. Joseph and David Joseph, her grandchildren, Jan 3, 1827.

Widow Neal was a Webb, June 4, 1816. Dr. Holyoke’s Record.
Early Recorders and Registers of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, Massachusetts: 1639-1735
John T. Hassam
Cambridge: J. Wilson and Son, 1898
Pg 47-48, Joseph Webb – 1690-1698

Joseph Webb, son of Richard Webb, of Weymouth, was born there August 19, 1640. His father removed to Boston about 1644, and Joseph was baptized at the First Church, Boston, 11mo 12, 1644, he being then four years of age. He took the freeman’s oath, May 12, 1675.

At a town meeting in Boston, March 12, 1676-7, he was chosen one of the sealers of leather. And again, under date of July 29, 1689, -

"At a publique Meetinge of the Inhabitants of this Towne upon lawfull warninge for choice of a Clerke of the writs was nominated to be presented to ye Countie Court & allowed by them for ye Office, Mr. Joseph Webb."

He was Clerk of the County Court from 1689 to 1692, and Clerk of the Inferior Court of Common Please from 1692 to 1698. The deeds left for record in the Suffolk Registry of Deeds, from 1690 to 1698, were attested by him, either as Clerk or as Register.

He died in Boston, October 9, 1698
Judge Sewall in his Diary makes the following entry: -


By wife Grace he had children, one of whom, his eldest son, the Rev. Joseph Webb, of Fairfield, Connecticut (Harv. Coll. 1684), was appointed, February 2, 1698-9, administrator of his estate, which was appraised at L819: 5 : 0. His land with the house thereon near the head of the Town dock, Boston, appraised at L300, was settled upon the eldest son.

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Michigan

Coldwater


Benjamin C. Webb, Justice of the Peace, 13 West Chicago, res s e cor Grand and Taylor.

Bleeker L. Webb, clerk J. B. Knapp, res s s West Pearl, 3 d e of Clay.

[Source: A. G. Needham & Co.’s Coldwater City Directory, 1882]
New York

Webb’s Consolidated Directory of the North and South Shores, Staten Island, 1886
W. S. Webb, 1886

James J. Webb, clerk, h Clifton av n NY av, C
Mrs. Walter Webb, h Burgher av n Henderson av, W N B

1855 Census New York City

15th Ward

George Webb, 49, b. England, architect
m. Elizabeth, 53, b. Conn.
Children:
Charlotte Webb, 16, b. NYC
Georgiana Webb, 11, b. NYC

Abraham Webb, 31, b. Orange Co., boarder, clerk in household of Wm Corwin, grocer.

1855 Census of Delaware Co.

Tompkins

Alfred Webb, age 65, b. Orange Co.
m. Thursey, age 55
Issue:
Kate Webb, age 22, b. Del. Co.

Pennsylvania

Chester City, 1879-80

George Webb, grocer, 413 Concord Ave, house do
James Webb, dry goods, 111 E 10th, house do

[Source: The Chester City Directory, 1879-80]

Samuel Christian Webb, Washington Co. PA

Samuel Christian Webb, president of the Herron-Webb Engineering Company. Who are extensive manufacturers of fans for mines, hoisting engines, cages for mines, elevators, etc., has been a resident of Monongahela City since December, 1901. He was born Oct 24, 1874, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., a son of Samuel C. and Alice [Bisher] Webb, and comes of one of the old established families of Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Samuel C. Webb was born at Wilkesbarre, Pa., as was also his father, Wilson W. Webb, and his grandfather Webb. He was a mechanic by trade and was pursuing a course of engineering at Yale University, when he enlisted in the Union army as a member of the 53rd Pa. “Zouaves,” and gave his services to his country until the close of the Civil War. Upon his return to Wilkesbarre after the war, he engaged in the manufacturing of hoisting and hauling engines for a time, then engaged in the railroad business until the time of his death in 1898 at the age of fourty-four years. He was united in marriage with Alice Bisher, a native of Trucksville, Pa., who is still living and resides with her son, Samuel C. Webb. They were the parents of two children, Samuel C. and Robert B.

Samuel C. Webb was reared in Wilkesbarre, Pa., where, when about seventeen years of age he began learning the machinist’s trade in the railroad shops, with which his father had been identified. He later was chief engineer for the Exeter Machine Works of Pittsburg for four years, and in 1901 came to Monongahela City as chief engineer of the Monongahela Manufacturing Company, of which he was shortly afterwards made superintendent and later marriage...

...Mr. Webb was married October 22, 1903, to Jennie M. Hitchner, who is a daughter of Joseph Hitchner, of West Pittston, Pa., and they have three children: Virginia, Samuel, Jr., and Joseph H... The family resides at No. 415 Ninth street.

[Source: 20th Century History of the City of Washington and Washington County, PA and representative citizens, Joseph F. McFarland, 1910]

Washington State

1880 Spokane Co. Census

William Webb, age 33, b. IN, parents b. IN
m. Louise, age 29, b. IN, parents b. TN
Issue:
Edgar Webb, age 7, b. KS
Minnie Webb, age 4, b. CA
Thomas Webb, age 2, b. CA

Virginia

Giles Co.

