GENEALOGY

of some of the descendants of

THOMAS DEW
Colonial Virginia Pioneer Immigrant

TOGETHER WITH GENEALOGICAL RECORDS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF FAMILIES IN VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, WEST VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE

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Compiled by
ERNESTINE DEW WHITE
Greenville, S. C.

1937
A worthy ancestry is a stimulus to a worthy life. . . . Ruskin

Copyright, 1937
By Ernestine Dew White
Greenville, S. C.
REPORT
MRS. HENLEY AND MRS. ACREE
This Book is Dedicated

To the descendants of our American progenitor—to foster the privilege to emulate him in his uprightness and to keep unspotted the family name.

To my two living aunts—Mrs. Thomas Baylor Henley; nee Fannie LeRoy Dew, now in her 90th year, and Mrs. Alexander Campbell Acree; nee Lucy Thomas Dew, now in her 85th year, who, by their reverence for their forebears, have preserved old letters, portraits and other heirlooms.
EVALUATION OF ART

May as well say I am not learned enough to say much about the subject. In fact, I am not even sure what I mean by "art." It seems to me that art is something that transmits emotion. It is a means of expression. It is a way of communicating emotions. It is something that moves us, that touches us, that makes us feel. It is a form of communication that transcends language. It is a way of understanding the world. It is a way of connecting with others. It is a way of celebrating life. It is a way of expressing ourselves. It is a way of understanding ourselves. It is a way of experiencing the world. It is a way of communicating with the universe. It is a way of connecting with the past. It is a way of connecting with the future. It is a way of connecting with the present. It is a way of experiencing life.
In the year 1931, an incident happened which caused me to endeavor to trace authentically my paternal Dew lineage. Until then I had been quite content knowing my lineage back to my great-grandfather and also knowing the history of the family, which had been handed down traditionally and otherwise from generation to generation. Since traditions are generally based on facts my research has substantiated practically everything which had been passed down in my branch of the family. We were not aware, however, that the Dew family had so many branches and was such a large family.

The Dew family, that came to Virginia in the early part of the seventeenth century, was descended from an old English family. There seems to have been much family solidarity in the old English family and also in the early American family during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, many members of the family followed the tide of pioneering to the new lands and wide-open spaces of the south and west. Later on their offspring moved still farther. Thus, by the beginning of the twentieth century, many of the different branches became entirely unknown to each other.

Such has been the case with practically all the families in America that are descended from early American progenitors.

One could spend years and years in endeavoring to authentically place each one with the family name, now living in the United States, in his proper place on the family tree. Ancestors multiply so rapidly—two in the first-degree, four in the second, eight in the third, and, by the same rate of progression, one has over a thousand ancestors in the tenth generation, this being approximately the number of ancestors one now living had since the first permanent settlement was made in America in 1607. However, after more than five years of intensive research, I have succeeded in making out my Dew branch and in placing many others where they belong according to the deductions from the rec-
ords which I have found and from other information kindly
given me. I believe that there is ample proof for every de-
duction made. As I have discovered such a rich fund of
data on the family, I feel it my duty to have it printed in
permanent book form so as to preserve it.

I have placed under "Miscellaneous" some data and rec-
ords on other branches which I have not been able, in so
short a time, to place in their proper connection. It is
hoped that some member, or members, of these branches, can
secure more information and be able to make their proper
connections.

I have arranged my branch, that of the Virginia family,
by numbering the parents and their children just as de-
scended. Many of the early members of these are ex-
current as I could find no other data regarding them. I
have used simple abbreviations: b—born, m—married, d—
died, circa—about. I have placed a few photos, excerpts
and biographical sketches where they seemed to be of in-
terest.

I wish to gratefully thank Mr. Hugh B. Johnston, Jr.,
of Wilson, N. C., for compiling the genealogy of the Dew
families of the Carolinas, and Mrs. Avi I. Smith of Knox-
ville, Tennessee, for compiling the genealogy of the East
Tennessee families.

I heartily thank Mr. Howard Preston Dew of Charles-
ston, S. C., for much researching that he has done on the
Dew family, also, Mr. Judson Lamar Dew of Charlotte,
N. C., for designing the book.

