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FLEMING RESEARCH REPORT No. 1
11 March 2013

Client: John Fleming
1240 Country Club Circle
Minden, LA 71055
318-458-5011

Research Hours: 20 @ \$25 per hour, authorized by written agreement

Research Objective: The objective of this research project is to determine the parents of James Fleming, born between 1760 and 1770 in Maryland and died between 1840 and 1850 in Clarke, Mississippi. Determine if there is any connection between James and John Fleming, born 1671 Antrim, Ireland and died in Delaware.

Background Information (provided by client):¹

James Fleming was born between 1760 and 1770 in Maryland according to census information. He married Virlander [surname unknown] before 1787. His children were:

- a. William or Thomas Fleming
- b. Julia Anna Fleming, born 1787 and died 1875
- c. James Fleming, born 1796 and died 1814
- d. John Fleming, born 1799 and 1860
- e. Robert Fleming, born 1800 and died 1881
- f. Hiram Fleming, born 1808 and died 1880

By the 1820 census, James was widowed and living in Warren County, Georgia. In the 1830 census, he was in Wilcox, Alabama. He died between 1840 and 1850 in Clarke, Mississippi.

John Fleming was born 1671 in Antrim, Ireland. He married Sarah Patton in 1738 in Kent County, Delaware. Their children were:

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¹ All known information supplied by client, John Fleming, via emails dated 25 May 2012 through 28 May 2012.

- a. Alexander Fleming
- b. George Fleming, died 1759
- c. John Fleming, died 1777
- d. Robert Fleming, died 1754
- e. Sarah Fleming
- f. Thomas Fleming
- g. William Fleming, died 1765
- h. Margaret Fleming, born 1700 and died 1776 in Pitt Co., North Carolina. She married David Barnhill (1695-1762). Their children:
 1. John Barnhill (1729-1787)
 2. Henry Barnhill (1735-1844)
 3. Alexander Barnhill (1737-1762}
 4. Margaret Barnhill (1743-unknown)
 5. John Barnhill (1745-unknown)

John Fleming died in May 1777 in Kent County, Delaware.

The client has had genetic testing performed that showed a close match to a closely related family to William Fleming, born 1691. William's progeny removed to Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. **Perfect matches were made to John Fleming, born 1776 in North Carolina (removed to Alabama from Georgia circa 1819 to 1830), and John Fleming, born 1790 in North Carolina.** John Fleming (born 1776 NC) appears to have owned land with James Fleming (client's ancestor) in Columbia, Georgia in the early 1800s.

John Fleming, born 1790, had a son, Alfred Patten Fleming (born 19 May 1813 in Van Buren, Tennessee), who is a 100% match to the client genetically.

The client descends from Flemings who went to Mississippi from Columbia/Jones/Twiggs County, Georgia during 1819 to 1830. Three Fleming brothers married three Gunn sisters in Mississippi. According to the 1880 census, the parents of the three Fleming men were born in Maryland.

Archibald Fleming, born 1745 in Kent County, Delaware, married Nancy Agnes Reid in 1771 in North Carolina. Archibald was the son of Alexander Fleming (1711-1770) and Isabel McKnith (1721-1783), who died in Fremont, Dickenson, Virginia.

Research Starting Point:

Due to the DNA testing the client has done, it appears that John Fleming, born 1790, would be a good research starting point. Research will also be concentrated on James Fleming as well as John Fleming, born 1776 North Carolina.

Project Limitations:

There are no known limitations on this project. Access to Georgia records is limited due to the distance and limited access to records of the Georgia Archives at this time.

Research Summary:

This project was rather complex since it was driven by DNA research findings. Additionally, there were a plethora of men named Fleming in Delaware during the early 1700s. While the father of James Fleming was not determined through this research, some possibilities have surfaced and should be researched further.

It is still unknown how long James Fleming remained in Maryland after his birth. It is also possible that the Maryland birth place was confused by his children, and that James was actually born in Delaware. The area in which the Fleming clan lived was near the Mispillion forest and Marshy Hope, which was near the border between Maryland and Delaware. Some people owned land that was deeded in Delaware but later determined to have been in Maryland. Confusion about the location of James' birth place would be understandable if he was born in the Kent County, Delaware, location.

Research Findings:**FLEMING FAMILIES OF DELAWARE**

There is a great deal of information on the internet about the Fleming family of Kent County, Delaware—some of which appears to be accurate and some of which appears to be totally undocumented. It is difficult to determine the relationship between various factions of Fleming men in the area. Given names of Archibald, Alexander, James, John, George, Robert, Samuel, and William abound. In some cases, two men of the same name were living in the area at the same time. Care must be taken to ensure that the identities of these men are not accidentally merged.

JOHN FLEMING, immigrant

The client provided information that John Fleming, who was born circa 1671 in Antrim, Ireland, was the father of the following:

- Alexander Fleming
- George Fleming, died 1759
- John Fleming, died 1777
- Robert Fleming, died 1754
- Sarah Fleming
- Thomas Fleming
- William Fleming, died 1765

- Margaret Fleming, born 1700 and died 1776 in Pitt County, North Carolina. She married David Barnhill (1695-1762).

Beginning with the information on John Fleming supplied by the client, the children of John Fleming were researched.

Alexander Fleming, son of John Fleming

Alexander Fleming married Isabel McKnitt, daughter of James McKnitt, probably around 1730 to 1735.² McKnatt's will named his daughter as Esebele Fleming. The will was witnessed by Robert Killen, Archibald Fleming, and Elizabeth Fleming.³

Alexander Fleming died after 3 September 1767, the date of his will that left bequests to:

- Son, James
- Son, Matthew
- Son, Joseph
- Wife, Ezebell[*sic*]
- Son, Robert
- Youngest son, Archbald [under 21]
- Daughter, Catren Fleming⁴

The marriage date of between 1730 and 1735 can be deduced from several items:

- a. The youngest son was not yet 21 years old, but there were at least four other children born before him.
- b. Children were likely born every two years to a couple in the 1700s.
- c. The other four sons were over the age of 21.

The youngest son Archibald was born no earlier than 1747 since he was not yet 21 in 1767, when his father wrote his will. If the daughter was the youngest child, at least four children would have been born prior to 1747. It would be likely that the first child would have been born no later than 1739 considering that children were born about every two years. Since we have no way of knowing if Catren, the daughter named in the will, was born before or after Archibald, the earliest child could have been born no later than 1737. Considering that some children may have been born and died in the intervening years between marriage and the birth of the youngest son, a time frame of 1730-1735 is likely.

On 14 May 1742, Thomas Patten sold a tract of land called Tower Hill containing 100 acres bordering on Alexander Hamilton's land to Alexander Fleming for 32 pounds, 10 shillings.⁵

² The McKnitt surname is also shown in various records as McKnatt, McNatt, McKnett, and McNett. For the purpose of this report, the name will be shown as it McKnatt unless referring to a specific record.

³ Kent County, Delaware, Register of Wills, Liber K: 174, will of James McKnitt dated 1753; Delaware Public Archives record group 3545.000.

⁴ Kent County, Delaware, Register of Wills, probate file of Alexander Fleming (1767-1772); Delaware Public Archives record group 3545.000, microfilm roll 077.

Alexander Fleming purchased the balance of Tower Hill from Thomas Patton of Frederick County, Virginia, brother of Robert Patton of Kent County, Delaware, on 21 September 1745. Alexander owned 200 acres called Tower Hill after this acquisition. The land was bordered by the lands of Alexander Hambleton[sic] and James Macknat. This deed was witnessed by Archibald Fleming.⁶

After Alexander's death, James Fleming, shoemaker and eldest son of Alexander, and James' wife Alice sold Tower Hill and Addition to Tower Hill to Robert Fleming Jr., his brother, on 27 May 1772.⁷ On 1 April 1776, Matthew Fleming, Joseph Fleming, Archibald Fleming, and Joshua and Catherine Mitten, identified as children of Alexander Fleming, sold their undivided interest in Tower Hill and Tower Hill Addition to Robert Fleming, their brother.⁸ Joseph Fleming reserved 30 acres for himself, and he and his brother Robert deeded this land back and forth several times in 1781.⁹

Joseph and Robert Fleming both appear on the tax list in Mispillion Hundred circa 1790.¹⁰

George Fleming, son of John Fleming

George Fleming of Mispillion Hundred, Kent County, Delaware, wrote his will 21 February 1758. The will was proved 25 May 1759. The will left bequests to:

- Wife, Elizabeth
- Son, Samuel [not yet 21]
- Son, George [not yet 21]
- Daughter, Martha
- Daughter, Esther¹¹

When they became of age, sons Samuel and George were to receive equal shares of the plantation where George lived at the time of his will.¹² It is unknown which tract George owned at the time of his death.

