

[Comment: Prince George County was created from Charles City County in 1703, so this land was originally in Charles City County, but became part of the new Prince George County when the latter was created in 1703. Most of Bristol Parish later fell into Dinwiddie County when it was created in 1752.]

Nicholas Overbee the Younger, 1659 - 1739

"Nicholas Overbee the Younger, 323 Acres, Bristoll Pish., Chas. City Co., at ir bear Rahowick. Bounded: at a corner of the lands late of Col Wood which also is a corner of the lands late of Abraham Jones, and thence along the sd. Jones marked line E. ... to a pine by the side of a run of the lines of Henry Wall, crossing that Br., then along that line E. ... where it falls upon one of the lines of the land late of Col. Wood aforesd, then along that line N.E. ... The sd. Land was due by Trans. of 7 psons., 21 April 1690."

"Nich: Overbey, 365 Acs., C. C. Co., Bristol Parish, beg. At the black oake side line to the sd. Overbeys land being a tract of 323 acres formerly taken up & Patented by him, the sd. Line being a W. 27 deg. S. line 89 pl. and runs then S. 15 deg. W. 104 po. to a pine by a slash called the round ponds, thence S. 50 deg. W. 60 po. to a Western Wading Path at a red oake near the upper side thereof, then 24 deg. W. 166 po. to 2 black oakes and a pine at the head of a Br. on a point then 64 deg. W. 109 po. to Ralph Jackson's line at a small red oake, thence along the sd. Jacksons line W. 32 deg. E. 120 po. to a scrubbed black oake, thence N. 104 po. to a gum in a Br. of Rohoick in the line of Mr. Rich'd Jones, thence along the sd. Jones line E. 1 Deg. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. 82 po. to the sd. Jones corner ash S. along red oakes and a pine by the head of a Br. of Rohoick, thence along the sd. Jones line N. 10 deg. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. 17 po. to hickory corner tree to the sd. Jones and henry Wall, then along the sd. Walls land N. 29 deg. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. 17 po. to a small red oake corner of the sd Walls at or near the Main Br. of Rohoick on a hill side, then along the sd. Walls Land E. 13 deg. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. 13 po. to the Main Br. of Rohoick, then up the Main Br. of Rohoick along the sd. Overbeys old land S. by E. 116 po. to a pine, thence along the sd. Overbey's old land E. 27 deg. N. 96 po. to the 1st mentioned beginning. The Land was due Nich. Overbey for Trans. of 7 psons (not named), 26 April 1698."

"Mr. Richard Jones, 230 Acs., C. C. Co., Parish of Bristoll S. S. [south side] of Appomattox Riv., vizt., bet. a corner pohickory belong to the Land of Henry Wall & runs thence S. by W. 64 po. to a corner pine, thence W. 153 po. to a corner pine, thence N. W. & by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 26 po. to a corner black oake, thence W. & by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Lat. (?) po. and N. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. 39 po. to a corner pohickory, thence W. N. W. 121 po. to a corner black oake, thence N. & by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 30 po. to a corner white oake standing on the Western B. of Rohowicke, thence down that Br. as it trends to the mouth thereof, and thence on that Line S. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. 156 po. to corner pohickory, thence on the Line of Henry Wall E. & by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 182 po. to the place it began. The Land was due for Trans. of 5 psons (not named), 15 October 1698."

Thus we learn from the above deeds that Nicholas Overby was living in Bristol Parish as early as 1690, that his neighbors were Henry Wall, Ralph Jackson, and Richard Jones, and that his land was somewhere on a Rohoick or Rohowicke branch, creek. This is Rohoic Creek south of the Appomattox by present Central State Hospital and crossed by Interstate 85.

The "Chain's Breadth" tract.

<http://www.edavidarthur.net/ChainsBreadth.pdf>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Appomattoc>

excerpt from below - Ronhorak (or Rohowicke; modern Rohoic Creek, running near the modern border between Petersburg and Dinwiddie)

The Appomattoc first encountered English explorers on May 8, 1607, when a party led by Christopher Newport reached one of their villages at the mouth of the Appomattox River (it was shown as "Mattica" on the 1608 Tindall map). The English recorded that the foremost warrior among the Virginia Indians was bearing a bow and arrow in one hand, and a pipe with tobacco in the other, to signify the choice of war or peace. The English party soon settled some 30–40 miles downstream from there, on Jamestown Island.

On May 26, Newport led a second party of 24 Englishmen to Mattica. They were welcomed with food and tobacco. He noted the village was surrounded by cornfields, which the Indians cultivated. A weroansqua (female chieftain), Oppussoquionuske, led the village. Despite welcoming the English, some Appomattoc warriors took part in the sporadic raids on their fort until June 13, after which the paramount Chief Powhatan called a ceasefire. John Smith saw the weroansqua of Appomattoc again at Werowocomoco (the main residence of Chief Powhatan) during his capture in December 1607, where she was appointed to wash his hands; as well as on another expedition to Werowocomoco in February 1608, when Powhatan commanded her to serve him water, turkey and flatbread.

