

# VARDEMANS IN DELAWARE & MARYLAND

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## RESEARCH STANDARDS

The Genealogical Proof Standard, maintained by the Board of Certification for Genealogists®, consists of five conditions by which genealogists assess the reliability and accuracy of their research:

- *Reasonably exhaustive research—emphasizing original records providing participants' information—for all evidence that might answer a genealogist's question about an identity, relationship, event, or situation.*
- *Complete, accurate citations to the sources or sources of each item of information contributing—directly, indirectly, or negatively—to answers about that identity, relationship, event, or situation.*
- *Tests—through processes of analysis and correlation—of all sources, information items, and evidence contributing to an answer to a genealogical question or problem.*
- *Resolution of conflicts among evidence items pertaining to the proposed answer.*
- *A soundly reasoned, coherently written conclusion based on the strongest available evidence.<sup>1</sup>*

While every effort has been made to meet the conditions of the Genealogical Proof Standard in this research, time constraints have restricted the research. This report relates the conclusions based on information in the records reviewed and cited within. Continued research may reveal inconsistencies or inaccuracies which could lead to new conclusions.



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<sup>1</sup> Board for Certification of Genealogy, *Genealogy Standards*, second edition, revised (Nashville, Tennessee: Ancestry, an imprint of Turner Publishing Company, 2021), 1-2.

## RESEARCH QUESTION, BACKGROUND, & CONTRACT LIMITATIONS

This report combines the results of two contracts:

1. Discover the identity of Hannah Vardeman who lived in Baltimore County, Maryland, circa 1773. Find her immediate family and any potential ties to Vardiman families related to Johan Vardeman ( -1714/5), of New Castle County, Delaware.
2. Continue to pursue the origins of Johan Vardeman of New Castle County, Delaware, with particular focus on the family associates, friends, and neighbors, including, if possible, Johan's wife Margaret and the in-laws of Johan and Margaret's children.

The combined contracts were limited to a total of 45 hours, including a scheduled trip to the Delaware State Archives. A total of 40 hours were charged to this report.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Hannah Vardeman was born Hannah Webster in about 1722, daughter of a Quaker. She was married three times before identified with the Vardeman surname, but a marriage record nor spouse's first name has not been found. The report assesses four potential Vardeman males for this union, and establishes which are most likely.

While reviewing men named Christopher Vardeman, the author concluded that another man of that name has been mis-identified. It would appear that there is likely a Christopher Vardeman who could be of the same generation as John Vardeman ( -1714/15).

A correction is made in this report to the location of the first John Vardeman's plantation (mentioned in his 1714/15 will). After careful review, it has been re-platted and determined that John Vardeman obtained the land from his neighbor, John Heally. A deeper study of John Heally found more about his origins, looked at his relationships with the Petersons, and showed that the next generation of Heallys lived close to the next generation of Vardemans.

Unfortunately, the research did not find the origins of John Vardeman or his wife. It did reveal a few more layers of possible avenues for future investigation.

This report will use generational numbers to clarify Vardeman men of the same name, for example, "John<sup>1</sup>" is John ( -1714/5) or numbers and parental lineage, such as "William<sup>3</sup> (John<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>)" to indicate William, son of John who was the son of John.

## RESEARCH DETAILS

### HANNAH VARDEMAN

The original reference to Hannah Vardeman was as a witness to the will of Nathan Whitehead, of Baltimore County, Maryland, dated 30 January 1773. Nathan Whitehead left the whole of his estate to his wife, Margaret. Margaret Whitehead and Jonathan Woodland Jr. were named as executors. The witnesses were Cassandra Woodland, Amos Smith, and Hannah Vardeman (signed X), who testified to the authenticity of Whitehead's will on 16 March 1773.<sup>2</sup>

To trace Hannah Vardeman, connection was made through Cassandra Woodland. Cassandra Webster and Hannah Webster were sisters, daughters of Isaac Webster, a Quaker from Bush River district, Baltimore County. The chronology below shows a pattern of connections, especially as each of the sisters married, were widowed, and remarried. Alongside the sisters we consistently see the sisters together or in the presence of their brother, Isaac Webster Jr. Hannah is also connected to her father through ownership of the plantation named *Wilson's Range*.

TABLE 1: WEBSTER CHRONOLOGY IN BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

- 1742      **Samuel Gover**, late of Herring Creek, Anna Hundred, Maryland, and **Hannah Webster, daughter of Isaac Webster of Bush River, Baltimore Co., Maryland**, were married on 11<sup>th</sup> day of 9<sup>th</sup> month 1742 at Public Meeting of Friends at Bush River. Witnesses: John Webster, Thomas Bond, Samuel Lawrence, Francis Middlemore, Edward Talbot, Joshua Bond, John Hall, John Paca Jr, Parker Hall, Nathaniel Richardson, Joseph Wilson, William Smith, Richard Gover, Nathan Rigbie Jr, Richard Ruff, John Crockett, Sarah Deaver, Ann Bond, Elinor Jones, Cassandra Johns, Mary Deaver, Sarah Jiles, **Isaac Webster**, Mary Webster, Ephriam Gover, Mary Gittings, James Lee, Elizabeth Lee, and **Isaac Webster Jr.**<sup>3</sup>  
*Hannah would likely have been age 21, which gives a calculated birth of about 1721. This aligns with a marriage between Isaac Webster [Sr] and Margaret Lee, both of Bush River, Maryland, on 2 November 1722.*<sup>4</sup>

All URLs verified 29 August 2025

<sup>2</sup> Maryland Prerogative Court, will book WD4:108, will of Nathan Whitehead; Maryland State Archives (MSA), Annapolis, series S5398-56, digital film, image 134, [https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/stagger/s500/s538/000000/000056/pdf/msa\\_s538\\_000056.pdf](https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/stagger/s500/s538/000000/000056/pdf/msa_s538_000056.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> Ancestry (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/2189/>), "U.S., Quaker Meeting Records, 1681-1935," Pennsylvania > Chester > Nottingham Monthly Meeting > Minutes, 1730-1889 > Hannah Webster to Samuel Gover, both of Maryland, dated 11 November 1742.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., Pennsylvania > Chester > New Garden Monthly Meeting > Marriage Records, 1704-1765 > Isaac Webster to Margaret Lee, both of Maryland, dated 2 November 1722.