⁵ Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber M:168, deed from Thomas Patten to Alexander Fleming (1742); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 006.

⁶ Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber N:125, deed from Thomas Patten to Alexander Fleming (1745); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 006.

⁷ Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber T: 250, deed from James and Alice Fleming to Robert Fleming (1772); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 008.

⁸ Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber W: 42, deed from Matthew Fleming, Joseph Fleming, Archibald Fleming and Joshua and Catherine Mitten to Robert Fleming (1776); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 009.

⁹ Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber X: 31-33, deeds Robert Fleming and Joseph Fleming (1781); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 009.

¹⁰ Leon DeValinger Jr., *Reconstructed 1790 Census of Delaware* (Washington, DC: National Genealogical Society, 1993, p. 41.

¹¹ Kent County, Delaware, Register of Wills, probate file of George Fleming (1759-1760); Delaware Public Archives record group 3545.000, microfilm roll 077.

¹² *Ibid.*

On 15 August 1744, George Fleming witnessed a deed between William Fleming Jr. of Mispillion Hundred and Jane/Jean his wife to Robert Fleming. William and Jane/Jean sold 282 acres of land and swamp in the forrest[sic] of Mispillion Hundred that was bounded by George Fleming's land.¹³

The following year, on 15 May 1745, George Flemming sold 100 perches of land [about 5/8 acre] called Flemington in Mispillion Hundred to Archibald Flemming, cordwainer [shoemaker]. Mary Flemming, widow of Archibald Flemming, blacksmith, was buried on the land.¹⁴ No land records have been found to indicate that George Flemming purchased Flemington, suggesting that he acquired it through inheritance.¹⁵ No probate records of Fleming men show the relationship between George and the two men named Archibald Fleming.

The earliest known tax list of Kent County is the 1693 tax list. No men named Fleming or Barnhill were listed in that tax list.¹⁶ The next available tax list is the one dated 1726. The 1726 Kent County levy list contained the names of David Barnhill, John Fleming, Robert Fleming, and George Flemmon.¹⁷ Only one man named George Fleming appears on the almost-yearly tax lists from 1726 to 1752, when a second man named George Fleming appears on the tax list.¹⁸ This suggests that only one man named George Fleming was in Kent County during the time period of 1726 to 1752, when a younger man named George Fleming became of age [21 years] to be taxed. This is supported by the record of William Fleming Jr. and George Fleming "the younger" witnessing the will of John Rudolphus Bundelin on 13 August 1758.¹⁹

If George Fleming was a son of John Fleming, it is unknown how he acquired the land called Flemington.

George's daughters Martha and Hester were named in the will of Robert Fleming dated 20 April 1751.²⁰ It is felt that George Fleming and Robert Fleming were brothers.

¹³ Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber N: 68, deed from William and Jane/Jean Fleming to Robert Fleming (1744); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 006.

¹⁴ Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber N: 63, deed from William and Jane/Jean Fleming to Robert Fleming (1744); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 006.

¹⁵ A search of Kent County, Delaware grantee and grantor indices shows no transaction where George Flemming purchased a tract named Flemington.

¹⁶ Jeffrey L. Scheib, "Provincial Tax Lists of the Three Lower Counties, 1693," *The Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine*, Volume XXXVII, pp. 1-32; digital images, *Genealogy.com* (<http://www.genealogy.com> : accessed 24 February 2013). *Genealogy.com* is a subscription-based service.

¹⁷ Kent County, Delaware, Board of Assessments, 1726 Kent County Levy List; Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 001.

¹⁸ Kent County, Delaware, Board of Assessments, 1752 Mispillion Hundred tax assessment; Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 002.

¹⁹ Leon DeValinger Jr., *Calendar of Kent County, Delaware, Probate Records 1680-1800* (Wilmington, DE: Public Archives Commission, 1944), p. 177.

²⁰ Kent County, Delaware, Register of Wills, probate file of Robert Fleming (1754-1756); Delaware Public Archives record group 3545.000, microfilm roll 077.

John Fleming, son of John Fleming

John Fleming married Sarah Patton by 1738 and had a daughter Mary. Sarah was the daughter of Eliner Patton and the sister of Thomas and Robert Patton.²¹ David Fleming, son of John, was mentioned in the will of Robert Fleming in 1754.²²

Only one man named John Fleming appears on the Kent County tax lists for the years between 1726 and 1760. The 1761 tax list for Murderkill Hundred has an entry for John Fleming, but it is marked through. John Fleming does not appear in the 1762 tax list or any following years.²³ It should be noted that David Barnhill appeared in each tax list along with John Fleming. It is likely that John named his son after his friend and brother-in-law, David Barnhill.

No probate records were found in Delaware for John Fleming.²⁴ The 1762 tax list of Pitt County, North Carolina contained entries for the following men:

- Alexander Barnhill
- Henry Barnhill
- John Barnhill
- George Fleming
- John Fleming
- John Fleming Jr.
- Thomas Patten²⁵

It is fairly certain that the John Fleming in the 1762 tax list of Pitt County, North Carolina, is the same man who appeared in the tax lists of Murderkill Hundred up through 1760 based upon the disappearance and appearance of the three Barnhill men from the same tax lists.

John Fleming began acquiring land in Kent County, Delaware on 14 May 1726. On that date, John Lizenby made a deed of quit claim to John and Robert Fleming for 200 acres.²⁶ On that same day, William Thisslewood sold to Robert and John Fleming a 200 acre tract

²¹ Kent County, Delaware, Register of Wills, Liber I: 2, will of Eliner Patton (1732); Delaware Public Archives record group 3545.000.

²² Kent County, Delaware, Register of Wills, probate file of Robert Fleming (1754-1756); Delaware Public Archives record group 3545.000, microfilm roll 077.

²³ Kent County, Delaware, Board of Assessment, 1726 through 1742 tax assessments of Murderkill Hundred, record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 001 and 1743 through 1767 tax assessments of Murderkill Hundred, record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 002, and 1768 through 1780 tax assessments of Murderkill Hundred, record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 003; Delaware Public Archives.

²⁴ Kent County, Delaware, Register of Wills, probate files; Delaware Public Archives record group 3545.000, microfilm roll 077.

²⁵ Diane Siniard, "Pitt County 1762 NC Early Census/Early Tax List Index," *Pitt Lost Souls Genealogy* (<http://pitt.lostsoulsgenealogy.com/census/1762.htm> : accessed 25 February 2013).

²⁶ Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber I: 33, deed from John Lizenby to John and Robert Fleming (1726); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 004.

near Lizenby's Old Field, part of a tract formerly called Burburry's Lott.²⁷ Robert and John Fleming sold the 200 acres to Samuel Johnson on 13 May 1731.²⁸

On 1 October 1746, Robert Fleming made a deed of quit claim to John Fleming for five shillings, indicating a relationship between the two men [likely brothers]. On the same day, John Fleming made a deed of quit claim to Robert Fleming for five shillings. The two transactions basically divided a tract containing 273 acres into two separate pieces containing 136 ½ acres each. The land adjoined a tract called Burburry's Berry. Archibald Fleming witnessed both deeds.²⁹ John Fleming and his wife Sarah sold this land to William and Mary Scandlin on 3 August 1749.³⁰ On that same date William and Mary Scandlin sold to John and Sarah Fleming 200 acres of land bounded by the lands of Samuel Wilson, Andrew Caldwell, William Trippet, and Elizabeth Frasher.³¹ John apparently lived on that land until 13 May 1761, when he sold it to Peter Jubart of New Castle County, Delaware. Sarah's name did not appear on the deed suggesting that she may have passed away prior to that date.³² No further land records were found in Kent County for John Fleming. This suggests that he had left the area after the sale of his property in 1761.