Estate Sale of Obediah Rose
Sold, March 10, 1827, returned, March Court 1829


[Source: Abstracts of Early Virginia Rose Estates, Christine Rose, 1972]
Henrico Co.

p. 99 2 December 1751 William Matthews to Samuel Garthright, Jr. both of Henrico County, for 30 pounds, 125 acres near Chickahominy River adj. Joseph Childers and Miles Garthright; being the land left the said Matthew by his father, Thomas Matthews, deceased.
Signed: William Matthews  Recorded 1st Mon in December 1751

p. 118 1 May 1752 Richard Holland of Henrico County to William Hughes of Hanover County, for 200 pounds, 950 acres on the south side of Chickahominy Swamp, adj. Robert Morris, Robert Webb, John Wheler, John Puryear and land said Holland purchased of James Meredith and lines of land devised to said Holland by his father Michael Holland, late of Henrico County.
Wit: Elisha Meredith, Joseph Freeman, James Gunn
Signed: Richard Holland
Sarah, wife of said Holland, relinquished her dower
Recorded 1st Mon. in June 1752.

p. 279 25 April 1753 William Acrill of Charles City County to Thomas Adams of Henrico County, for 155 pounds, 184 acres at a place called Pirtranoquy, the land known by the name of Locust Neck.
Signed: William Acrill Received 3 June 1753 and recorded 1 October 1753 upon further proof.

p. 774 31 January 1763 James Webb of Orange County, province of North Carolina to Gerrard Ellyson of Henrico County, for 10 pounds, 62 acres on the south side of the Chickahominy Swamp, for the term of 99 years from the date hereof, being the land devised to said James Webb under the will of his father, John Webb, deceased, and to be held for 99 years as if granted by patent; said Gerrard not to be answerable for any action of waste whatsoever admitted.
Wit: Thomas Wooldridge, William Shepard, Sr., Elijah [his + mark] Moxley
Signed: James [his mark] Webb
Continued for further proof 7 February 1763 and recorded 7 March 1763

p. 514 25 November 1773 William Byrd of Westover, Charles City County, Peyton Randolph of Williamsburg, John Page of Gloucester County, Charles Carter of Lancaster County, Esqs., and Charles Turnbull of Dinwiddie County, to Fortunatus Sydnor of Henrico County, for 366 pounds, four tickets in the lottery called Byrd’s Lottery, being numbers 8661, 1586, 4550, and 5039, against each of which was drawn a prize of 100 acres distinguished in the plan by numbers 762, 764, 765 and 76; also three other tickets in the said lottery numbered 9033, 6784 and 9145, against each of which was drawn a prize of one-half an acre in the Town of Richmond an numbered on the plan of the said town as Lots 417, 431 and 487. Wit: Carter Braxton, George Webb, Turner Southall, Samuel Price, Patrick Coutts, Thomas Adams Recorded January Court 1774 – Signed: W. Byrd

[Source: Henrico County Virginia Deeds 1750-1774, Davis and Williams, 2007]
Great Britain

Webbs in the Probate Acts of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury


Webb, Nicholas, Alderman of Gloucester, Dec 10, 1646. Will [83 Pembroke] pr. May 18, [1650?] by relict____.


Webbe, Joan, of Reading, Berks., spinster, June 15, 1643. Will [123 Pembroke] pr. July 4 by father Richard, and uncle John W.


Webb, John, of Old Windsor, Berks., Jan 16, 1640-1. Admon w. Will [150 Pembroke] Sep 9 [1650?] to sister Sibil Gaines, d. m. daughter Jane Webb; [wife-named executrix].


Ireland

The Fells of Swarthmoor Hall and their friends: with an account of their ancestor Anne Askew, the martyr: a portraiture of religious and family life in the 17th century
Maria Webb, 1865

Pg 204
In 1669 George Fox went to Ireland, and William Edmundson having joined him, they travelled together through the provinces where Friends were settled, and established meetings for discipline amongst them. The first monthly meeting they organised in Ireland was at Lurgan, in the parlour of Roger Webb, where it continued to be held for many years. **He was one of three brothers who came over from Cornwall in Cromwell's time**, and was one of those early convinced of Friend's principles under the preachings of William Edmundson. Another of these Webb brothers who also joined the Friends, **settled in Cork**; the third took up his abode at first in **Kilkenny**, but finally seems to have removed, becoming a landed proprietor in some of the more central counties. Neither he nor his
family joined the religious community to which the other brothers attached themselves. Roger Webb is ancestor to all the Webbs belonging to the Society of Friends in Dublin. The Cork family of Webbs is also now represented in Dublin, but not among the Friends.

The Webb Bulletin is a monthly newsletter for members of the Webb Surname DNA Project and is NOT produced for mass circulation or for profit. If there are questions about any of the transcriptions, please refer to the original source[s]. Records provided in this publication should be used for research purposes only. The Webb Bulletin should NOT be cited as a source in any publication or website. For publication purposes and for documentation, always go to and consult the original source. The editor of this publication cannot be responsible for errors in transcription. In most cases, but not all, the original spelling was adhered to.

I welcome any suggestions or requests for future issues!

Eileen Sturner [nee Webb]
Webb Surname DNA Project Administrator