The following have been kind and helpful by furnish-
ing family names and data: Miss Hattie Belle Gresham and
Miss Mary Sue Dew, both of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. John B.
Boatwright of Mullins, S. C., Mr. Theodore Martin Dew of
Baltimore, Md., Mrs. William O. Kennedy of West Milford,
W. Va., and Mrs. O. G. Judy of Salem, Va.

Sincerely,

Ernestine Dew White.

April 13, 1937.
Greenville, S. C.
INTRODUCTION

HISTORY OF THE
DEW FAMILY AND THE
VIRGINIA FAMILY
INTRODUCTION

A family Genealogy does not concern any except those who are mentioned therein or those who are akin to those mentioned therein. It is not expected to be of any interest, whatsoever, to others.

Interest in Genealogy has increased so much of late. It is needless to mention here the valid reasons which can be offered in favor of preserving authentic family lineages. No authentic, or real, lineage can be based on tradition, hearsay, or guess. There must be found some legal record which either shows the direct line of descent or from which logical deductions of the same can be made. These records, such as wills, deeds, birth and death notices, marriage records, U. S. census records, tax lists, etc., are usually found in old Courthouses, State Archives, old Parish church records and old newspaper files. Due to the fact that many of the oldest courthouses were destroyed during both the Revolutionary War and the Civil War, it is almost impossible to authenticate each descent in every branch of a colonial family during the earliest period of our country.

Many of the old records, which are still in existence, have become faded and worn with age and are in fragmentary condition. The spelling is poor. Correct interpretations cannot always be made by the copyists.

It must also be remembered that even in England education had not advanced very far at this time. Illiteracy was prevalent and the English language and its spelling had not become stabilized.

The first two or three generations of native born Americans had practically no opportunity for obtaining an education. The richest planters either sent their sons to England to be educated or else imported teachers for their families. A pathetic evidence of the lack of education even among those who held important positions of trust and honor in the colonies is their poor spelling. “The lamp of learning” seems to have almost flickered out and had it not
The image contains a page of text, but the content is not legible due to the quality of the image. Therefore, it is not possible to transcribe the text accurately.
been for the establishing of "Harvard College" in Massachu¬
setts (1691) and "William and Mary College" in Vir¬
ginia (1693), there is no telling how long the lack of ed¬
ucation would have prevailed in our colonies. However,
very fortunately for the children of later times, Thomas
Jefferson, "the father of our public school system," con¬
ceived and put into practice the first ideas of our present
highly developed system of "free education."

The following paragraphs are taken from Tracts rela¬
ting to the colonies in North America. They were written
by Captain John Smith in regard to the Virginia Colony
and printed in London during the early days of the colonies:

"They have in their Colony Pinnaces, Barkes, great and small Boats many hun¬
dred, for most of their plantations stand upon the River sides or up little Creeks,
and but a small way into the Land so that for transportation and fishing they use
many Boats."

"Many young youths from 16 years and upward are needed for Apprentises and
Servants for some years, then to have Land given them, and Cattell to set them up.
Thousands of these kinds of young boyes and maydens wanting. All kinds of Trades¬
men may live well there, and do gaine much by their labours and arts."

"Masters should take ten, twelve, or as their is occasion, for apprentises. The
Masters by this may quicklie grow rich, these may learn their trades themselves,
to do the like; to a generall and an incredible benefit, for King, and Country, Master
and Servant."

"That the Passengers also come safe and well, the seamen of late years having
found a way, that now is 5, 6, and 7 weeks they saile to Virginia free from all
Rocks, Sands, and Pirats; and that they return home in 20 dayes sometimes, and 30
at most; the Winds commonly serving more constantly, being Westerly homeward, the
Easterly outward bound."