John had at least one son, David, who was named in the will of his uncle Robert Fleming. John may have had two other sons—George and John Jr., who were shown on the tax list of Pitt County in 1762. David Fleming did not appear on the 1763, 1764, 1775, or 1786 tax list of Pitt County as transcribed on the Pitt County Lost Souls Genealogy website. The tax lists show:

Year	Persons found on tax list
1763	George Fleming John Fleming ³³
1764	George Fleming ³⁴
1775	No Fleming ³⁵
1786	No Fleming ³⁶

²⁷ Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber I: 31, deed from William Thisslewood to Robert and John Fleming (1726); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 004.

²⁸ Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber K: 81, deed from John and Robert Fleming to Samuel Johnson (1731); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 005.

²⁹ Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber N: 209-210, deeds between John and Robert Fleming (1746); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 006.

³⁰ Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber O: 8, deed from John and Sarah Fleming to William and Mary Scandlin (1749); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 006.

³¹ Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber O: 71, deed from William and Mary Scandlin to John and Sarah Fleming (1749); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 006.

³² Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber Q: 39, deed from John Fleming to Peter Jubart (1761); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 007.

³³ Diane Siniard, "Pitt County 1763 NC Early Census/Early Tax List Index," *Pitt Lost Souls Genealogy* (<http://pitt.lostsoulsgenealogy.com/census/1763.htm> : accessed 25 February 2013).

³⁴ Diane Siniard, "Pitt County 1764 NC Early Census/Early Tax List Index," *Pitt Lost Souls Genealogy* (<http://pitt.lostsoulsgenealogy.com/census/1764.htm> : accessed 25 February 2013).

³⁵ Diane Siniard, "Pitt County 1775 NC Early Census/Early Tax List Index," *Pitt Lost Souls Genealogy* (<http://pitt.lostsoulsgenealogy.com/census/1775.htm> : accessed 25 February 2013).

The tax lists suggest that John Fleming, the elder, died circa 1762 since he did not appear on the tax lists after that date. John Fleming, the younger, probably left the area in 1763 since he did not appear on the tax list after that time. George Fleming probably left the area sometime after 1764. It is also possible that John Fleming Jr. died or left the area circa 1762, leaving the elder John Fleming as the man shown on the 1763 tax list. Once there was only one John Fleming in the area, there was no need to distinguish between the two men by designating "Jr." or "Sr."

Joseph T. Fleming has posted information on his website about the descendants of David Fleming of Pitt County, North Carolina. On the website, Mr. Fleming questions whether David Fleming could be the son of John Fleming of Kent County, Delaware.³⁷ Mr. Fleming mentions that David Fleming purchased land in Pitt County in 1787 and in 1791.³⁸ The accuracy of that information is unknown; however, if David Fleming owned real property in Pitt County in 1787 and 1791, he should have appeared on tax lists.

David Fleming does appear in Pitt County in the 1790 census.³⁹ His age cannot be determined since that census lists men only by the categories of "Under 16" and "Over 16."

In the 1800 census of Pitt County, David Fleming was enumerated adjacent to John Fleming. Both men were listed as being 45 years of age or older, making their birth dates no later than 1755.⁴⁰ A Benjamin Fleming was found in the same general area. His age was given as 26 to 44.⁴¹ David Fleming was born by the year 1751 since he was named in the will of his uncle Robert Fleming.⁴²

David Fleming also appears in the 1810 census in Pitt County. His age was given as 45 and over.⁴³ Also enumerated within the same general vicinity were John Fleming and Benjamin Fleming.⁴⁴

³⁶ Diane Siniard, "Pitt County 1786 NC Early Census/Early Tax List Index," *Pitt Lost Souls Genealogy* (<http://pitt.lostsoulsgenealogy.com/census/1786.htm> : accessed 25 February 2013).

³⁷ Joseph T. Fleming, "Descendants of David Fleming of Pitt County, North Carolina," *Cenotaph* (<http://www.mindspring.com/~jtfleming/dfleming.htm> : accessed 1 September 2012).

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ 1790 U.S. census, Pitt County, North Carolina, p. 452, line 74, David Fleming; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 1 March 2013), citing NARA microfilm publication M637, roll 7.

⁴⁰ 1800 U.S. census, Pitt County, North Carolina, Greenville District, p. 230, lines 3 and 4, John and David Fleming; digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 1 March 2013), citing NARA microfilm publication M32, roll 32.

⁴¹ 1800 U.S. census, Pitt County, North Carolina, Greenville District, p. 231, line 1, Benjamin Fleming; digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 1 March 2013), citing NARA microfilm publication M32, roll 32.

⁴² Kent County, Delaware, Register of Wills, probate file of Robert Fleming (1754-1756); Delaware Public Archives record group 3545.000, microfilm roll 077.

⁴³ 1810 U.S. census, Pitt County, North Carolina, p. 512, line 10, David Fleming; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 1 March 2013), citing NARA microfilm publication M252, roll 41.

In the 1820 census, David Fleming was listed as being 45 years and older.⁴⁵ Enumerated within four dwellings of David were Willis Flemmin and Susanna Flemmin.⁴⁶

According to information on Joseph T. Fleming's website, David Fleming was the father of:

- Benjamin Fleming, born 12 March 1777 in Pitt County
- Sarah Fleming, born 22 June 1778 in Pitt County
- Lydia Fleming, born 14 December 1782 in Pitt County
- John Fleming, born 18 March 1786 in Pitt County
- James Fleming, born 23 January 1788 in Pitt County
- Aidin Fleming, born 12 March 1790 and died 1 April 1790 in Pitt County
- Willis Fleming, born 26 June 1792 in Pitt County
- Nancy Fleming, born 17 January 1798 in Pitt County⁴⁷

It appears that John Fleming, son of John Fleming the immigrant, left Kent County, Delaware, circa 1761 and removed to Pitt County, North Carolina. John probably died shortly thereafter, leaving sons David Fleming, John Fleming, and George Fleming in Pitt County, North Carolina. If John left sons in Delaware or Maryland, it is possible that they could be the father of James Fleming, the subject of this research project.

Robert Fleming, son of John Fleming [the immigrant]

Robert Fleming married Alce Newton on or before 19 March 1734. The marriage was performed by William Manlove. Witnesses included:

- George Fleming [brother]
- Wm. Fleming [brother]
- John Fleming [brother]
- David Barnhill [brother in law]
- Margaret Barnhill [sister, wife of David]
- Sarah Fleming [sister in law, wife of John]
- Robert Patton [Sarah's brother]⁴⁸

⁴⁴ 1810 U.S. census, Pitt County, North Carolina, p. 512, lines 6 and 7, John and Benjamin Fleming; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 1 March 2013), citing NARA microfilm publication M252, roll 41.

⁴⁵ 1820 U.S. census, Pitt County, North Carolina, Capt. Moornings District, p. 512, line 10, David Flemmin[sic]; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 1 March 2013), citing NARA microfilm publication M33, roll 82.

⁴⁶ 1820 U.S. census, Pitt County, North Carolina, Capt. Moornings District, p. 512, lines 12 and 13, Willis and Susanna Flemmin[sic]; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 1 March 2013), citing NARA microfilm publication M33, roll 82.

⁴⁷ Joseph T. Fleming, "Descendants of David Fleming of Pitt County, North Carolina," *Cenotaph* (<http://www.mindspring.com/~jtfleming/dfleming.htm> : accessed 1 September 2012).

⁴⁸ Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber M:68, marriage record of Robert Fleming and AlceNewton (1734); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 006.

On 6 August 1739 Robert Fleming purchased from Andrew Caldwell part of a tract of land called Arrundell containing 60 acres.⁴⁹ Robert maintained the land until 10 January 1752 when he and Alice made a quit claim deed to George Newton for 91 acres, part of a tract of land called Urandle[sic].⁵⁰ George was likely a relative of Alice, whose maiden name was Newton.

Robert also had other land transactions with his brother John, which have been previously discussed in this report.

