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Entries: 5000 **Updated:** 2004-06-25 04:25:05 UTC (Fri)

Contact: Gordon L Brower gbrower@midsouth.rr.com

ID: I1914

Name: Edward E. Milstead Sr

Surname: Milstead

Given Name: Edward E.

Suffix: Sr

Sex: M

Birth: 1656 in Bethersden, Kent, England

Death: 1733 in Durham Parish, Charles, Maryland

Ancestral File #: QKV2-DX

_UID: 4671028727BBD511940C004F4C08569435C5

Note:

JUL 1674 Edward Milstead of Bethersden, reprieved on condition of transportation: bound for Barbados or Jamacia: reprieve first noted July 1674. He came from Kent, England. Page 137, Vol III and IV, Bonded Passengers to America by Peter Coldham Indentured servant to William Chandler, Charles County, Maryland. Free in 1680.

1684 leased land tract "Bow-Plain" from a Giles Blizzard 1701 known as "Planter."

Edward E. Milstead was born in 1656 in Bethersden, Kent, England. He is listed in the Assizes of 1671 (Edward would have been 15 years of age), #1416, of Maidstone, England. It states: 'Indictments for Edward Milstead of Bethersden, labourer, for burglary. On 7 April 1671 he burgled the house of Richard Tapley at Bethersden and stole 3 shillings in money. Endorsed by Martha Tapley, widow. True bill.'

'On 7 April 1671 he burgled the house of James Bateman at Bethersden and stole 2 nutmegs (1d.) and 1 lb. of gingerbread (3d.). Endorsed by James Bateman. True bill.'

'Found guilty of larceny on both counts; prayed clergy and afterwards to be transported.'

Edward was reprieved on condition of transportation; bound for Barbados or Jamaica, reprieved first noted 1674. He was carted from Kent, England

(Pg. 137 I, Vol. III and IV, Bonded Passengers to America by Peter Coldham, July 1674) indentured servant* to William Chandler of Charles Co., Maryland. Edward made shoes during his five years of indentureship (Immigration Book 1217.4, pg. 137). Edward was freed in 1680. In 1684 he leased tract 'Bow-Plain' from Giles Blizzard; by 1701 Edward was known as a planter. He worked hard and became a landowner. He is listed in the Trinity Parish records of Charles Co., Maryland, as having paid his quit rents on two plantations, one called 'Good Luck If It Hits' and the other 'Nonesuch'.

Edward's granddaughter Jane married Thomas Ford, an attorney and landowner, a member of the vestry in Fairfax Co., Virginia. They were married in Jane's father's home in Charles Co., Maryland. One of their neighbors was George Washington.

In Kent, England, there stands the 'Milstead Manor House' built in 1256. There is also the Milstead Church built in 1541. Perhaps Edward E. Milstead, Sr.'s ancestors helped to build these stately monuments.

The Will of Edward E. Milstead, Sr.:

14 December 1733. In the name of God Amen. I Edward Milstead, Sr. of Charles County in the province of Maryland...being sick of body but of sound and...memory thanks to God....do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say first and ...I commit and commend my soul and spirit into the hands of Almighty God hoping through his mercy and the merits of my dear Saviour's blood which he hath shed for me and all others who through faith and belief in His name do obtainand

My gody I commit unto the earth and to Christian and ...burial to the discretion of my well beloved wife Mary if she survives me or my eldest son if he die before and touching the disposal of my temporal estate which God hath blessed me with all my will is to dispose thereof as followeth:

Item: I give unto my son Edward Milstead my wearing apparel also an orphan boy Jno Etil?? and one pair of hand millstones and one pair of iron...at my decease.

Item: I give unto my wife Mary Milstead the one third of my cattle and of hoggs and of theduring her life and after her depose to fall to Jno (?) Milstead and William Milstead also appoint my well beloved wife Mary Milstead the whole executor of this my last will and testament.

Item: I give unto James Mordock one cow and calf at my decease.

Item: I give and bequeath the residue of my personal estate which is not here mentioned to be equally divided in three parts between William Milstead and John Milstead and John???

Item: I give unto Benjamin Shacklit one feather bed and one cow and calfe andwhich is now in his possession.

All my children that are not here mentioned I give unto them one shilling.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of Christopher Carney, Anne Ast..tt, /s/ Edward E. Milstead

On the back of the foregoing will was endorsed the ????? Charles County on the 17th day of January 1733 came Christopher Carney and Ann Hott and made oath on the Holy Evangelists that they saw Edward Milstead sign seal the within writing and heard him publish and declare theto be his Last Will and Testament and that at the time of his so doing he was of sound andmemory to the best of their judgments. Sworn before.....

*White indentured servants came from all over Great Britain. Men, women, and sometimes children signed a contract with a master to serve a term of 4 to 7 years. In exchange for their service, the indentured servants received their passage paid from England, as well as food, clothing, and shelter once they arrived in the colonies. Some were even paid a salary. When the contract had expired, the servant was paid freedom dues of corn, tools, and clothing, and was allowed to leave the plantation. During the time of his indenture, however, the servant was considered his master's personal property and his contract could be inherited or sold. Prices paid for indentured servants varied depending on skills.