It would be vain to imagine that all of the immigrants
who came over to a new country to undergo the hardships
and dangers of fighting the Indians and subduing a wilderness
were titled noblemen. However, it is a fact that many
connections of such in whose veins flowed the same blood
that coursed through theirs, were among the leading col¬
onists. Also, many of the artisans, who followed the sim¬
ple and necessary callings needful to subdue a wilderness,
such as surveyors, carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights,
masons and the like were akin or connected with the fami¬
lies of the best blood of England. An industrious wheel¬
wright of that day, however, would be comparable to an
automobile manufacturer of today, or a good artisan, to a
scientific inventor.
Many of the colonial mansions built around on the shores of the water-routes in both Virginia and Maryland during that period are in a state of preservation now. The bricks, fittings, and the like of many of them were brought from England along with the artisans imported to construct them. However, the majority of the population lived in simply and rudely constructed houses. Many of these still remain and show that they were put together by grooving and the use of wooden pins, not a nail being used.

These colonial ancestors were the pioneers and settlers who helped to plant a nation on the shores of American soil! Theirs was the hardest task of all! Theirs was the work of subduing a wilderness, driving back the Indians, building roads, surveying land, and by their heroic virtues laying the very foundation of our civilization!

They fought the Indians, felled virgin forests, fought in Bacon’s Rebellion, and in the French and Indian wars nearly a hundred years or more before the Revolutionary War. Then, the Revolutionary War was won by their descendants. It is of record that George Washington said that practically all the soldiers in the Revolutionary War were descendants of the early colonists.

These hardy pioneers were the early American progenitors of the leading colonial families and many of their descendants down to the present day have been justly dominated by an inherent faith and pride in ancestry.

There are doubtless in America today many descendants of colonial families who do not even know that their American forebears were among the hardy pioneers, who gave of their toil, their skill, their blood or their lives in the founding of our empire, its government and institutions, and who had no writers to perpetuate their memory. If one stopped to realize such a heritage, should it not arouse his patriotism and inspire him to carry on as did his forefathers—striving to protect and maintain the principles of our wonderful government which they, by their heroism, founded? Washington Irving said: “He lives with his ancestry, and he lives with his posterity; to both does he consider himself involved with deep responsibilities.”
ORIGIN OF THE NAME

Family names came with the Norman Conquest of England in 1066. Previous to that Englishmen had no surnames. When another name was needed they were called by their occupations, estates, places of birth or from personal peculiarity, i.e.: Tom, the Miller; James, the Smith; William, the Baker, and Wheeler, Carpenter, Painter, White, Black, Brown, etc.

The meaning of many family names has been lost and cannot be explained philologically. The ancestors of many English families came over from France with William the Conqueror, in 1066. That is usually placed as the period in which the many Anglicized French names originated.

From "Harrison's Etymological Dictionary"—Vol. 1, we get Dew (Celt) pf black or dark complexion:
Gael dhu wel du: black, dark.
Dewes or Dews—Dew's son.

The name is found spelled Dewe, Dew, Due, Dhu, Deu, Deugh. The name in old records, both in England and the early American colony, has the name spelled in different ways. Sometimes it is found spelled in two or more ways in the same record.

Note: It must be remembered that the spelling was poor indeed, both in England and America in the olden times. Illiteracy prevailed in England until about 1600.

If the name originated from those who came over from France with William the Conqueror, in 1066, we could consider the name as having come from the Norman French "D'Eu" as gleaned from some of the following records.

However, if, according to family tradition, we consider that the name was originally "Dhu," we find that the family is of very ancient Celtic origin. It seems probable that the family descended from "Roderick the Great," King of all Wales, whose son, "Howell Dhu, the Good," died in 947.

In Worthy's "Devonshire Wills" (England) there is mention of one, "Roderick, the Great, King of all Wales." We also find mention of his son, "Howell Dhu," called "the Good," who died in the year 947. We might note that this was over one hundred years before William, the Conqueror,
came over from Normandy (1066). We can also note that this was before surnames were given in England and that Dhu in Celtic, Gaelic and Welsh means black or of a dark complexion. So we can easily surmise that "Howell Dhu, the Good," son of "Roderick, the Great," King of all Wales, had a dark complexion which no doubt he inherited from the dark-skinned Romans who invaded Britain about 43 A.D. and took possession of the isle for many years.