Robert Fleming died before 11 August 1754, the date his will was brought for probate. He had written his will 20 April 1751 and named the following legatees:

- Wife, Aliss[sic]
- Daughter, Phillis
- Margaret, daughter of David Barnhill
- Martha and Hester Fleming, daughters of George Fleming
- Robert, son of Alexander Fleming
- David, son of John Fleming
- Elizabeth, daughter of William Fleming
- Hannah, daughter of James Fleming
- Brother in law, David Barnhill
- Brothers and sisters, unnamed
- Executor, David Barnhill⁵¹

While Robert did not specifically mention the legatees in his will as nieces and nephews, it is clear that he included the children of his siblings in the will. Robert died leaving only a daughter, so his male line ended with his death.

Sarah Fleming, daughter of John Fleming [the immigrant]

Since Sarah probably married a man with a different surname, she does not figure into the DNA analysis the client has procured. She will not be researched in this project.

Thomas Fleming, son of John Fleming [the immigrant]

Only one reference to Thomas Fleming was found in the land records of Kent County, Delaware. On 12 April 1722, a very complicated transaction between James Gumly and Edward Carleton was recorded among the land records. Within that record was the

⁴⁹ Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber M:47, deed from Andrew Caldwell to Robert Fleming (1739); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 006.

⁵⁰ Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber O:121, deed from Robert and Alice Fleming to George Newton (1752); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 007.

⁵¹ Kent County, Delaware, Register of Wills, probate file of Robert Fleming (1754-1756); Delaware Public Archives record group 3545.000, microfilm roll 077.

mention that James Gumly had been bound to Thomas Fleming. No monetary amounts were listed in the document.⁵²

No mention of Thomas Fleming was found among the probate records of Kent County, Delaware.⁵³

If Thomas Fleming was a son of John Fleming, it appears that he died young without children, or he moved from the area.

The first appearance of a Thomas Fleming on the tax lists of Kent County is in 1760 when a Thomas Fleming appeared on the Murderkill Hundred tax list as "single." Listed with him on that tax list were David Barnhill, John Fleming, and John Fleming "single."⁵⁴ The appearance in 1760 suggests that Thomas had turned 21 years of age that year, making his birth year around 1739. This was likely the Thomas Fleming, presumed son of John Fleming, who went to North Carolina with his father and the Barnhill family.

William Fleming, son of John Fleming [the immigrant]

On 15 August 1744, William Fleming Jr. and Jean/Jane his wife sold 282 acres of land and swamp in Mispillion forrest to Robert Fleming. The land was bounded by lands of George Fleming.⁵⁵ In February of the following year William Fleming purchased two tracts of land from James Maxwell. One tract was called Bradlys Adventure containing 100 acres and was located between the head of Mispillion marsh and Marshahope [Marshy Hope].⁵⁶ The second tract was called Woodbank and was located near the southwest side of the head of Mispillion Creek near the south side of the road going from Hickory Hill to Peters Bridge. This tract also contained 100 acres.⁵⁷

Only one William Fleming appeared on the tax lists of Kent County beginning in 1733. Tax lists up to 1738 showed only one William Fleming. There was no 1739 tax list. The tax lists of 1740 through 1743 contain entries for William Fleming and William Fleming Jr.⁵⁸ It should be noted that Jr. did not necessarily mean that he was a son of William Fleming. The

⁵² Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber G: 111, bill from James Gumly to Edward Carleton (1722); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 003.

⁵³ Leon DeValinger Jr., *Calendar of Kent County, Delaware, Probate Records 1680-1800* (Wilmington, DE: Public Archives Commission, 1944).

⁵⁴ Kent County, Delaware, Board of Assessments, 1760 Murderkill Hundred tax assessment; Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 002.

⁵⁵ Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber N: 68, deed between William and Jean Fleming and Robert Fleming (1744); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 006.

⁵⁶ Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber N: 86, deed between James Maxwell Sr. and William Fleming (1745); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 006.

⁵⁷ Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber N: 89, deed between James Maxwell and William Fleming (1745); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 006.

⁵⁸ Kent County, Delaware, Board of Assessment, 1726 through 1742 tax assessments of Mispillion Hundred, record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 001 and 1743 tax assessment of Mispillion Hundred, record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 002; Delaware Public Archives.

term “Junior” simply indicated that he was the younger of the two men with the same name. The 1765 tax list was the last one in which both names appeared. There was only one William Fleming on the 1766 tax list.⁵⁹

The listing of William Fleming on the tax list for the first time in 1733 appears to be an indication that he was born circa 1712 or he arrived in Kent County circa 1733. The appearance of a second William Fleming on the 1740 tax list seems to suggest that the younger William was born circa 1719 or arrived in the area circa 1740. If their appearances on the tax lists are related to their coming of age of majority, clearly the two men could not be father and son with only seven years age difference between them. It is possible that they were uncle and nephew or not related at all. The land transactions shown above may have been made by two different men. The disappearance of one William Fleming from the tax lists in 1766 suggests one of them died around 1765.

One indication of which William Fleming was which was found in the 1744 tax list where one man was identified as William Fleming, and the other man was identified as William Fleming, Taylor.⁶⁰ Another indication is that one William Fleming married a woman named Jean or Jane, as indicated by the land transaction dated 15 August 1744. That deed was signed as William Fleming Jr., which suggests that he was the younger of the two men.

If the will of Robert Fleming did bequeath legacies to his nieces and nephews, his brother William would have a daughter named Elizabeth.⁶¹

Two probate records exist for a William Fleming in Kent County. The first record was for that of William who died circa 1765. His will, mutilated in the records of the Delaware Archives, mentioned the following persons:

- Wife, Martha
- Son, George (to receive 500 acre plantation where William formerly lived)
- Son, Robert (to receive plantation where William lived at the time of making his will)
- Daughter, Mary Bradley
- Son, Isaac [appears to be Isaac but is very hard to read]
- Witnesses: Archd. Fleming, William Fleming Junior, and Joseph Fleming⁶²

No daughter named Elizabeth was named in the will, but considering that 14 years had passed since the writing of Robert Fleming’s will, it would not be surprising that a daughter

⁵⁹ Kent County, Delaware, Board of Assessment, 1743through 1766 tax assessments of Mispillion Hundred, record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 002.

⁶⁰ Kent County, Delaware, Board of Assessment, 1744 tax assessment of Mispillion Hundred, record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 002; Delaware Public Archives.

⁶¹ Kent County, Delaware, Register of Wills, probate file of Robert Fleming (1754-1756); Delaware Public Archives record group 3545.000, microfilm roll 077.

⁶² Kent County, Delaware, Register of Wills, probate file of William Fleming (1765-1769); Delaware Public Archives record group 3545.000, microfilm roll 077.

could have died in that time. The witnesses likely lived near William Fleming or were related to him.

The other William Fleming died in May or June 1784. His will named:

- Wife, Ann
- Son, Boaz (to receive $\frac{1}{4}$ share of William's home plantation)
- Son, Nathan (to receive 200 acres where he lived at the time of the will)
- Son, Beniah (to receive $\frac{1}{4}$ share of William's home plantation next to John Turner's lands)
- Son, Benoni (to receive $\frac{1}{4}$ share of William's home plantation next to Samuel Turner's lands)
- Youngest son, Thomas (to receive $\frac{1}{4}$ share of William's home plantation)
- Daughter, Mary, wife of Matthew Fleming
- Witnesses: Sarah Tobbott, John Ralston, and William Hudson⁶³

William signed his will by his mark, indicating he was not able to sign his name.

Neither William Fleming named a wife Jean or Jane in their will. But it is clear from the tax lists that only two men named William Fleming were in the area from 1733 to 1780.

It appears that William Fleming [the elder or Sr.] was the William Fleming who died circa 1765. He was the father of sons George and Robert. George was to receive 500 acres of land by his father's will. Robert was to receive the plantation where William Fleming lived at the time of his death.

William Fleming [the younger or Jr.] was likely the man who married Jean/Jane. Jean/Jane probably died before William, and he married a woman named Ann. William's children were Boaz, Nathan, Beniah, Benoni, Thomas, and Mary (who married Mathew Fleming).