- 1744 Isaac Webster purchased **Wilson's Range** from John & Mary Willson on 24 January. The property was located east of the Bush River on a branch called the James Runn, adjoining a tract named *Friendship*.<sup>5</sup>
- 1749 **Nathan Richardson** of Baltimore Co. Maryland, and **Hannah Gover**, a widow and daughter of **Isaac Webster** of the same place were married on the 20<sup>th</sup> day, 2<sup>nd</sup> month of 1749 at a Public Meeting of Friends at the dwelling of Isaac Webster of Baltimore County. Most of the witness list was unreadable with the exception of: Joseph Wilson, William Richardson, Samuel Lee, Robert Adair, Margaret Lee, Susanna Webster, **Cassandra Webster**, **Margaret Webster**, Joseph Richardson, John Webster, Mary Webster, Elizabeth Lee, James Lee, **Isaac Webster Jr**, and John Webster [sic, 2 men by this name].<sup>6</sup>
- 1755 **Will of Isaac Webster Sr**, written 29 March 1755, codicil 3 May 1759, proved November 1759. Properties called *Sedgley*, **Wilsons Range (to Hannah Richardson)**, *Talbot's Forrest* (to daug. Margaret Talbot), *Best Endeaver* (to son John), and more lands, ironworks, and slaves.<sup>7</sup>
- 1756 Nathan Richardson's will named **wife Hannah** and **brother-in-law Isaac Webster**; children and slaves also named.<sup>8</sup>
- 1765 **Isaac Webster Jr** with his mother Margaret Webster (widow), and the heirs of Isaac Webster Sr, deceased, including **Hannah Richardson**, **Cassandra** and Jonathan Massey, sold to James Webster some property and lands from the Webster estate.<sup>9</sup>
- 1769 **Hannah Richardson** was paid as an heir from the estate of Isaac Webster Sr, deceased, per the account record dated 19 July.<sup>10</sup>
- 1770 **Cassandra Massey** [widow], **Isaac Webster** [her brother], & Daniel Robinson of Baltimore took out a bond to administer the estate of Jonathan Massey, deceased.<sup>11</sup>
- Mar 1773 Will of Nathan Whitehead, dated 30 January 1773. Whitehead left the whole of his estate (not described) to his wife, Margaret. Witnesses were William Hyatt, **Cassandra Woodland**, Amos Smith, and **Hannah Vardeman** (signed X), probated on 16 March 1773.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Baltimore County, Maryland, Land Records 1744–1745, Deed Book TB D:8–10, John Willson to Isaac Webster, dated 24 January 1744; *MdLandRec.net*, referencing MSA series CE 66-21. “Baltimore County, Maryland” hereafter “Baltimore County.”

<sup>6</sup> Ancestry (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/2189/>), “U.S., Quaker Meeting Records, 1681–1935,” Pennsylvania > Chester > Nottingham Monthly Meeting > Minutes, 1730–1889 > Hannah Gover to Nathan Richardson, both of Maryland, dated 20 April 1749.

<sup>7</sup> FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9TR9-9M5C>), imgs. 249–251, Baltimore County, Will Book 1675–1721, 1:473–476, will of Isaac Webster, written 29 March 1755, codicil 3 May 1759, proved November 1759; referencing imaged film (IGN) 5077629.

<sup>8</sup> FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSH1-JCD7>), imgs. 167–168, Baltimore County, Will Book 1721–1763, B2:105–106, will of Nathan Richardson, written 7 January 1756, proved 5 August 1756; referencing IGN 102320652.

<sup>9</sup> Baltimore County, Land Records 1764–1765, Book B O:712–710, Isaac Webster Jr *et al* to James Webster, dated 8 October 1765; *MdLandRec.net*, referencing MSA series CE 66-34.

<sup>10</sup> FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSSC-4CTV>), imgs. 129–130, Baltimore County, Probate Account Book 1769–1770, 62:243–244, Estate account of Isaac Webster, dated 19 July 1769; referencing IGN 7820259.

<sup>11</sup> FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GTBG-SM7C>), img. 144, Baltimore County, Maryland, Probate Administration Bonds Book 1767–1774, 2:280–281, Bond for Estate of Jonathan Massey, dated 28 May 1770; referencing IGN 5080296.

<sup>12</sup> Maryland Prerogative Court, Will Book WD4:108, will of Nathan Whitehead.

- Jun 1773 Jonathan Woodland & **Cassandra** his wife (late Cassandra Massey), served as administratrix of Jonathan Massey (a Quaker) in an accounting of the estate inventory.<sup>13</sup>
- Jun 1773 Margaret Webster mother of **Cassandra Woodland** and Margaret Talbot, sister of same, were interviewed. It was reported at meeting of Friends [Quakers] of the Deer Creek gathering that Mrs. Webster was not clear of blame for Cassandra being "outgoing in marriage" [marrying outside of the faith].<sup>14</sup>
- Feb 1775 **Hannah Richardson**, "Spinster" [single woman], leased out her tract *Abbott's Forrest*.<sup>15</sup> (see 1790)
- Oct 1787 **Cassandra Woodland** appeared before a meeting of Friends at the Deer Creek Monthly Meeting to acknowledge that she had married outside of the faith "many year back" and requested an opportunity for re-fellowship.<sup>16</sup>
- 1790 **Hannah Richardson**, "Spinster," of Harford County, Maryland, sold her plantation **Wilson's Range** "which was devised me by my Father Isaac Webster Deceased" and another tract called *Abbot's Forrest* at the head of the Bush River.<sup>17</sup>

Hannah, twice a widow by 1756, may also have decided to marry outside of the Quaker faith, as her sister Cassandra had done. Hannah's daughter, Margaret Richardson (of Nathan), was also removed from the Society of Friends for having married a non-Quaker.<sup>18</sup> The theory that Hannah could have married outside of the faith has merit. Although a formal censure was not found, it appears that Hannah had to appeal to rejoin the society of Friends before her death in 1806, indicating that she had suffered some form of excommunication, although the reason was not given.<sup>19</sup> A marriage record between Hannah and a Vardeman was not found, although not finding marriages is typical for the time period, especially in Maryland.

By February 1775, she had returned to using the Richardson surname in land records in Harford County, which had formed from Baltimore in 1774. No Richardson or Vardeman/Wardeman (or similar spellings) land sales were found for Hannah in Baltimore

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<sup>13</sup> FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C3MS-93D8>), img. 169, Baltimore County, Probate Case Inventory file C342-1773, Estate of Jonathan Massey, List of Desperate Debts, dated 9 June 1773; referencing IGN 105280000.

<sup>14</sup> Ancestry (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/2189/>), "U.S., Quaker Meeting Records, 1681-1935," Maryland > Hartford > Deer Creek Monthly Meeting > Minutes, 1760-1796 > Cassandra Woodland review, dated 6 June 1773.

<sup>15</sup> Harford County, Maryland, Land Records 1774-1776, Book AL 1:240-241, lease, Hannah Richardson to Thos Wilson, dated 15 February 1775; *MdLandRec.net*, referencing MSA series CE 113-1.

<sup>16</sup> Ancestry (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/2189/>), "U.S., Quaker Meeting Records, 1681-1935," Maryland > Hartford > Deer Creek Monthly Meeting > Minutes, 1786-1801 > Cassandra Woodland request, dated 14 October 1801.