Sir Walter Scott (b. 1771, d. 1832), uses the name "Sir Roderick Dhu" for the imaginary character of a Highland Chief, one of the principal characters in his poem, "Lady of the Lake." This poem was printed in 1810. The story was based on the ancient feuds among the Scottish clans of the Highlands and Lowlands. The Highlanders were Gaels and the Lowlanders were Saxons. The Gael never forgot that the Lowlands had, at some remote period, been the property of their Celtic forefathers, which furnished ample vindication of all the ravages that they could make on the unfortunate districts that lay within their reach.

"These fertile plains, that softened vale,
Were once the birthright of the Gael."

"These are Clan-Alpine’s warriors true;
And, Saxon—I am RODERICK DHU!"

"And, to her generous feeling true,
She craved the grace of RODERICK DHU."

"My fairest earldom would I give
To bid Clan-Alpine’s Chieftain live!"

The race of Alpine included several clans who claimed descent from Kenneth Alpine, an ancient king. They were the Macgregors, MacNabs, Macaulays, Douglases, Camerons and other allied clans.

In a note referring to the duel between Sir Roderick Dhu and Fitz-James, Scott says: "I have not ventured to render this duel so savagely desperate as that of the celebrated Sir Ewan of Lochiel, chief of the clan Cameron, called Ewan Dhu." Many of the Camerons, Douglasses and allied clans were finally exiled from Scotland.
Sir Walter Scott lived near the locality in Scotland in which the story of his poem is laid, and he did research before writing it. One can only surmise why he named one of his main characters RODERICK DHU.


p 129, DEW—Norman French D'Eu; a personal name Latin De Augo, from Eu; a local name, Norman.

Encyc. Brittanica says:

Eu, a town in France 17 miles ENE of Dieppe.

"The countship of Eu dates from the 11th century, and is descended from a side branch of the Norman kings."

The Roll of Battle Abbey as given by John Foxe, and published by New England Historical and Genealogical Register (quarterly) (Vol. II, No. 1 being for January, 1848), published by Samuel G. Drake, Boston, 1848, includes "Le Conte Deu."

(See two volumes published by Samuel G. Drake, Boston, 1848, entitled New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volume 2, page 34.—31—.)

Foxe's introduction to the roll as quoted:

"The daie after the battell verie earlie in the morning, Odo bishop of Baieux soong masse for those that were departed. The duke after that desirous to know the estate of his battell, and what people he had therein lost and were slaine, he caused to come unto him a clerke that had written their names when they were imbarked at S. Valeries, and commanded him to call them all by their names, who called them that had beene at the Battell, and had passed the seas with duke William."

(Extract from roll)

Le conte Deu

"over and besides the great number of knights and esquires that were under them."
This roll as made up by John Foxe is also contained in a book "English Surnames," by Mark Antony Lower, on page 274, showing the same Le Conte Deu.

Quoting:
From "The Conqueror and His Companions," by J. R. Planche, London—Tinsley Brothers, 8 Catherine St. 1874. Vol. 1, pp 237-8:

ROBERT, COMTE D’EU
(Son of William, who was a half brother of Richard II, and Leceline, daughter of Turketil d’Harcourt.)

"In 1066 he contributed sixty ships to the invading fleet, and fought gallantly at Senlac, and for these services received large estates in Sussex and other counties in England, with the custody of the castle of Hastings."

(William the Conqueror was married at EU.)

According to Green in his Short History of the English People, Hrolf or Rollo, a Northman leader, accepted in 911 from King Charles the Simple of France, a district on the Coast of Brittany, where he settled. He was the first Duke of Normandy, and introduced Christianity among his people.

Richard I, second Duke of Normandy.

Richard II, third Duke of Normandy. One of his sons was Robert I, fourth Duke of Normandy, and the father of William I of England. Another son, a natural son, according to Ellis in his Introduction to Domesday Book, I 377, note, was:

Godfroi or Godfrey, Earl d’Ewe. In this same reference we learn that Godfrey d’Ewe had a son Gilbert, called Earl de Brion, who had a son Baldwin, called de Malis, de Brion, and de Sap. Baldwin was one of the generals of Duke William of Normandy at the Battle of Hastings October 14, 1066, and at the king’s command built Exeter Castle, in his last days being known as Baldwin of Exeter. There was a Seigneur d’Ewe who took part at Hastings, who was of this family, according to another reference.
OLD ENGLISH RECORDS—DEW FAMILY
(From the British Patent Rolls)

1216—Joldewin (Goldovin, Geudewin) de Due (Doe), as given lands by Henry III for his “good and faithful services” in the war with the barons.