A man named Charles Turner Fleming gave information for a published biography in which he stated he was the son of William Fleming, born in Scotland 6 June 1717 and came to Delaware about 1740. William obtained a patent for 400 acres in Mispillion Hundred called Williams Choice. He married Jane Frame, who died 7 March 1765. Their children were Andrew, Nathan, William, Boas, Beniah, and Benoni. After the death of his first wife, William Fleming married a second time and had another son, Thomas. William Fleming died in 1784, and all of his sons but Beniah moved west.⁶⁴

Given the naming patterns of the two William Fleming families, the apparent age differences between the two men named William Fleming, and the information provided by

⁶³ Kent County, Delaware, Register of Wills, probate file of William Fleming (1784-1787); Delaware Public Archives record group 3545.000, microfilm roll 077.

⁶⁴ *State of Delaware Containing Biographical and Genealogical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens and Many of the Early Settlers, Volume II* (Chambersburg, PA: J.M. Runk & Co., 1899), p. 1311.

grandson Charles Turner Fleming; it is likely that William Fleming [the elder or Sr.] was the son of John Fleming the immigrant.

The likelihood of two men with the same surname in the same area at the same time being a coincidence is small. If William [the younger] truly did immigrate to Delaware from Scotland in 1740, it is likely that he was related to the Fleming family that was already in Kent County, Delaware.

Margaret Fleming, daughter of John Fleming [the immigrant]

The Barnhill family in which Margaret married into has been well documented. Information was supplied by the client.

James Fleming, possible son of John Fleming [the immigrant]

The client provided names of the children of John Fleming the immigrant. James Fleming's name was not among the list of children. However, the will of Robert Fleming named Hannah, daughter of James Fleming, as a legatee.⁶⁵ Since the will was written in 1751, Hannah must have been born by that time. James, her father, was likely a brother of Robert Fleming since his will appears to have named nieces and nephews as his heirs.

On 13 August 1734, Thomas Powell sold to James Fleming, mariner, 100 acres called Ousbey.⁶⁶ James and his wife Hannah sold the same tract of land to John Newell Jr. on 3 May 1739.⁶⁷ No other mention was found in the land records of Kent County.⁶⁸

James or Hannah Fleming was not found in any other probate record other than Robert Fleming's will.⁶⁹

James Fleming appeared on the tax lists of Kent County from 1736 through 1738. There was no assessment record for 1739.⁷⁰

⁶⁵ Kent County, Delaware, Register of Wills, probate file of Robert Fleming (1754-1756); Delaware Public Archives record group 3545.000, microfilm roll 077.

⁶⁶ Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber K:205, deed from Thomas Powell to James Fleming (1734); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 005.

⁶⁷ Kent County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Liber M:53, deed from James and Hannah Fleming to John Newell Jr. (1739); Delaware Public Archives record group 3535.001, microfilm roll 006.

⁶⁸ A search of Kent County, Delaware grantee and grantor indices revealed no other transactions for James Fleming.

⁶⁹ A search of all probate records of the Fleming surname showed no witnesses, heirs, or other legatees named James or Hannah Fleming; Delaware Public Archives record group 3545.000, microfilm roll 077. Additionally, see Leon DeValinger Jr., *Calendar of Kent County, Delaware, Probate Records 1680-1800* (Wilmington, DE: Public Archives Commission, 1944).

⁷⁰ Kent County, Delaware, Board of Assessments, 1736, 1737, and 1738 tax lists of Mispillion Hundred; Delaware Public Archives, record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 001.

The lack of records after 1739 suggests that James may have left the area, however, the inclusion of his daughter in the will of Robert Fleming seems to suggest that they were still in the area. It is also possible that James died prior to 1751.

DELAWARE TAX LISTS

A study of Delaware tax lists suggests the following:

- David Barnhill, John Fleming, Robert Fleming, and George Flemmon[*sic*] were living in Kent County as of 1726.⁷¹
- The Fleming lands probably bordered Mispillion and Murderkill Hundreds since Fleming men appeared on the tax lists of both hundreds.⁷²
- In 1733, William Flemons[*sic*] appeared on the tax list of Mispillion Hundred along with George Flemons[*sic*]. William may have become of age in 1733.⁷³
- The 1734 tax list showed Robert and John Fleming in Murderkill Hundred with David Barnhill. William Flemming, Thomas Patton, and James McNatt appeared in consecutive order on the Mispillion Hundred tax list with George Flemming just two names away.⁷⁴
- In 1736, James Flemming appears on the tax list of Murderkill Hundred along with Robert Patton, Robert Fleaming[*sic*] and John Fleaming[*sic*]. Perhaps James became of age around 1736, placing his birth year circa 1715.⁷⁵
- Also in 1736, Anthony Fleming and Alexander Fleming appeared for the first time on the Mispillion Hundred tax list along with William Flemin[*sic*], George Flemin[*sic*], James McNatt, and Thomas Pattant[*sic*] who appeared in consecutive order.⁷⁶
- In 1740, Archabel[*sic*] Fleming and William Fleming Junor[*sic*] appeared for the first time in Mispillion Hundred.⁷⁷

It is apparent from the tax lists that by 1726, the following men were at least 21 years of age:

- David Barnhill

⁷¹ Kent County, Delaware, Board of Assessments, 1726 Kent County Levy List; Delaware Public Archives, record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 001.

⁷² Kent County, Delaware, Board of Assessment, 1726 through 1742 tax assessments of Murderkill Hundred, record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 001 and 1743 through 1767 tax assessments of Murderkill Hundred, record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 002, and 1768 through 1780 tax assessments of Murderkill Hundred, record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 003; Delaware Public Archives.

⁷³ Kent County, Delaware, Board of Assessments, 1733 Mispillion Hundred tax list; Delaware Public Archives, record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 001.

⁷⁴ Kent County, Delaware, Board of Assessments, 1734 tax lists of Mispillion Hundred and Murderkill Hundred; Delaware Public Archives, record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 001.

⁷⁵ Kent County, Delaware, Board of Assessments, 1736 Murderkill Hundred tax list; Delaware Public Archives, record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 001.

⁷⁶ Kent County, Delaware, Board of Assessments, 1736 Mispillion Hundred tax list; Delaware Public Archives, record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 001.

⁷⁷ Kent County, Delaware, Board of Assessments, 1740 Mispillion Hundred tax list; Delaware Public Archives, record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 001.

- John Fleming
- Robert Fleming
- George Fleming⁷⁸

These men were likely the sons and son in law of John Fleming, the immigrant. William Fleming, another likely son of John Fleming, may have become of age circa 1733. James Fleming may have reached the age of 21 years circa 1736. Alexander Fleming also appeared on the tax list in 1736, suggesting he became of age at that time. Since Thomas Fleming does not appear on tax lists until 1760, it is questionable that he was a son of John Fleming, the immigrant. Perhaps the name “James” was misread as “Thomas” by a previous researcher.

To better grasp a picture of the men named Fleming in Kent County, Delaware, the following timeline was created.⁷⁹

Year	Fleming Males on Tax Lists (age 21 or over) - in alphabetical order for ease of comparison
1726	George Fleming John Fleming Robert Fleming
1727	George Fleming John Fleming Robert Fleming
1729	damaged and could not read
1730	damaged and could not read
1731	George Fleming John Fleming Robert Fleming
1733	George Fleming John Fleming Robert Fleming William Fleming
1734	George Fleming John Fleming Robert Fleming William Fleming

⁷⁸ Kent County, Delaware, Board of Assessments, 1726 Kent County Levy List; Delaware Public Archives, record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 001.

⁷⁹ Kent County, Delaware, Board of Assessment, 1726 through 1742 tax assessments of Murderkill Hundred, record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 001 and 1743 through 1767 tax assessments of Murderkill Hundred, record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 002, and 1768 through 1780 tax assessments of Murderkill Hundred, record group 3535.000, microfilm roll 003; Delaware Public Archives.

1736	Alexander Fleming Anthony[?] Fleming George Fleming James Fleming John Fleming Robert Fleming William Fleming
1737	George Fleming James Fleming John Fleming Robert Fleming William Fleming
1738	Alexander Fleming George Fleming James Fleming Robert Fleming William Fleming
1740	Alexander Archibald Fleming Archibald Fleming, single George Fleming John Fleming Robert Fleming William Fleming William Fleming Jr.
1741	too light to read accurately
1742	only Mispillion Hundred available
1743	Alexander Fleming Archibald Fleming [Murderkill Hundred] Archibald Fleming [Mispillion Hundred] George Fleming John Fleming Robert Fleming Samuel Fleming William Fleming William Fleming Jr.