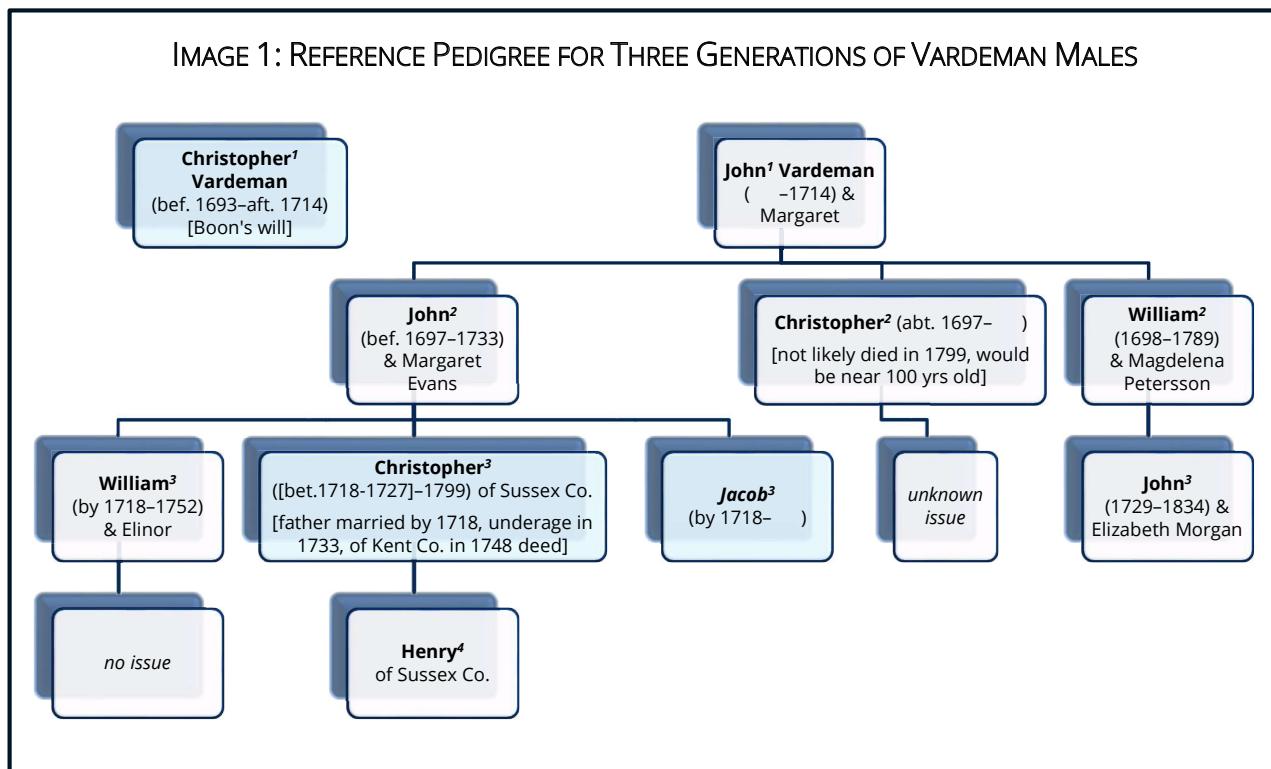
<sup>17</sup> Harford County, Maryland, Land Records 1790-1794, Book JLG I:42-44, Hanah Richardson to Thos Wilson, dated 2 March 1790; *MdLandRec.net*, referencing MSA series CE 113-9.

<sup>18</sup> Ancestry (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/2189/>), "U.S., Quaker Meeting Records, 1681-1935," Maryland > Hartford > Deer Creek Monthly Meeting > Minutes, 1760-1796 > Hannah Richardson reproof, dated 30 "4<sup>th</sup> mo" [April or June] 1778.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., Minutes, 1801-1819 > Hannah Richardson request for reinstatement, dated 25 September 1806.

County before 1774.<sup>20</sup> She named no Vardemans or their relatives in her will made at Harford County in 1805.<sup>21</sup> There could be many reasons for a woman to return to a former surname: 1) the union with a Vardeman man was not legally recognized; 2) she wanted to rejoin her Quaker faith and did so under a marriage condoned by that church; 3) after Vardeman died/left she went back to a name she was known best by in her community (Richardson). Legal strictures about name usage then are not what they are in modern times.

Given the timeline above, it appears that Mrs. Hannah (Webster) (Gover) Richardson married a Mr. Vardeman sometime between 19 July 1769 (when she agreed to the sale of property as Mrs. Richardson) and 30 January 1773 (when she witnessed Whitehead's will as Mrs. Vardeman). If she were about age 21 at her first marriage in 1742, then her approximate birth year would be 1721. Her age range from 1765 to 1773 could be calculated as potentially between 44–52 years old. A Vardeman husband would likely be about that same age or older. Refer to the chart below for explanations of potential spouses for Hannah.



<sup>20</sup> Negative search results in page-by-page search of relevant sections of Baltimore County Court, Land Record Grantor Index, 1770–1786, A-Z.

<sup>21</sup> FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9SB-V125>), imgs. 472–473, Harford County, Maryland, loose papers, stamped pages 409–410, Will of Hannah Richardson, written 27 November 1805, probated 5 February 1808; referencing IGN 5643666.

**Potential Husband Christopher<sup>3</sup> (John<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>)?** If she was the wife of a Vardeman, it was not likely Christopher<sup>3</sup> Vardeman (1714–1799; John<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>), who died in 1799 at Sussex County, Delaware.<sup>22</sup> Although a marriage-and-separation was possible, it was not a common occurrence. They could however have had a liaison outside of marriage that went unrecorded. Her use of the word “spinster” in the 1775 land sales indicated that she was legally *unmarried*.

**Potential Husband Christopher<sup>2</sup> (John<sup>1</sup>)?** Not much is known about Christopher<sup>2</sup> Vardeman (abt. 1697– ). He was very unlikely have been the same as the Christopher “Vardaman” who, in late 1714, signed “X” (his mark) to witness the will of William Boon of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.<sup>23</sup> The wording of the will made by John<sup>1</sup> makes it clear that his son Christopher<sup>2</sup> was not “of age” (21) the day that it was written on 17 March 1714/15 (Julian Calendar double-dating, meaning 17 March 1715 in Gregorian).<sup>24</sup> A man *under* the age of twenty-one was not often called on to witness a legal contract, especially for another man living in distant location. He is also not likely the Christopher<sup>3</sup> listed above whose estate was settled in Sussex County, Delaware, in 1799. Such a man (if born by 1697) would by then have been approximately 100 years old, and more records would potentially be found to connect them over a lifetime of that span. As a possible spouse to Hannah Webster, there is merit. If Christopher<sup>2</sup> lived through 1773, he could have been married her, even if he were over twenty-five years her senior.

**The Other Christopher?** Although less likely, there is another Christopher Vardeman to consider, which should be labeled Christopher<sup>1</sup>. This is the man named Christopher “Vardaman” who signed “X” (his mark) to witness the will of William Boon of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.<sup>25</sup> To witness a legal contract, usually a person was age twenty-one or older, and someone either a relative (not inheriting), close friend/neighbor, or an official of the court. **If this theory is correct, and there was an older Christopher<sup>1</sup>, this would be a new source for investigation and someone potentially in the same generation as John<sup>1</sup>.** If he did interact with Hannah Webster, he would have been significantly older than her, perhaps by twenty to thirty years.

**Potential Husband Jacob<sup>3</sup> (John<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>)?** If Hannah was the wife and now widow of a Vardeman, one other option could be the elusive Jacob, son of John<sup>2</sup>. John<sup>2</sup> married Sarah (—?—), sometime before the sale of his father’s Appoquinimink plantation which listed he

<sup>22</sup> FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS5K-P3J8-B>), imgs. 336–343, Sussex County, Delaware, Estate Accounting of Christopher Verdaman, 1799, loose papers; referencing IGN 104376085.

<sup>23</sup> FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G983-NG0Q>), imgs. 150–151, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, Wills and Inventories, 1714–1715, loose papers, Will of William Boon, written 24 September 1714, proved 27 December 1714; referencing IGN 7516356.

<sup>24</sup> Ancestry ([https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/9044/images/007653681\\_00825](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/9044/images/007653681_00825)), imgs. 825–829, “Delaware, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1676–1971” > New Castle > “Register of Wills, Vaneman, William-Vaughan, Horace, 1682–1925” > file for “Vardaman, John 1714.” Hereafter “Will of John Vardaman, 1714.”