Desperate for corn, Smith and Ralph Waldo visited the Appomattoc village in late fall 1608, and bought corn in exchange for copper. Smith reported in this year that the tribe had 60 warriors (some historians estimated the total population might be 220 based on that.)^[1] Their larger village nearby on the north bank of Wighwhippoc Creek, now called Swift Creek, was ruled by the weroance Coquonasum, brother of Oppussoquionuske.

Anglo-Native relations deteriorated in 1609, culminating in the First Anglo-Powhatan War by 1610. Around Christmas 1611, in reprisal for an Appomattoc ambush on the English a year before, Sir Thomas Dale seized Oppussoquionuske's village and the surrounding cultivated land. He renamed it "New Bermudas" (the settlement was incorporated in 1614 as the town of Bermuda Hundred).

Following the resumption of hostilities in 1622, the colonists, led by Captain Nathaniel West, destroyed Coquonasum's village and drove off the residents in August 1623. The remnants of the tribe moved their settlement farther up Swift Creek, and slightly southward to Old Town Creek in present-day Colonial Heights, Virginia. Colonists attacked them again in 1627.

In 1635 the Appomattoc were driven from the upper Swift Creek Valley by Captain Henry Fleet. He had spent four years with Indians at Nacotchtank, the present site of Washington DC, and spoke Algonquian Powhatan fluently. Fleet built a small fort on the large hill overlooking the falls on the north bank. The site is now occupied by the campus of Virginia State University in Ettrick.

After the Powhatan Confederacy were finally defeated by the English during the second major Anglo-Powhatan War (1644–46), the Confederacy was dissolved, and all the subtribes, including the Appomattoc, individually became tributary to the King of England, rather than to the former Pamunkey Emperor. The Appomattoc by then were located mainly at Ronhorak (or Rohowicke; modern Rohoic Creek, running near the modern border between Petersburg and Dinwiddie) and Matoks, on the opposite bank north of the Appomattox (now Randolph Farm at VSU). This was at the northern end of the "Occaneechi Trail", a long-used Native American trail that ran all the way to South Carolina.

In 1645, the Virginia Colony built Fort Henry at the falls, a short distance east of Ronhorak. Following the treaty of 1646, and until 1691, this fort marked the legal frontier of white settlement, which ran in a straight line from the "head of Yapin" (modern Franklin, Virginia) to the Monacan town on the James River (west of where Richmond is now). The Appomattoc and other southern Powhatan tribes (Weyanoke, Nansemond) were thus separated from the more northerly ones by a substantial enclave of English settlement. During all those years, Fort Henry was to be the only point in Virginia at which the Indians could be authorized to cross eastward into white territory, or whites westward into Indian territory. At first the Virginia Indians had to wear a badge made of striped cloth while in white territory to show they were authorized, or they could be murdered on the spot. In 1662, this law was changed to require them to display a copper badge, or else be subject to arrest. In the early 20th century, such a 17th-century copper badge, inscribed with "Appomattock", was excavated in eastern Dinwiddie County.

Fort Henry also served as a starting point for subsequent English westward exploration. In 1650, an Appomattoc guide called Pyancha took a party led by Abraham Wood beyond the headwaters of the river. In 1671, their weroance Perecuta led Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam on an expedition within the borders of present-day West Virginia. A 1669 census shows that the Appomattoc had 50 bowmen around this time, which means their total population may have been about 150.

