

ber, 1784, and is in the possession of Judge W. J. Kilby. From these books it appears that the said James Gregory was a Vestryman of the Suffolk Parish and that he died between the 13th of November, 1760, and the 24th March, 1761. It also appears that on the 2nd of May, 1768, Thomas Gregorie, presumably the son of James Gregory, was appointed procession-master, and that on the 27th of November, 1775, John Gregorie (presumably the son of the said James Gregory) was directed to procession the lands of the parish. It also appears that John Gregorie, designated as Major Gregorie, was a Vestryman at the beginning of the records of the Vestry book of the Upper parish of Nansemond County in 1743, and continued to be a Vestryman of the said parish until the territory in which he resided was transferred from the Upper parish and added to the Suffolk Parish under the Act of the General Assembly of Virginia of September, 1744, 5 Hening's Statutes, 269; and thereafter he was a vestryman of the Suffolk parish until the 2nd of November, 1758, when he resigned. This John Gregorie is the John Gregory who was one of the trustees mentioned in the Act of the General Assembly of Virginia of May, 1742, to establish the town of Suffolk, 5 Hening's Statutes, 199. In the Vestry book the family name is written indifferently, "Gregorie" or "Gregory" when referring to the same person. This is strikingly illustrated by the will of Mary Gregory to which I am about to allude. In the beginning her name is written Mary Gregorie, and her signature is Mary