<sup>25</sup> Will of William Boon, written 24 September 1714, proved 27 December 1714.

and his wife's names in 1718.<sup>26</sup> John<sup>2</sup> died by 4 May 1733 (estate inventory), although his will has not been found.<sup>27</sup> Part of the inheritance, that not sold off to pay debts, was listed in a deed which mentioned the lost will and the names of "three" sons: William, Christopher, and Jacob. The sons were to inherit equally after the "Just and Lawfull Debts" of the estate were paid. The deed made in 1748 quoted this lost will and was a contract between William<sup>3</sup> (living in New Castle County) and Christopher<sup>3</sup> (of Kent County) to make over the remaining land to William<sup>3</sup>. Jacob<sup>3</sup> was not part of the transaction, but, significantly, neither was he listed as deceased.<sup>28</sup> Where was Jacob<sup>3</sup>? If Jacob<sup>3</sup> were deceased, the death would have been expected to have been noted in this deed. More likely, he waived or sold his right to the land in a separate transaction that was not recorded in court, an all too often occurrence in early records.

It has been speculated that Jacob<sup>3</sup> may have died after 1783 as a resident of St. David's Parish, South Carolina. The authors of this theory wisely stipulated that this was a tentative identification, as not enough evidence could connect the Delaware Jacob<sup>3</sup> to the South Carolina Jacob.<sup>29</sup> Alternately, it is plausible that Jacob<sup>3</sup> stayed local, lived in the upper Maryland area, and married Hannah Webster. He is another potential Vardeman male known to the author so far of the right age range.

Any theory that there was a relationship between Hannah Webster and any of the above Vardeman males is yet unsupported and should not be published until further research can prove a case.

It should also be noted that William<sup>3</sup> (John<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) Vardeman & wife Elinor sold land to a man named Timothy Webster in 1749 in New Castle County.<sup>30</sup> Time did not allow sufficient deep

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<sup>26</sup> Ancestry, "Delaware. U.S. Land Records, 1677-1947" (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/61025/>), imgs. 50-52, New Castle County, Delaware, Deed Book, Vol. E1: 274-279, John and Sarah Werdeman to Sylvester Garland, 9 February 1718. "New Castle County, Delaware" hereafter "New Castle County."

<sup>27</sup> FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C956-H93N-4>), imgs. 563-565, New Castle County, Estate Inventory of John Wardeman, 4 May 1733, loose papers; referencing IGN 7653396. No will found, any spelling under V/War\*, V/Wand\* or similar phonetic variation for 1733 at Ancestry, "New Castle County, Delaware Wills, 1682-1800" (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/4245>).

<sup>28</sup> FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS3J-HS6P-J>), imgs. 64-65, New Castle County, Deed Book, Vol. Q1:113-114, Christopher Vardiman to William Vardiman, 17 November 1748; referencing IGN 7834276. The widow Sarah, now Mrs. John Hardin, sold 200 acres to pay debts on the estate, FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSYD-2Q35-V>), imgs. 727-728, New Castle County, Deed Book, Vol. B1:327-328, John & Sarah Hardin & Executors of Johanis Wardiman to Mary Taylor, 16 May 1735; referencing IGN 8357072.

<sup>29</sup> Jesse Harris Vardaman Jr and David Miles Vardiman, *Early Vardaman-Vardeman-Vardiman Ancestry in America* (self-published, 2003), 5.

<sup>30</sup> FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS3J-HSN4-5>), imgs. 150-151, New Castle County, Deed Book, Vol. Q1: 281-282, William & Elinor Verdiman to Timothy Webster, 13 Feb 1749; referencing IGN 7834276.

study to find a link between Timothy Webster and Isaac Webster Sr, father of Hannah Webster.<sup>31</sup>

## JOHN VARDEMAN: REVELATIONS & CORRECTIONS

The ancestor, John Vardeman Sr of "Apoquinimy Creek" (hereafter John<sup>1</sup>), New Castle County, Delaware, wrote his will on 17 March 1714/15. It named his wife Margaret as executrix. His under-aged children were named as sons Johannes, Christopher, William, and one daughter Jane Margrita—the will later distinguished a singular "sister" to brother Johannes (this generation hereafter John<sup>2</sup>, Christopher<sup>2</sup>, etc.). The witnesses to the will were Capt. John Heally, Charles Ford, and John Danielly.<sup>32</sup> At the time of his death, John owned a tract of land which he bequeathed to his eldest son Johannes (hereafter John<sup>2</sup>). As "John Wardeman," he sold the land in 1718 to a neighbor, Sylvester Garland.<sup>33</sup> Presumably John<sup>2</sup> was age 21 by the time of the sale, so he would have been born by or before 1697.

A theory for finding the origins of John<sup>1</sup> Vardaman Sr was that he may have obtained the land from a family member, either on his side or his wife Margaret's side. The difficulty in finding this lay in the fact that the court deed book that would have shown the purchase of John's land would have been in Volume D, 1664–1715, is now missing.

Research continued looking for potential leads to this. An earlier report by this author concluded that the land owned by John<sup>1</sup> was located to the south of a patent surveyed for John Heally in 1703.<sup>34</sup> **Application of improved platting software and more research has now concludes that the Vardeman plantation was actually cut out from the 1703 Heally patent. In other words, John Vardeman obtained his land from John Heally, either by purchase or gift.**

The discrepancy resulted from software error. The original platting was done using software called Metes and Bounds.<sup>35</sup> The new software used is known as DeedMapper.<sup>36</sup> The new software is a complex system to use, but does enable plats to be directly scaled to background maps. More importantly, when the land descriptions were put into DeedMapper,

<sup>31</sup> Timothy Webster is possibly represented in the *FamilySearch Family Tree* as "Timothy Webster" (1730–1754), identifier KT7V-YZW (<https://www.familysearch.org/en/tree/person/details/KT7V-YZW>). Also, same source, "Isaac Webster" (1699–1759), identifier MTYV-BW7 (<https://www.familysearch.org/en/tree/person/details/MTYV-BW7>).

<sup>32</sup> Will of John Vardaman, 1714.

<sup>33</sup> New Castle County, Deeds Vol. E1: 274–279, John and Sarah Werdeman to Sylvester Garland, 9 February 1718.

<sup>34</sup> Author to David Vardiman, "Johan Vardeman in Colonial Delaware" Research Report, 12 October 2023.