While under contract a person could not marry or have children. A master's permission was needed to leave the plantation, to perform work for anyone else, or to keep money for personal use. An unruly indentured servant was whipped or punished for improper behavior. Due to poor living conditions, hard labor, and difficulties adjusting to new climates and native diseases, many servants did not live to see their freedom. Often servants ran away from their masters. Since they often spoke English and were white, runaway servants were more difficult to recapture than black slaves. If runaway servants were captured, they were punished by increasing their time of service.

Since indentures were not recorded, information about indentured servants

at Stratford is scarce. Most information has been taken from advertisements for runaway servants and court records. Some of the male indentured servants were highly skilled laborers, holding such jobs as bricklayer, joiner, plasterer, cook, clerk, gardener, coachman, butcher, blacksmith, and musician. Female indentured servants performed domestic chores like laundry, sewing, and housekeeping.

Children also were indentured. William Gunnell, Jr., was born in Great Britain, probably Scotland, in 1705. He and his family sailed together to Virginia. They became the indentured servants of Richard Lee in Westmoreland County. William had his tenth birthday in November 1715. His master Richard Lee died soon after. William's indenture was inherited by Richard Lee's son Thomas. He still had five years and eleven months to work. William was one of Thomas Lee's clerks. He ran errands and, if his writing and numbers were neat and easy to read, helped keep accounts. William shared a bed and a room with some of the other servants. He became free when he turned sixteen in 1721.

Transported convicts, both men and women, were sold to plantation owners as another form of labor. One-fourth of the British immigrants to the colonies were convicts. Most of these convicts were male, young, unskilled, and poor. The usual crime was grand larceny. Generally, the only people exiled were those judges felt could be rehabilitated. Convicts performed the same type of work as indentured servants but were less trusted. Their length of service was usually longer than that of indentured servants. Like indentured servants and slaves, convicts frequently ran away. Political prisoners also were shipped to the colonies. Most of these were convicted following religious persecutions.

SOME HISTORY OF ENGLAND DURING THE LIFE OF EDWARD E. MILSTEAD, SR.:

Ruler of England
Charles II ruled from 1660-1685

The Black Death.

In the year 1665 death came calling on the city of London. Death in the form of plague. People called it the Black Death, black for the colour of the tell-tale lumps that foretold its presence in a victim's body, and death for the inevitable result. The plague germs were carried by fleas which lived as parasites on rats. Although it had first appeared in Britain in 1348, the islands were never totally free of plague, but it was like an unpleasant possibility that people just learned to live with while they got on with their business. This time it was different. Despite the precautions, the early

spring of 1665 brought a sudden rise in the death rate in the poorer sections of London. The authorities ignored it. As spring turned into one of the hottest summers in memory, the number of deaths escalated and panic set in.

The Great Fire of London

The beginnings. On the night of September 2, 1666, a small fire broke out in the premises of a baker's shop in Pudding Lane, London. The fire spread and soon the whole building was alight. In the close-packed streets of London, where buildings jostled each other for space, the blaze soon became an inferno. Fanned by an east wind, the fire spread with terrifying speed, feeding on the tar and pitch commonly used to seal houses. After four days while helpless citizens stood by and watched the destruction of their homes, the wind mercifully died and the fire was stopped. Then the accounting took place.

When a dazed populace took stock of the damage, they must have wondered if Armageddon had come. Fully 80% of the city was destroyed, including over 13,000 houses, 89 churches and 52 Company (Guild) Halls. The spiritual hub of the city, Old St. Paul's Cathedral, was nothing but rubble. It was a disaster of unprecedented proportions.

--- Brenda Brower Latham


1 2 3 4

Change Date: 18 Jan 2004 at 18:30:15

Marriage 1 Sussanah Clarke b: EST 1645

- *Married:* 1684¹

Children

1.  William Milstead b: 20 Jul 1685 in , Charles, Maryland

Marriage 2 Elizabeth Ward b: 1659 in , Charles, Maryland

- *Married:* BET. 1686 - 1692

Children

1. Edward Milstead b: 1695 in , Charles, Maryland
2. Thomas Milstead b: BEF. 1701
3. John Milstead

Marriage 3 Mary Sheckerlie

- *Married:* 1721

Sources:

1. Title: World Family Tree Vol. 2, Ed. 1
Author: Brøderbund Software, Inc.
Publication: Release date: November 29, 1995
Note:
Source Media Type: Family Archive CD
Page: Tree #3898
Text: Date of Import: Aug 17, 1999
2. Repository:
Name: Family History Library
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150 USA

Title: Ancestral File (R)
Author: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
Publication: Copyright (c) 1987, June 1998, data as of 5 January 1998
Page: AFN: QKV2-DX
Text: Edward MILSTEAD (AFN: QKV2-DX)
Sex: M
Event(s):
Birth: 1655
<, , Charles, Maryland>
Death: 1733
, , Charles, Maryland
Parents:
Marriage(s):
Spouse: Elizabeth WARD (AFN: QKV2-F4)
Marriage:

3. Title: GEDCOM: Milstead
Author: Clarence Otto Milstead, Jr.
4. Title: Latham, Brenda Brower
Note:
Spydrweb@midsouth.rr.com
Note: See Notes