

Samuel Hix Lineage

1. Samuel Hix (About 1600 -)
 - | 1.1 Samuel Hix
 - | | 1.1.1 Samuel Hix (About 1680 -)
 - | | 1.1.2 Nathaniel Hix (About 1682 -)
 - | | 1.1.3 Joseph Hix (About 1684 -)
 - | | 1.1.4 Henry Hix (About 1686 -)
 - | | | 1.1.4.1 John Hix (- 1775/1776)
 - | | | 1.1.4.2 Joseph Hix
 - | | 1.1.5 Daniel Hix (About 1696 - 5 May 1763) & Joan
 - | | | 1.1.5.1 Lucy Hix (About 1722 - 5 May 1763) & Thomas Tilman (1 May 1720 - 1813)
 - | | | 1.1.5.2 Winifred Hix (18 Jan 1729 - 7 Feb 1790) & James Bates (7 Mar 1721 - 9 Nov 1785)
 - | | 1.1.6 William Hix

Samuel Hix Family History

From "*The Hicks Family Journal*" by Tom Keel; unpublished

On May 25, 1637, Samuel Hix arrived from England and stepped upon the shores of the Rappahannock River on the Potomac. According to the informatio contained the "The Hicks Families of Western North Carolina" by John Henry, Mattie Hicks and Barnabas B. Hicks, copyright 1991. Samuel Hix was the first in the line of the Watauge River, North Caroline Hicks families. This Samuel Hix was also the first of the line of Hicks who followed the migration routes from Virginia to North Caroline, Georgia, Alabama, and westward. By the time Samuel arrived, the population of the Virginia colony was approximately 5,000, including two or three hundred Nergo slaves.

Samuel came to America as an indentured servant whose transportation was paid by Peter and Margaret Rey, a family living some fifty miles south of the Rappahannock in the Isle of Wight County, Virginia. This area is near the present day city of Norfolk. The Rey family lived on the south side of the James River, however, they claimed headrights to the one hundred acres on the Rappahannock for the importation of SAMUEL HIX and one other person. The following entry appears in the book, "Cavalies and Pioneer", Patent book number one, part one, on page 58 and 59. "Peter Rey and William Jacob - 350 acres, Isle of Wight Co., 25 May 1637, p.431. At the head of New Towne have next adjoining land of Edward Rogers, S.E. into the banke of said river, 100 acres for the per. adv. of said Rey & Margaret, his wife, 50 acres for trans. of his son Henry Rey & 100 acres by assignment from James Pointeau, to whom it was due for trans. of himself & Anthony Lufurrier; 100 acres for the per. adv. of said Jacob and trans. of 1 servt. called Samuella Hicks (Hickes)." It should be noted that many of the early settlers who came to Virginia did not come as paying passengersthey came as indentured servants. These were people who could not pay but were force for various reasons to emigrante with the understanding that their fares would be paid by a sponor who was already established in the Colony. To reimburse his sponsor, the settler agreed to work as a laborer or servant for five years after which he would be entitled to fifty acres of land, some farm tools, and others necessities required for a start on his own. He also had the option of shortening his servitude by forfeiting his right to these supplies. The sponsor, in addition to the immigrant's services, received fifty acres of land. In return, the sponsor fed, clothed, and provided his indentures with the implements required to begin life as yeoman farmers in the new world. For more than 100 years, this was the only way, except for a grant from the King of England, to acquire land in Virginia. In the same year that Samuel Hix arrived, and about the same time, a James Hicks was brought to New Norfolk County in southern Virginia. As far as the records show, they were the only immigrants named Hicks (Hix) who arrived in 1637. This is verified on paged 159 of the book, "Early Virginia Immigrants, 1636-1666" by George Cabell Green, Clerk Virginia State Land Office, published in 1912 by W.C. Hill Printing Co., Richmond, Virginia. James Hicks' transportation was paid by

Oliver Sprye of New Norfolk Co., Virginia. James and Samuel may have been related, however, no evidence can be found to prove the relationship. Family legend is that two brothers from London arrived in America and "one went north and one went south". The area where Samuel settled after his arrival was known as York County. After completing his period of servitude, he moved southward and settled in Gloucester County, just north of the York Rivers. Although there is no record of his marriage or of his children that can be firmly identified, researchers have reconstructed the likely names of his sons based on the names of his grandchildren. It is very probable that Samuel had some sons as follows; Nathaniel, William, Samuel, Joseph, Henry and Daniel. The names are used as the basis of the second generation of the line of Hicks in America. One of these sons, while living in Gloucester or York County, had sons with the following names; Samuel, Nathaniel, Joseph, Henry, and Daniel.

Several of these sons moved west and south to New Kent County in the area which later became Hanover County. This is the area just north of the present city of Richmond near the junction of the North and South Anna Rivers where they became the Pamunky.

Hix Researchers

If your a researcher, please let me add your name and email address to this page. Links to home pages will also be added here. Thank you, M. Thomas

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