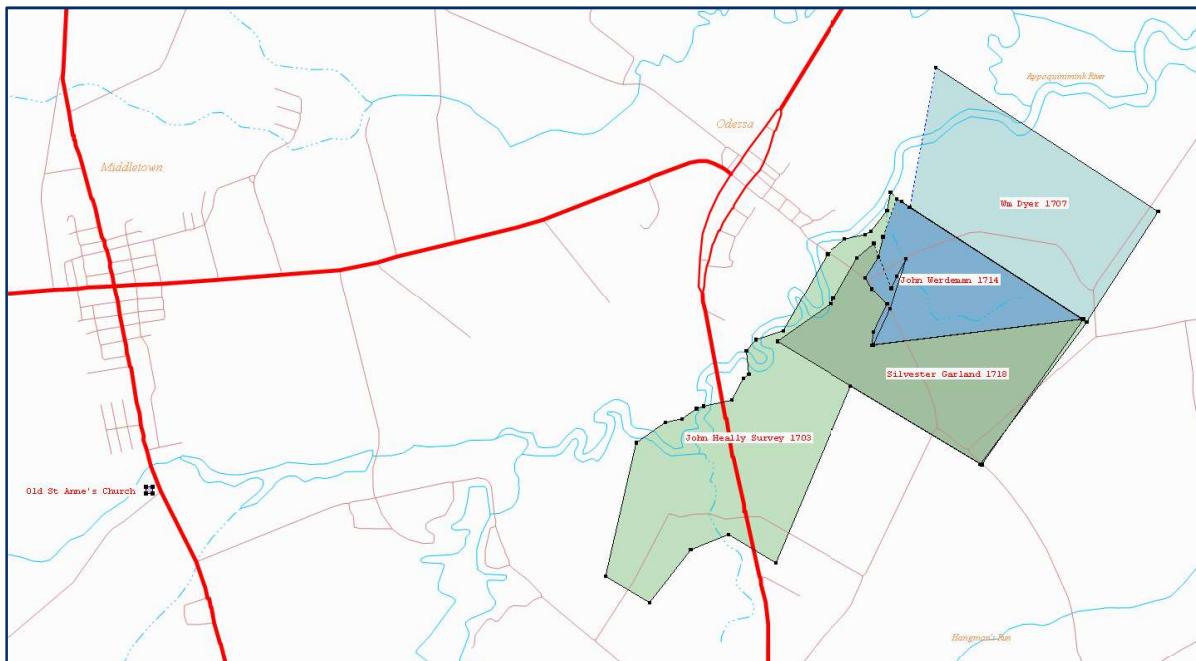
<sup>35</sup> Metes and Bounds Software, <https://www.tabberer.com/sandyknoll/more/metesandbounds/metes.html>.

<sup>36</sup> DeedMapper, <https://directlinesoftware.com/>. This software does not allow for individual-plat KML downloads.

it created a different the profile (shape) for the plat than the previous software had. When the plat was recreated by hand to double-check, the DeedMapper plat profile was correct. That new profile changed the research parameters and how the plat could be placed in relation to the neighbors. As seen below, the land of John Vardeman (sold by his son Johannes/John "Werdeman" in 1718), borders that of William Dyer's 1707 property and was cut out of John Heally's 1703 property surveyed in 1703.<sup>37</sup>

This revelation brought renewed attention onto John Heally and his associations, looking for any links to John<sup>1</sup>, his wife Margaret, or in parallel with later Vardeman generations.

IMAGE 2: REVISED PLAT FOR VARDEMAN 1714 PROPERTY WITH NEIGHBORS



Platted using DeedMapper with contemporaneous deed and survey records.

<sup>37</sup> FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS3J-6Q1B-Y?i=537>), imgs. 538–540, New Castle County, Deed Book, Vol. E1:267–279, John Heally *et ux.* to Silvester Garland, 5 February 1718; referencing imaged film IGN 007834275. FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS3J-67MC-G>), img. 440, New Castle County, Deed Book, Vol. C1: 107–108, Richard Cantwell (son of Edward Cantwell, dec'd), Henry Garretson and Elizabeth his wife (daughter of E. Cantwell) to William Dyer, 16 August 1707; IGN 007834275. FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS3J-G9GT-P>), img. 480, New Castle County, Land Surveys, 1680–1769, p. 302, Survey on Warrant dated 24 November 1702 for John Haly, surveyed 13 August 1703; IGN 007834354. Errors in overlapping measurements are expected in this time period.

## JOHN HEALLY

John Heally was of some interest because he was known to have interacted at least twice with the Vardeman family, first as witness to the will of John<sup>1</sup> and next to the sale of the plantation by John<sup>2</sup>.<sup>38</sup> Also significantly, neighbors are usually a substantial part of an ancestor's life. We know now that there was a third transaction (lost to that missing deed book), when John<sup>1</sup> obtained his plantation from Heally. The land had been part of a tract called *Change* which Heally bought in 1695.<sup>39</sup>

Captain John Heally was a prosperous citizen of New Castle County, Delaware. He was born, place unknown, in about 1653.<sup>40</sup> His first wife was the daughter of Barent Egberts; in 1685 as John "Hayly" he petitioned for his portion of Egberts' estate on behalf of his late wife.<sup>41</sup> As early as 1688, John Heally was sitting as a justice on the Court of Quarter Sessions.<sup>42</sup> He was elected as an assemblyman for New Castle County in 1699, along with another neighbor, Adam Peterson.<sup>43</sup> His second known wife was Tuenkie, named in the 1718 sale of land when they sold another portion of the Appoquinimink land.<sup>44</sup>

In a chancery deposition taken 16 December 1722 regarding property rights, John Heally gave testimony that revealed unexpected details about his early life:<sup>45</sup>

*John Heally of Blackbird Creek in the County of Newcastle, gent. aged sixty nine years or thereabouts [calculated birth 1653] ....describes how in the latter part of November or first part of December, 1674, when he was a servant of a certain John Maull, Sr., 'who then began to Draw his affairs out of the Province of Maryland by the way of Bohemia Landing to Delaware Bay,' together with his master he sailed up Bohemia River....*

John as a "servant" in this sense is likely in an apprenticeship relationship. Or he may have been transported for headrights (free land offered by Colonial Maryland as early as the 1630s). Many who took this opportunity would trade service (and the right to land) to the

<sup>38</sup> Will of John Vardaman, 1714. New Castle County, Deeds Vol. E1: 274-279, John and Sarah Werdeman to Silvester Garland, 9 February 1718.

<sup>39</sup> FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:309M-CS3J-679W-P>), imgs. 157-158, New Castle County, Deed Book, Vol. B1:113-116, Mary Mayle to John Heally, 30 October 1695; referencing IGN 7834275.

<sup>40</sup> Deposition of John Heally dated 16 December 1722 in William B. Marye, "Indian Paths of the Delmarva Peninsula," *Bulletin of The Archaeological Society of Delaware*, March 1936, Vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 5-22; Delaware State Archives, book PER F161 A74. Marye referenced Maryland Land Office, Chancery Proceedings, 1712-1724, Liber PL 3, beginning at folio 482. Heally's deposition runs from folios 962 to 969. Heally stated that he was of Blackbird Creek and aged about 69.

<sup>41</sup> *Records of the Court of New Castle County, Delaware, 1681-1699* (1934, reprinted Greenville, South Carolina : Southern Historical Press, Inc., n.d.), 108, referencing original court book C:243.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid., 200, 202, 204.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid., 190, 194.

<sup>44</sup> New Castle County, Deed Book, Vol. E1:267-279, John Heally *et ux.* to Silvester Garland, 5 February 1718.

<sup>45</sup> Deposition of John Heally dated 16 December 1722. Future research should use spellings incl. Moll & Mall.

one offering transportation. Many of these people were from the artisan classes, not the poor or criminal.<sup>46</sup> The description that Heally came from Maryland is confirmed by other records. In 1694, James Read sold a tract on Poplar Hill (off of Hangman's Creek, a branch of Appoquinimink Creek) in New Castle County, Delaware, to John Heally of "Cecil County in the province of Maryland."<sup>47</sup>

The next sections will review the investigations into what were hoped to be research that might show evidence of relationships with the Vardemans: the Petersons and Heally children.