1744	Alexander Fleming Archibald Fleming [Murderkill Hundred] Archibald Fleming [Mispillion Hundred] George Fleming John Fleming Robert Fleming Samuel Fleming William Fleming, taylor William Fleming
1748	Alexander Fleming [Mispillion Hundred] Alexander Fleming [Murderkill Hundred] Archibald Fleming [Mispillion Hundred] Archibald Fleming [Murderkill Hundred] George Fleming John Fleming Robert Fleming Thomas Fleming – struck through William Fleming William Fleming Jr.
1752	Alexander Fleming Archibald Fleming George Fleming George Fleming Isaac Fleming John Fleming Robert Fleming William Fleming William Fleming Jr.
1753	Alexander Fleming Archibald Fleming George Fleming George Fleming, single John Fleming Robert Fleming William Fleming William Fleming Jr.
1754	Alexander Fleming Archibald Fleming George Fleming George Fleming Jr. John Fleming Robert Fleming – struck through William Fleming William Fleming Jr.

1755	Alexander Fleming Archibald Fleming George Fleming George Fleming Jr. John Fleming William Fleming William Fleming Jr.
1756	Alexander Fleming Archibald Fleming George Fleming George Fleming Jr. John Fleming William Fleming William Fleming Jr.
1757	Alexander Fleming Archibald Fleming George Fleming George Fleming Jr. John Fleming William Fleming William Fleming Jr.
1759	Alexander Fleming Archibald Fleming George Fleming John Fleming Robert Fleming, single William Fleming William Fleming Jr.
1760	Alexander Fleming Archibald Fleming George Fleming James Fleming, single John Fleming Thomas Fleming, single William Fleming William Fleming Jr.

1761	Alexander Fleming Archibald Fleming George Fleming James Fleming John Fleming – struck through Robert Fleming, single Thomas Fleming – struck through William Fleming William Fleming Sr.
1762	Alexander Fleming Archibald Fleming George Fleming James Fleming, single Matthew Fleming, single Robert Fleming William Fleming Jr. William Fleming Sr.
1763	Alexander Fleming Archibald Fleming George Fleming James Fleming Matthew Fleming Robert Fleming William Fleming William Fleming
1764	Alexander Fleming Archibald Fleming George Fleming James Fleming Joseph Fleming Matthew Fleming Robert Fleming William Fleming Jr. William Fleming Sr.
1765	Alexander Fleming Archibald Fleming George Fleming James Fleming Joseph Fleming Matthew Fleming Robert Fleming Robert Fleming William Fleming William Fleming

1766	Alexander Fleming Archibald Fleming George Fleming James Fleming Joseph Fleming Matthew Fleming Robert Fleming Robert Fleming William Fleming
1768	Alexander Fleming Archibald Fleming George Fleming James Fleming Joseph Fleming Matthew Fleming Robert Fleming Robert Fleming Jr. William Fleming
1770	Archibald Fleming Archibald Fleming Jr. George Fleming James Fleming Joseph Fleming Joseph Fleming Matthew Fleming Robert Fleming Robert Fleming Jr. Samuel Fleming Samuel Fleming William Fleming

POSSIBLE FATHERS OF JAMES FLEMING, born circa 1760 to 1770 in Maryland

If James Fleming was born between 1760 and 1770, his father was likely born between 1720 and 1750. The sons of John Fleming, the immigrant, appear to have been born around 1700 to 1715. If James Fleming was part of the John Fleming line, he would likely have been a grandson, born of a son of John Fleming.

Son George had at least two sons—Samuel and George were named in his will. Both men appeared to have stayed in Kent County, Delaware, based upon information found in the tax lists.

Son John had a son David, named in the will of Robert Fleming. Two probable sons, George and John, appear on Pitt County, North Carolina tax lists. David probably went to North Carolina also. It is unknown if any sons remained in Delaware or the surrounding area.

Son Robert had no apparent sons, only a daughter named Philliss according to his will.

Son William, based upon those named in his will, had sons George, Robert, and Isaac. George and Robert appear to have remained in Kent County, Delaware, based upon the appearance of men of that name on Kent County tax lists. A man named Isaac Fleming was on the tax list for 1752, the only year he appeared on the tax rolls of Kent County, Delaware.

Son Alexander had five sons: James, Matthew, Joseph, Robert, and Archibald. All five men appear to have remained in Kent County according to information found on tax lists.

Possible son James had a daughter named Hannah. It is unknown if he had any sons.

Conclusion:

It is possible that James Fleming, born circa 1760 to 1770 in Maryland, was a grandson or great-grandson of John Fleming, the immigrant. The following men are possible fathers of James and should be further investigated:

1. Samuel Fleming, son of George Fleming and grandson of John Fleming the immigrant
2. George Fleming, son of George Fleming and grandson of John Fleming the immigrant
3. Any son of John Fleming that may have remained after John Fleming went to North Carolina with David Barnhill
4. Any son of James Fleming, mariner, who married Hannah.
5. Isaac Fleming, son of William Fleming and grandson of John Fleming the immigrant
6. James Fleming, son of Alexander Fleming and grandson of John Fleming the immigrant

JAMES FLEMING, born circa 1760 to 1770 in Maryland

According to census records, James Fleming was born in Maryland between 1760 and 1770.⁸⁰ The client also supplied information that James Fleming was found in Warren County, Georgia during the 1820 census. The only James Fleming in Warren County, Georgia in the 1820 census enumeration appears to be a younger man. The household was enumerated as:

- 1 free white male 26-45 [born between 1775 and 1794]
- 1 free white female 26-45

⁸⁰ Information supplied by the client.

- 1 engaged in manufacturing⁸¹

This James Fleming appears to be of a younger generation than the James Fleming who was born in Maryland between 1760 and 1770. While the age could have been incorrect in this census enumeration, James (born 1760-1770, Maryland) was said to have been widowed at the time of the 1820 census enumeration. The James Fleming who was enumerated in this census appears to be a younger man with a wife and no family.

Another Fleming was found in the Warren County, Georgia area in the 1820 census. Samuel Flemming was found on the previous page in the census enumeration. His household consisted of:

- 1 free white male 45 and over [born no later than 1775]
- 2 free white female 16-26 [born between 1794 and 1804]
- 1 free white female 45 and over
- 1 engaged in agriculture⁸²

Samuel appears to be of the same generation as James Fleming who was said to have been born in Maryland. The two men in the 1820 census are more than likely related—either as father and son, uncle and nephew, or possibly cousins. The Warren County census enumeration in 1820 contained only two pages, so the likelihood of two men with the same surname in the same area who were not related is low. The identity of the James Fleming in the 1820 census in Warren County, Georgia is suspect.

Future censuses, as reported by the client, appear to be in order.

The 1790 reconstructed census of Georgia showed the following men:⁸³

- Geo. Fleming, Franklin Co.
- **Jas. Fleming**, JP of Columbia Co.
- Jno. Fleming, Camden Co. (also a Jno. Fleming mentioned in Estates and Legal Notices as printed in the *Georgia Gazette, Southern Sentinel and Universal Gazette*, and *Augusta Chronical and Gazette* 1790-1795; a Jno. Fleming also mentioned as grantee in deed book; Jno. Fleming appointed as JP in 1792; Jno. Fleming also listed as 1788 voter in Deed Book A)
- Moses Fleming, Elbert Co. – listed in headrights and bounty grants in 1790-1795
- Robt. Fleming, Burke Co. – also listed in land warrants 1785-1795; name appeared in records 1790-1795
- Robt. Fleming, Franklin Co. – listed as a grantee in land records

⁸¹ 1820 U.S. census, Warren County, Georgia, Capt. Robert Hills District, p. 303 (stamped), line 14, James Fleming; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 19 February 2013), citing NARA microfilm publication M33, roll 7.