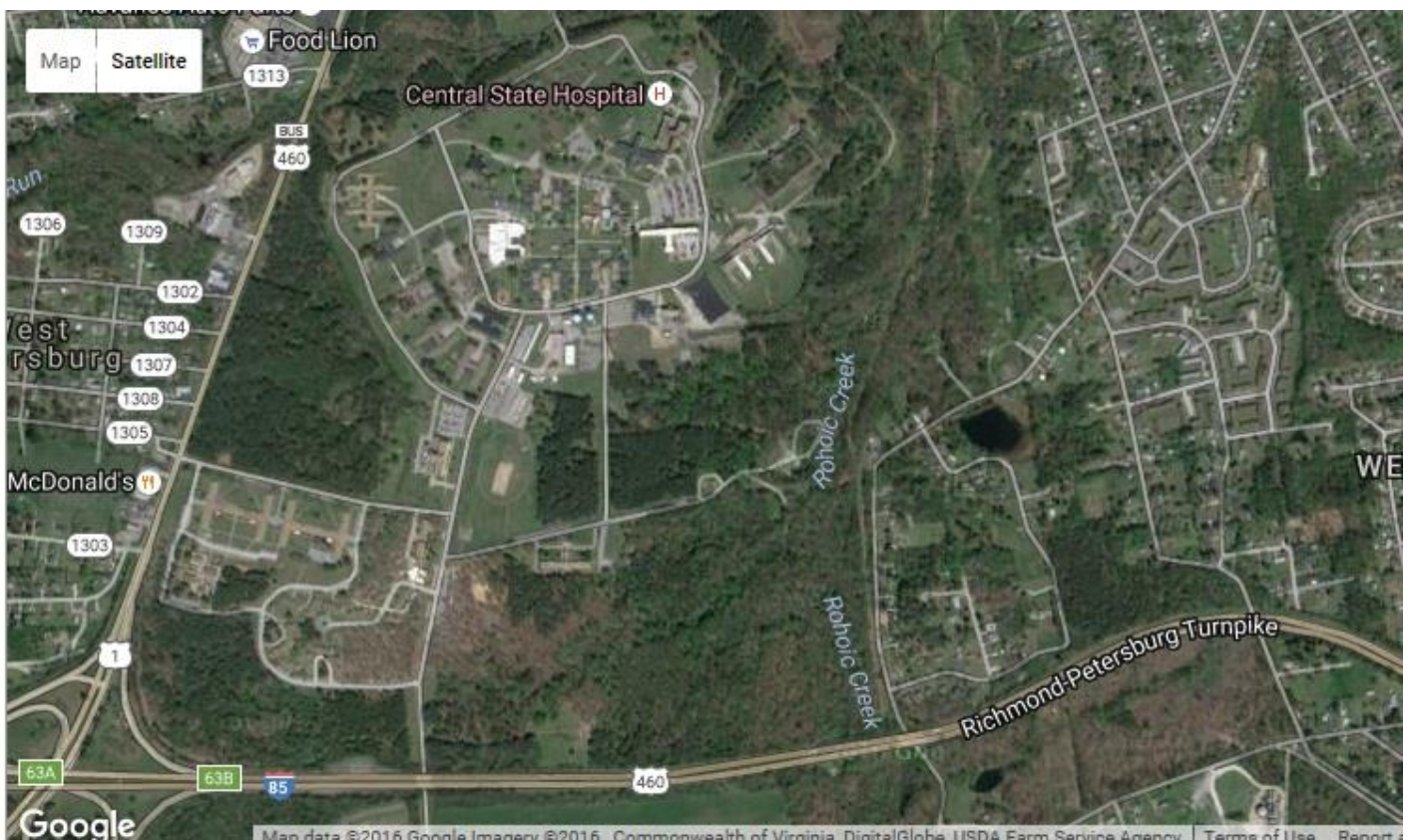
Although beyond the allowed treaty limits, Batts in 1674 patented land just west of Matoks. Settlers destroyed the Appomattoc village during Bacon's Rebellion in 1676. The nearby Matoaca, Virginia was named after the native village. Perecuta and his tribe were excluded from the 1677 Treaty of Middle Plantation. He was among those who signed the 1680 addendum to the treaty. Wood patented land at Ronhorak in 1680, indicating some further retreat of the Appomattoc from their lands.

Although the colony had prohibited Indian slavery by law, Nathaniel Bacon re-introduced the practice in 1676. It was violently opposed by the Indians and caused much suffering to the people. Tribes raided

their enemies to sell captives as slaves to the English in Virginia and further north. But, the colonial legislature took 15 years until it abolished Indian slavery in 1691.

As the Appomattoc population began to dwindle, the people were vulnerable to attack from traditional western enemy tribes. On April 24, 1691, the weroansqua who succeeded Perecuta petitioned the colony for permission for her people to live among the English for protection.[4] In 1705, Robert Beverley, Jr. noted that the Appomattoc consisted of no more than seven families, living on the pasture of William Byrd II at Westover Plantation. This was the last known mention of them as a distinct tribe in historic records and they were estimated to be extinct by 1722. Their descendants likely assimilated into Virginia colonial society or merged with other tribes.

The names "Appomattox" and "Mattox" were sometimes applied to the Matchotic, a Virginia Indian group made up of the Onawmanient and other remnant tribes of the Powhatan Confederacy, but located principally in the Northern Neck region between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers. There were historic villages named Matchotic in Northumberland and King George's counties.





Nicholas Overby b. ca 1680s d. 1740 and his decendants, the son of Nicholas Overby the Younger 1659 - 1739, owned land on the Appomattox River adjacent to Roger Atkinson in the 1700s and 1800s in the same general area. Seems to not be the same land, but a few miles west and bordering the river. See - <http://www.edavidarthur.net/OverbyLine.pdf>