**Heally and Petersons.** A year before his Poplar Hill purchase, in 1693 John Heally "of Maryland" was the *trustee* for a tract of land granted as a wedding gift from the groom, James Read, to his intended bride, Anna Phiana, daughter of Adam Peterson. The property was to be hers alone, without division by his estate after the death of Read.<sup>48</sup> Heally would later stand as a trustee for another Peterson. In 1706, John Heally "of Apoquinemy" granted to Nicholas Lockyer a plantation at the Horseneck (also known as the "Peerdehook"). The situation was that in 1699, Nicholas Lockyer and his wife Elizabeth had sold this land to Heally for his use in trust. The contingency was that if Elizabeth predeceased her husband, she could bequeath the property to others in her will. The 1706 deed stated that she had died and devised £100 to Heally, and that the plantation should now be sold to cover this cost and to cover the costs of monetary bequests to the children of Andrew Peterson, deceased. The deed further said that Nicholas Lockyear met all the costs and Heally was satisfied to keep the land.<sup>49</sup>

**Vardeman & Peterson Connections?** The children of Adam Peterson were listed in the division of property when his son Andrew died in 1741. Besides Andrew, the only other children were Adam Jr and Hermania (deceased by 1741, wife of Von Bebber).<sup>50</sup> If Margaret, wife of John<sup>1</sup> Vardeman had been a Peterson daughter, her children should have been listed with the division of the estate, but were not. *Regardless, any Peterson connections should continue to be watched.*

**Heally, Peterson, and Vardeman at Church.** The Church of England at St. Anne's was built in 1705. On 24 September of that year, 26 men together pledged £50 sterling to support

<sup>46</sup> Christopher N. Allan, "Foreword to Supplement to Early Settlers," <https://msa.maryland.gov/msa/speccol/sc4300/sc4341/html/foreword.html>.

<sup>47</sup> FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS3J-679F-K>), img. 198, New Castle County, Deed Book, Vol. B1:178, William Prince Sr to John Heally, 5 November 1694; referencing IGN 7834275.

<sup>48</sup> FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS3J-679F-K>), imgs. 168–169, New Castle County, Deed Book, Vol. B1:81–82, John Read to John Heally trustee of Anna Phiana of Adam Peterson, 5 May 1693; referencing IGN 7834275.

<sup>49</sup> FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS3J-67MG-C>), imgs. 310–312, New Castle County, Deed Book, Vol. B1:419–423, Nicholas Lockyer to John Heally, 12 August 1706; referencing IGN 7834275. No probate entry found for Elizabeth Lockyer, any spelling, at New Castle County, General Index to Wills, 1682–1885, or New Castle County, Probate Case Files, 1680–1956.

<sup>50</sup> J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Delaware, 1609–1888* (Philadelphia : L. J. Richards & Co., 1888), 993, "Middletown."

bringing a Church of England minister to their parish. Among the names were John Heally and William Dyer [neighbors of John<sup>1</sup>].<sup>51</sup> The congregation's first minister wrote that the people of Appoquinimink were in danger of being tempted to the other churches, which he listed as Presbyterian, Anabaptist, and a "Crowd of Heathen called Quakers." Unfortunately, member lists were not found from this time.<sup>52</sup> In 1724 another letter was sent requesting a replacement minister after the first had left. On it were the names of Andrew Peterson, James Heally, Daniel Heally [likely sons of John Heally], and John Wardeman [John<sup>2</sup>].<sup>53</sup>

This leads one to contemplate that although other children of John<sup>1</sup> attached themselves to the Old Swedes Church, that does not necessarily make the whole Vardeman family Swedish.<sup>54</sup> Many families in the area were of mixed origin, English, Dutch, and Swedish. John<sup>1</sup> and John<sup>2</sup> were allied with John Heally, who was clearly Church of England. The Petersons who were Swedish, also joined St. Anne's, at least some of them in the second generation. John<sup>2</sup> may have continued with St. Anne's because of personal reasons, *or perhaps* because one of his parents was of English origin.

TABLE 2: CHRONOLOGY FOR VARDEMANS AND ASSOCIATES

- 1653 John Heally calculated birth
- 1674 John Heally traveled as a servant with his master John Maull Sr, to the Bohemia Landing area
- 1685 John Heally petitioned for portion of deceased wife's inheritance from estate of B. Egberts
- 1693 John Heally was "of Maryland" when he moved to New Castle County
- by 1696 Calculated marriage of John<sup>1</sup> Vardeman and Margaret
- by 1697 Calculated birth of John<sup>2</sup>, son of John<sup>1</sup> Vardeman and Margaret
- after 1703 John<sup>1</sup> Vardeman obtained land from John Heally at Appoquinimink Creek
- 1705 John Heally and William Dyer attended St. Anne's Church
- 1714 John<sup>1</sup> Vardeman will written
- 1720 William<sup>2</sup> "Van der Man" married Magdalena Petersson at Old Swedes Church
- 1722 John Heally lived at Blackbird Creek
- 1724 John<sup>2</sup> "Wardeman" at St. Anne's Church with Andrew Peterson, and James and Daniel Heally
- 1730 Margaret<sup>2</sup> "Werdeman" married James Senexon at Old Swedes Church

<sup>51</sup> Dorothy Rowlett Colburn, *St. Anne's Church in Apoquinimy, Delaware: A History of One of Delaware's Oldest Churches from its Founding in 1704* (Charlestown, Massachusetts : Acme Bookbinding, Inc., 2011), 15.

<sup>52</sup> Ibid., 19–23, 26.

<sup>53</sup> Ibid., 45–46.

<sup>54</sup> William Ver de Man married Magdalena Petersson, 21 April 1720, *The Records of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, Wilmington, Del., from 1697 to 1773* (Historical Society of Delaware, 1890), p. 258; FamilySearch books (<https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/viewer/218173/>). Same source, James Senexon and Margaret Werdeman married 20 January 1730, p. 332.

**Children of John Heally.** The death of John Heally was not found nor was probate.<sup>55</sup> Because John was "of Blackbird Creek" rather than Appoquinimink in 1722, and no deed records could be found for him after 1718, it is presumed that he lived with relatives until his death. Born about 1653 and married first before 1685, any children would be born after about 1674 (if Heally married after age 21) and before 1685, or possibly after if he wed again before his last marriage to Tuenkie (he had land sales in between with no wife listed releasing dower).

The most likely children are James and Daniel Heally found at St. Anne's Church. Daniel "Hailey" owned property on the east side of the Kings Road, parts of two tracts called *Eckmon* and another called *Reyles Industrey* "originally taken by John Webster" which he purchased of William Cardon in 1727. It was sold by Daniel's heirs in 1737.<sup>56</sup>