⁸² 1820 U.S. census, Warren County, Georgia, Capt. Robert Hills District, p. 301 (stamped), line 24, Samuel Flemming; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 19 February 2013), citing NARA microfilm publication M33, roll 7.

⁸³ "Early Settlers of Georgia," database online, *Genealogy.com* (<http://www.genealogy.com> : accessed 15 February 2013). *Genealogy.com* is a subscription database.

- Jno. Flemming, Burke Co.
- Wm. Fleming, Burke Co. – listed on grand juror listed 1790-1795
- Wm. Fleming, Franklin Co. – on muster roll 25 Oct 1793 of Capt. Ben Easley's Co.
- David Flemming, Richmond Co.
- Elijah Flemming, Franklin Co. – listed in headrights and bounty grants 1790-1795
- Jno. Flimming, Franklin Co. - listed in headrights and bounty grants 1790-1795
- Wm. Flemming, Franklin Co. – listed in headrights and bounty grants 1790-1795
- Jno. Flemming, Wilkes Co.

Obviously, there were men with the Fleming surname in Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Since James' children claimed to have been born in Georgia between 1787 and 1790 in later censuses, it is likely that James was in Georgia at the time of the 1790 census.

FLEMINGS IN MARYLAND

Land records from all Maryland counties in 1760 to 1770 were consulted to see if any men with the Fleming surname owned land in Maryland during that time period.

Anne Arundel County:

Thomas Flemming, blockmaker of Annapolis, sold Negroes in March 1757. He signed the bill of sale, indicating he could write his name.⁸⁴

Richard Flemming, shoemaker, leased a parcel of ground in Annapolis from the executors of the estate of Dr. Richard Tootell on 1 December 1781.⁸⁵ Richard Flemming was probably still in Annapolis when he sold household goods and furniture to John Welsh on 13 July 1790.⁸⁶

Baltimore County:

No land transactions were found in Baltimore County where either party was named Fleming.⁸⁷

⁸⁴ Anne Arundel County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber BB #1: 23, bill of sale from Thomas Flemming to John Inch (1757); digital image, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 20 February 2013).

⁸⁵ Anne Arundel County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber NH #1: 275, lease from Elizabeth Tootell and Richard Conden to Richard Flemming (1781); digital image, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 20 February 2013).

⁸⁶ Anne Arundel County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber NH #5: 237, bill of sale from Richard Flemming to John Welsh (1790); digital image, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 20 February 2013).

⁸⁷ A search of Baltimore County, Maryland, grantee and grantor indices from 1700 to 1800 revealed no transactions where one party had the surname Fleming; digital images, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 20 February 2013).

Calvert County:

Court house fires in 1814 and 1882 destroyed land and probate records prior to that time.⁸⁸

Cecil County:

John Fleming of Chester County, Pennsylvania purchased 100 acres of land from Henry Hollingsworth of Duplin County, North Carolina, and George Hollingsworth of Frederick County, Virginia, on 19 October 1764.⁸⁹ John was still a resident of Chester County, Pennsylvania, when he sold the land on 7 November 1772 to Alexander McDowell of New Castle County, Delaware.⁹⁰

On 22 March 1770, Robert Flemming of Cecil County sold all his cattle to Robert Mahaffy. Robert signed the bill of sale.⁹¹

Charles County:

No land transactions were found in Charles County where either party was named Fleming.⁹²

Dorchester County:

Alexander Fleming purchased land in Cambridge called Brick Kiln Lot on 12 November 1806.⁹³ No record was found before 1806.

Frederick County:

James Flemming was married to Ann, daughter of John Johnson, by 17 August 1768.⁹⁴ James and Ann sold land called Flemings Purchase on 20 June 1769.⁹⁵ James had received the land by patent in 1764.⁹⁶

⁸⁸ Morris L. Radoff, Gust Skordas, and Phebe H. Jacobsen, *The County Courthouses and Records of Maryland, Part Two: The Records* (Annapolis: The Hall of Records Commission, 1963), p. 73.

⁸⁹ Cecil County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber 10: 134, deed from Henry Hollingsworth and George Hollingsworth to John Fleming (1764); digital image, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 28 February 2013).

⁹⁰ Cecil County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber 13: 148, deed from John Fleming to Alexander McDowell (1772); digital image, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 28 February 2013).

⁹¹ Cecil County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber 11: 520, bill of sale from Robert Fleming to Robert Mahaffy (1770); digital image, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 28 February 2013).

⁹² A search of Charles County, Maryland, grantee and grantor indices from 1700 to 1800 revealed no transactions where one party had the surname Fleming; digital images, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 28 February 2013).

⁹³ Dorchester County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber HD #23: 552, deed from James Trippe to Alexander Fleming (1806); digital image, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 8 March 2013).

⁹⁴ Frederick County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber L: 414, deed from James and Ann Flemming, et al to Michael Troutman (1768); digital image, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 1 March 2013).

⁹⁵ Frederick County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber M: 293, deed from James and Ann Flemming to Joseph and Absolom Hedge (1769); digital image, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 1 March 2013).

A man named James Flemming was living in Frederick County, Maryland, when he joined the service in January 1776 under Captain Michael Troutman's company. He later moved to Harrison County, Virginia, where he applied for a pension based upon his Revolutionary War service. He stated he was 88 years old in 1832. James Fleming died in Harrison County, Virginia 14 May 1833. His widow, Mary Fleming, whom he married in 1820 or 1821 in Harrison County, collected his pension as a widow.⁹⁷ It is unknown if this is the same man who was married to Ann Johnson in the 1760s.

Kent County:

No land transactions were found in Kent County, Maryland, where either party was named Fleming.⁹⁸

Prince George's County:

On 28 November 1741, David Burns made a deed of gift to John Fleming of 100 acres called Hensly.⁹⁹ John Fleming was the father of James Fleming, Ann Fleming, and Catherine Fleming as of 28 March 1750. David Burns referred to John Fleming as his son in law.¹⁰⁰ It should be noted that son in law could refer to a man married to someone's daughter or a stepson.

On 10 December 1762, Robert White, grandfather of Anne Flemming who was the daughter of John Fleming and Anne his wife, made a gift of a mulatto boy named Peter to Anne Flemming. If Anne died without heirs of her body, her sister Catherine was to have possession of Peter.¹⁰¹

Queen Anne's County:

No land transactions were found in Queen Anne's County where either party was named Fleming.¹⁰²

⁹⁶ Provincial Land Office of Maryland, Libers BC&GS #27: 185 and BC&GC #23: 490, patent and certificate for Flemmings Purchase in Frederick County; digital images, *Maryland State Archives*, patents index.

⁹⁷ James Fleming, first lieutenant, Virginia Line, Revolutionary War Pension file R 3605, affidavits of James Fleming and Mary Fleming; digital images, *Fold3* (<http://www.fold3.com> : accessed 20 February 2013), citing NARA microfilm publication M804.

⁹⁸ A search of Kent County, Maryland, grantee and grantor indices from 1700 to 1800 revealed no transactions where one party had the surname Fleming; digital images, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 27 January 2013).

⁹⁹ Prince George's County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber Y: 417, deed of gift from David Burns to John Fleming (1741); digital images, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 10 March 2013).

¹⁰⁰ Prince George's County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber PP: 35, deed of gift from David Burns to James Fleming (1750); digital images, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 10 March 2013).

¹⁰¹ Prince George's County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber RR: 271, bill of sale from Robert White to Anne Flemming (1762); digital images, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 10 March 2013).

¹⁰² A search of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, grantee and grantor indices from 1700 to 1800 revealed no transactions where one party had the surname Fleming; digital images, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 27 January 2013).