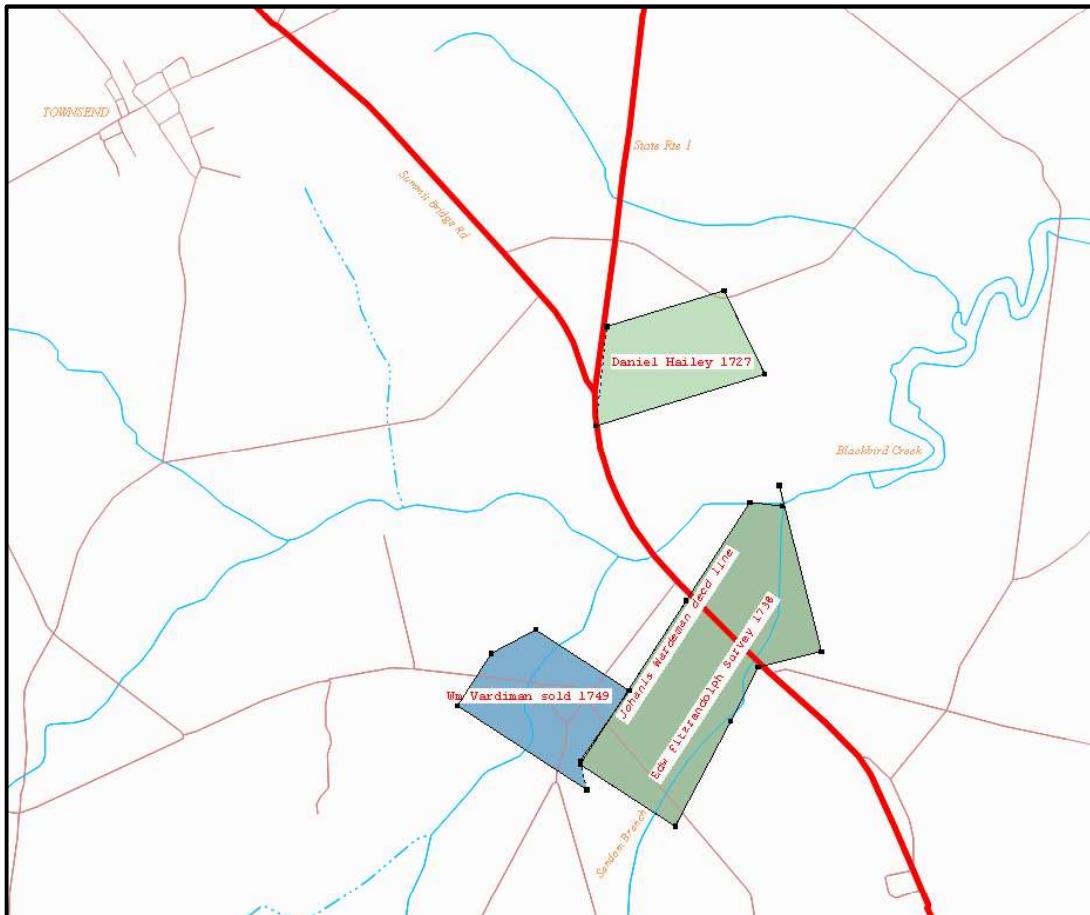
**Implications of Relationship with Heally.** John Heally could have played a larger role in the lives of the Vardemans than previously presumed. While John<sup>1</sup> could simply have purchased his land from Heally, there is also the possibility that they could have had a relationship. One of the sons of John<sup>1</sup> attended the same church as Heally, which indicates that the ties to the Swedish community were flexible. The potential sons of John Heally, James and Daniel, attended the same church as John<sup>2</sup> and Daniel lived in the Blackbird Creek area relatively close to John<sup>2</sup> and William<sup>3</sup> (see Image 3). Could Margaret, wife of John<sup>1</sup>, been a daughter or other relative of John Heally? Or, was John<sup>1</sup> Vardeman a fellow servant with John Heally, brought to the new world via Maryland?

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<sup>55</sup> No probate entry found for John Heally, any spelling, at New Castle County, General Index to Wills, 1682–1885. For James Healy 1729 will, Ancestry (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/9044/>), imgs. 649–651, "Delaware, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1676–1971" > New Castle > Register of Wills... > file for James Haley (Healey) 1730.

<sup>56</sup> FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSYD-2Q0I-N>), img. 399, New Castle County, Deed Book, Vol. H1:216, William Carden to Daniel Hailey, 14 August 1727; referencing IGN 8357072. Witnessed by Andrew Peterson. Sale by heirs of Daniel Hailey, FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKH-Z9J4-Y>), imgs. 105–106, New Castle County, Deed Book, Vol. L1:203–205, John Hailey and heirs of Daniel Hailey to John Towland, 11 November 1737; referencing IGN 8141641. John Hailey (of Daniel) was probably the man who acted as a surveyor's chain bearer in 1738, FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS3J-G9P8-F>), img. 380–381, New Castle County, Land Surveys, 1680–1769, p. 103–104, Survey for James Congelton, dated 30 December 1738; IGN 7834354. Another chain bearer was Hugh Toland (son-in-law of Daniel Hailey).

IMAGE 3: APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS : VARDEMAN AND HEALLY LANDS NEAR BLACKBIRD CREEK



Platted using DeedMapper with contemporaneous deed and survey records.

1. New Castle Co., Deed Vol. H1:216, William Carden to Daniel Hailey, 14 Aug 1727.
2. New Castle Co., Land Surveys, 1680–1769, pp. 195–196, Edward Fitzrandolph, surveyed 13 Nov 1738. Displays location of “Johanis Wardeman decd” lands to the northeast.
3. New Castle Co., Deed Vol. Q1:281–282, William & Elinor Verdiman to Timothy Webster, 13 Feb 1749.

## FUTURE RESEARCH

### Christopher<sup>1</sup>

The potential for a man of the same generation as John<sup>1</sup> to be identified is extremely important. Time should be spent researching the people and area surrounding William Boon of Philadelphia to discover how he was associated with a Christopher Vardeman. Personal factors (age, associates, properties, etc.) for this Christopher will help determine if he is a separate man as theorized or if he is the son of John<sup>1</sup>.

### Maryland & Maull

The implication that John Heally, and potentially his descendants, had such close associations with the Vardemans must be pursued. In particular, it could be that Heally and Vardeman both came from Maryland, and both had associations with John Maull. He may be the same John "Moll" found in multiple references in the book *Records of the Court of New Castle County, Delaware, 1681–1699*, which should be collated, assessed, and followed.

For instance, a witness found in the course of the research to a 1670 Baltimore County, Maryland, land conveyance was a "William Vandeman."<sup>57</sup> Incidentally, this is the same area that the Websters lived in, but reference was not made to it earlier as not enough connection is available for even that link.

## NEGATIVE OR INCONCLUSIVE SEARCH RESULTS

### Maryland

- Robert W. Barnes, *Colonial Families of Maryland* (Baltimore : Clearfield Publishing, 2007).
- Robert W. Barnes, *Colonial Families of Maryland II* (Baltimore : Clearfield Publishing, 2014).
- Robert W. Barnes, *Maryland Marriage Evidences, 1634–1718* (Baltimore : Genealogical Publishing Co., 2005).
- Robert W. Barnes, *Maryland Marriage Evidences, 1659–1800* (Baltimore : Genealogical Publishing Co., 2014).
- Robert Barnes, *Maryland Marriages, 1778–1800* (Baltimore : Genealogical Publishing Co., 1978).
- Bettie Stirling Carothers, *1776 Census of Maryland* (Westminster, Maryland : Family Line Publications, 1992).

<sup>57</sup> John David Davis, *Baltimore County Maryland Deed Records, Volume One, 1659-1737* (Westminster, Maryland : Heritage Books, 2021), 78. Referencing Deed book IR PP 1663-1705 or Book of Conveyances B, no page number, dated 26 Mar 1670. Francis & Ann Trippas to William Yorke, all of Baltimore County; two tracts of 50 and 100 acres on the Bush River patented by said Trippas; witnesses Robert Skinner, William Vandeman, Lucas Abler, & John Waterton.

- Genealogical Council of Maryland, *Inventory of Maryland Bible Records, Volume 1* (Westminster, Maryland : Family Line Publications, 1989).
- Debbie Hooper, *Abstracts of Chancery Court Records of Maryland, 1669–1782* (Westminster, Maryland : Family Line Publications, 1996).
- Historical Society of Harford County, Maryland, Archives Documents (<https://www.hshccatalog.org/>). No matches at online indexes of descriptive loose papers and collections. Matches to Webster families found, but no V/Wardeman.
- Henry C. Peden, Jr., *Maryland Deponents, 1634–1799* (Westminster, Maryland : Family Line Publications, 1991).
- Bill and Martha Reamy, *St. James Parish Register (Baltimore County, Maryland), 1787–1815* (Berwyn Heights, Maryland : Heritage Books, Inc., 1992).
- Bill and Martha Reamy, *St. Thomas' Parish Registers, 1732–1850* (Westminster, Maryland : Willow Bend Books, 2000).
- F. Edward Wright, *Maryland Eastern Shore Vital Records, 1648–1725*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Silver Spring, Maryland : Family Line Publications, 1984).
- F. Edward Wright, *Maryland Eastern Shore Vital Records, 1726–1750, Book 2* (Silver Spring, Maryland : Family Line Publications, 1983).
- F. Edward Wright, *Maryland Eastern Shore Vital Records, 1751–1775* (Silver Spring, Maryland : Family Line Publications, 1984).
- F. Edward Wright, *Maryland Eastern Shore Vital Records, 1776–1800, Book 4* (Silver Spring, Maryland : Family Line Publications, 1985).
- Baltimore County Court, Land Record Index, 1659–1800, P-Z; *MDLandRec.net*, MSA series CE 34-3. No findings in page-by-page search for V.
- Baltimore County Court, Land Record Grantee Index, 1655–1769; *MDLandRec.net*, MSA series CE 32-1. No findings in page-by-page search for V or matches for Woodland or Whitehead.
- Baltimore County Court, Land Record Grantee Index, 1770–1786; *MDLandRec.net*, MSA series CE 32-2. No findings in page-by-page search for V or matches for Woodland or Whitehead.
- Baltimore County Court, Land Record Grantor Index, 1655–1769; *MDLandRec.net*, MSA series CE 33-1. No findings in page-by-page search for V or matches for Woodland or Whitehead.
- Baltimore County Court, Land Record Grantor Index, 1770–1786; *MDLandRec.net*, MSA series CE 33-2. No findings in page-by-page search for V or matches for Woodland or Whitehead.
- Maryland Colonial Probate Index, 1634–1777, MSA SE4. No W/Vardeman & other spellings.
- Maryland Probate Index, 1777–1854, MSA S1395. No W/Vardeman & other spellings.
- Baltimore County Marriage License Index, 1777–1851, MSA S1399. No W/Vardeman or Massey.
- Index to Maryland Provincial and General Court Deeds, 1658 – 1790, AOMOL, Vol. 680, no V/Wardeman.
- Maryland Oath of Fidelity Index, 1778, MSA S1420. No W/Vardeman.
- Provincial Court Judgement Index, 1658–1775; MSA S543. No W/Vardeman.
- Chancery Court Index, 1713–1853; MSA S512. N No W/Vardeman.
- Maryland Assessment of 1783 Index; MSA S1438. No W/Vardeman.

## **Quakers**

- Alice L. Beard, *Nottingham Quakers, 1680–1889* (Westminster, Maryland : Family Line Publications, 1989). No other results other than those reported above.

## **Sussex County, Delaware**

- Leslie & Neil Keddie, *Sussex County, Delaware, Sussex County Courthouse Will Book B No. 2, 1751–1775* (n.p., Waldo Books, 2004).
- Leslie & Neil Keddie, *Sussex County, Delaware, Sussex County Courthouse Will Book #3, 1775–1779* (n.p., Waldo Books, 2004).
- Leslie & Neil Keddie, *Sussex County, Delaware, Sussex County Courthouse Will Book #3, 1780–1784* [sic] (n.p., Waldo Books, 2004).
- Leslie & Neil Keddie, *Sussex County, Delaware, Sussex County Courthouse Will Book D, 1785–1789, Folio 69–Folio 253 (Roll #728)* (n.p., Waldo Books, 2004).
- Leslie & Neil Keddie, *Sussex County, Delaware, Sussex County Courthouse Will Book D, 1785–1789, Folio 254–Folio 424 (Roll #728)* (n.p., Waldo Books, 2004).
- Leslie & Neil Keddie, *Sussex County, Delaware, Sussex County Courthouse Will Book E, 1794–1799, (Folio 1–Folio 99 Reel #728) (Folio 99–Folio 251 Reel #729)* (n.p., Waldo Books, 2004).
- V.L. Skinner Jr., *Abstracts of the Proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Sussex County, Delaware, Libers 1, 2, 3, 4, A, 1708–1709, 1728–1777* (Westminster, Maryland : Willow Bend Books, 2000).
- F. Edward Wright, *Sussex County, Delaware, Marriage References, 1648–1800* (Silver Spring, Maryland : Family Line Publications, 2010).

## **Delaware Miscellaneous**

- John B. Linn & William Henry Egle, eds., *List of Officers of the Colonies on the Delaware and the Province of Pennsylvania, 1614–1776* (1880, reprinted Baltimore : Clearfield Publishing Company, 1992).
  - Samuel Lees to Miss Harriet Vanaman all of Wilm, 28 Nov 1843 by Rev. J. Kennaday (*Delaware Gazette* 1 Dec 1834)
  - John D. White to Miss Anna S. Vaneman, of Marcus Hook, 6 Oct 1822, by Rev. Samuel Green (DG 11 Oct 1822)
  - Mrs. Joanna Stedham, wife of Lucas Stedham, dau of William Vaneman, 28 Nov 1789. Buried in Old Swedes Cem. William Vaneman who is now 77 [1712] and has buried a wife and nine children. (DG 5 Dec 1789)
  - James McAnall to Miss Rebecca Vaneman, 4 Feb 1827, by the Rev. John P. Peckworth, all of Wilm. (DG 6 Feb 1827)
  - Samuel F. Armstrong to Miss Dorcas Vanneman, both of Wilm, 4 Apr 1849, by the Rev. James Smithers (DG 27 Apr 1849)
  - Capt. John S. Vanneman, of Delaware Co., PA, at Chester, 27 Feb 1833 (DG 8 Mar 1833)
- Henry C. Peden, Jr., *Revolutionary Patriots of Delaware, 1775–1783* (Westminster, Maryland : Family Line Publications, 1996).
  - Andrew Vaneman/Venemon. Pvt, 6<sup>th</sup> class, DE militia, N Division of Borough of Wilmington, 1778 (Ref: C-1083)

- Daniel Vaneman/Venemon. Born in Penn Neck, aged 20 in 1776, height 5' 6 1/4", red hair & pale complexion. Pvt, DE regiment, enlisted 16 Aug 1776 in New Castle Co, Capt Thomas Kean's Co., Flying Camp. (Ref: A-68, A-69)
- John Vanneman/Vaneman. (1750-19 Sep 1832) buried in cemetery in Wilmington and Brandywine. (Ref: H-15)
- William Vaneman/Vanneman. Died in 1801. Non-enroller in militia, took oath of allegiance in 1778. Buried in Old Swedes Cemetery. (Ref: B-755, H-15, O-1778 DSA)
- **Mary Fallon Richards & John C. Richards, eds., *Delaware Marriages and Deaths from Newspapers, 1729–1853* (Silver Spring, Maryland : Family Line Publications, 1997).**

## LIST OF REPOSITORIES & WEBSITES

- Delaware Public Archives, Dover, DE
- FamilySearch Library, Salt Lake City, UT
- *Ancestry.com*
- *Archives of Maryland Online (AOMOL)*,  
<https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc2900/sc2908/html/index.html>
- *FamilySearch.org*
- *MDLandRec.net*
- *Plats.net*
- *DeedMapper*, <https://directlinesoftware.com/>



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