St. Mary's County:

A court house fire on 8 March 1831 destroyed every court house record. No records dated prior to that time survive.¹⁰³

Somerset County:

William Flemming purchased 150 acres called Harrisons Venture on 22 November 1749 from John Williams and Thomas Williams.¹⁰⁴ On 22 October 1765 he added 30 acres of Harrisons Adventure that he purchased from James Knight.¹⁰⁵ A man named William Flemming, perhaps this same man, had several land transactions between 1761 and 1790.¹⁰⁶ William Fleming made a deed of gift to his son, John Fleming, on 12 April 1785 for 350 acres called Unity Enlarged which was granted to William by a resurvey dated 16 May 1767.¹⁰⁷

John Fleming, son of William, appears to have married Sener, daughter of Jeffrey Long, by 18 March 1778 when Sener divided the land with Mary Scott and John and Rachel Perkins.¹⁰⁸ Both women were likely the daughters of Jeffrey Long as well. John Fleming was living in Somerset County as of 28 November 1793.¹⁰⁹

Talbot County:

Pierce Fleming purchased land in Talbot County on 11 January 1719 from William Greenwood of London.¹¹⁰ In July 1736 Pierce and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Alexander, sold land called Kingstown to Christopher Connelly. Elizabeth was willed the land by her father.¹¹¹ Pierce Fleming deeded land to David Jones on 19 January 1743. The

¹⁰³ Morris L. Radoff, Gust Skordas, and Phebe H. Jacobsen, *The County Courthouses and Records of Maryland, Part Two: The Records* (Annapolis: The Hall of Records Commission, 1963), p. 157.

¹⁰⁴ Somerset County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber A: 79, deed from John and Thomas Williams to William Flemming (1749); digital images, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 10 March 2013).

¹⁰⁵ Somerset County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber C:106, deed from Edmond Smulling and Nathaniel Smulling to William Flemming (1761); Liber D:18, deed from Thomas Barnes to William Fleming (1765); Liber E: 32, deed from William Fleming to Teague Riggins Sr. (1769); Liber E:47, deed from William Fleming to James Harris (1769); Liber F:1, deed from William Fleming to Nathaniel Smulling (1772); Liber F: 56, deed from William Fleming to Edmund Smulling (1773); Liber G:63, deed from Abraham Harris to William Fleming; and Liber I: 36, deed from William Fleming Sr. to John Harris Haymond and Samuel Curtis (1790); digital images, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 10 March 2013).

¹⁰⁶ Somerset County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber A: 79, deed from John and Thomas Williams to William Flemming (1749); digital images, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 10 March 2013).

¹⁰⁷ Somerset County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber H: 9, deed of gift from William Flemming to John Fleming (1785); digital images, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 10 March 2013).

¹⁰⁸ Somerset County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber G:110-113, deeds of partition from John and Senerh Fleming, Mary Scott, and John and Rachel Perkins (1778); digital images, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 10 March 2013).

¹⁰⁹ Somerset County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber I: 616, deed from John Fleming to John Smullen (1793); digital images, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 10 March 2013).

¹¹⁰ Talbot County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber 12: 390, deed from William Greenwood to Pierce Fleming (1719); digital images, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 8 March 2013).

¹¹¹ Talbot County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber 14: 168, deed from Pierce Fleming to Christopher Connelly (1736); digital image, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 8 March 2013).

land consisted of 215 acres called Flemmings Freshes. The land was a gift in consideration of the love and affection Pierce had for his only daughter Catherine, wife of David Jones.¹¹²

On 4 June 1747 John Fleming sold 3 cows and calves, 2 heifers, 14 sheep, and 7 large hogs to Charles Goldsborough. John signed the bill of sale with his mark, indicating he could not write his name.¹¹³ A few months later John Flemming sold furniture and household goods to James Slaughter. John signed the bill of sale with his mark, suggesting that this was the same man as the one who sold his livestock earlier.¹¹⁴

John Fleming purchased a Negro boy named Bob from William Withgott of Dorchester County on 4 March 1782.¹¹⁵ This was likely a different man than the one involved in the two previous bills of sale. This John Fleming was probably of a higher socio-economic status than the previous John Fleming. Also, thirty five years had passed between the two transactions. No age was given for Bob, but he was likely the Negro man Robert, age 19 years old, who was manumitted by John Fleming on 23 June 1797. The manumission was signed by John Fleming, which also suggests he was not the same man as the two bills of sale in 1747.¹¹⁶

On 18 February 1792, Thomas Fleming, carpenter, sold two featherbeds and furniture, five chairs, one table, two chests, and all of his carpenter's tools to William Mackey. Thomas signed the bill of sale with his mark.¹¹⁷

While four men with the Fleming surname were involved in transactions in Talbot County, none of them are stated to be the father of James Fleming. None of them engaged in a transaction during the 1760 to 1770 time period either.

Worcester County:

On 6 May 1769, John Fleming Sr. made a deed of gift to John Fleming the younger, son of Joshua, of 112 ½ acres called Second Addition. John's wife [John Sr.], Sarah, acknowledged the deed.¹¹⁸

¹¹² Talbot County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber 16: 39, deed of gift from Pierce Fleming to David Jones (1743); digital image, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 8 March 2013).

¹¹³ Talbot County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber 17: 22, bill of sale from John Fleming to Charles Goldsborough (1747); digital image, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 8 March 2013).

¹¹⁴ Talbot County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber 17: 37, bill of sale from John Fleming to James Slaughter (1747); digital image, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 8 March 2013).

¹¹⁵ Talbot County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber 21: 224, bill of sale from William Withgott to John Fleming (1782); digital image, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 8 March 2013).

¹¹⁶ Talbot County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber 27: 316, manumission from John Fleming to Negro Robert and Negro Rebecca (1797); digital image, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 8 March 2013).

¹¹⁷ Talbot County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber 24: 552, bill of sale from Thomas Fleming to William Mackey (1792); digital image, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 8 March 2013).

¹¹⁸ Worcester County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber G: 389, deed of gift from John Fleming Sr. to John Fleming the younger (1766); digital images, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 10 March 2013).

William Fleming, son of John Fleming, made a deed of gift to John Fleming, son of Joshua Fleming, on 9 August 1770. He deeded land called Come by Chance and Venture. William Fleming signed the deed.¹¹⁹

On 20 August 1789, John Fleming Jr. sold 200 acres called Neighbors Good Will to Ezekiel Selby. John's wife, Eleanor, acknowledged the deed.¹²⁰ John died by 13 January 1798 when Eleanor sold some of his property.¹²¹

Possibly another John Fleming was married to Sarah, daughter of Mary Cox, by 4 March 1775. Mary Cox made a gift to Sarah, and if Sarah died, her children were to take possession of the items given to Sarah. The children were not named.¹²²

On 10 August 1789, John Fleming Sr. gave a deposition in which he stated his age was about 67 years.¹²³

CONCLUSION:

The search for James Fleming's father seemed to raise more questions than answers. It is possible that he was a descendant of John Fleming, the immigrant, and several possible fathers have been identified. Further research is required to narrow down the possibilities and exclude those men who can be proven to not be the father of James Fleming.

SUGGESTED FURTHER RESEARCH:

This segment of research touched the tip of the Fleming iceberg. Further research will be required to prove or disprove possible fathers of James Fleming. Extreme care needs to be used when researching many men of the same name. It is suggested that the following items be researched further:

1. Research more fully the Fleming men in Georgia in the early 1800s.
2. Research more fully the Fleming men in North Carolina from 1761 forward.
3. Continue to research the grandsons of John Fleming, the immigrant, to determine if any of them could be the father of James Fleming.
4. Continue to research the Fleming families identified in Maryland during the period of 1760 to 1770.
5. Determine, through records other than land records, if any Fleming men were in Maryland during the period of 1760 to 1770.

~~~~~End of Report~~~~~

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<sup>119</sup> Worcester County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber H: 371, deed of gift from William Flemming to John Fleming (1770); digital images, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 10 March 2013).

<sup>120</sup> Worcester County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber N:58, deed from John Fleming Jr. to Ezekiel Selby (1789); digital images, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 10 March 2013).

<sup>121</sup> Worcester County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber S:159, deed from Eleanor Fleming to Lemuel Selby (1798); digital images, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 10 March 2013).

<sup>122</sup> Worcester County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber I: 559, deed of gift from Mary Cox to Sarah Fleming (1775); digital images, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 10 March 2013).

<sup>123</sup> Worcester County, Maryland, Court Records, Liber N:5, deposition of John Fleming Sr. (1789); digital images, *Maryland Land Records* (<http://mdlandrec.net> : accessed 10 March 2013).