1227—Joldewin de Doe owns lands in Pidinton and Wrastlingeworth, and is given a villa in Petinton.

1234—Joldewin de Doe still held lands in Wrastlingeworth from the king.

1296—Ralph Do, parson of a church at Stokrivers.

1299—Bernard Doo, a merchant of Gascony.

1300—Madok Du, Rosser ap Eyn Dou, Philip ap Gronu Deu, and Kenwick ap Griffith Du, Weschmen pardoned by the king.

1303—John Fitz Dieu, the town of St. Edmunds.

Oct. 17, 1312—John Du, attorney in Ireland for the abbot of St. Augustine’s, Bristol.

Nov. 10, 1310—William Do, collector of port customs.

Feb. 8, 1310—William de Dieu, appointed to oversee an inquiry of the Templars.

Feb. 6, 1315—Walter and William Do in Devon.

Nov. 12, 1322—Richard Fitz Dieu, a merchant of Kyngeston upon Hull.

June 26, 1324—John le Do at Yvelecestre, Somerset.

July 26, 1374—John Do, Middlesex.

July 12, 1391—Richard Dewe holds tenements in South Morton, Berks.

Sept. 1, 1396—Llewelun Dewe, vicar of Sansadorn in the diocese of St. Davids.
Nov. 3, 1400—John Dew of Thorne killed Wednesday before Feb. 2, 1397, by two men who lay for him in ambush and wounded him with two arrows, and one struck him with a "pykfork" so that he died.

Dec. 1, 1415—John Dewe, master of the "Philip," of Crowmere, sailed lately with the king from the port of Lenn.

Jan. 31, 1427—Thomas Dewe in Norfolk.

June 20, 1449—Meredyth ap Madok Dewe exempted for life from every office in England or in the North of Wales.

Aug. 18, 1549—William Dewe holds lands in Rosse, Heref.

April 26, 1550—John Dewe holds a parcel of land in Furlongfelde, in the lordship of Eccleswall (Rosse??).

Aug. 20, 1548—William Dewe holds a tenure of lands in Byssoppys, Knoyle, alias Estnoyle, Wilts. He was late of the chantry of Compton Paunceford Soms.

FROM THE LETTERS OF SIR JOHN PASTON—
Vol. II, p. 270

In connection with the funeral exercises of Sir John Paston (Norfolk?)—1466 A.D.:

"Bill of the Prior of Bronholm . . . Thursday in Pentecost weke, the VI yere of Kyng Edward, the III . . ."

Records payment of various items, then

". . . To John Dewe for grey lynen cloth and sylke frenge for the hers, VI 1, XVI s, II d . . ."

"Much—Marcle Vicarage
vicars 14—? James Dew" (Cooke's Hereford Shire)
OLD ENGLISH MARRIAGE NOTICES

(The project for registering all baptisms, births, deaths and marriages of each parish was put forth in the year 1535.) (Capital letters, MALE.)


Dewe & SYMKINS, 1570—Recorded Butler’s Marston, Warwick, Warwickshire Parish Register, 1904.

Henry Castleton and Mary Dew, June 22, 1652, Halsted, Kent.

THE SHORT JOURNAL AND ITINERARY JOURNALS OF GEORGE FOX—(1925)

Excerpts:

"In the history of the Devonshire House Reference Library which appeared in volume xviii of the Journal FHS, we are told of a search for lost records, and that, at the Meeting for Suffering, ix 1689,

"John Dew Acquaints the Meeting that a deal Chest with Writtings and Books of ffriends (Supposed to be the Chest soe much enquired after by ffriends) is now found at Lawrence ffulloves. (Fulloves.) This
Meeting orders that the said Chest and Writtings be sent to friends Chamber in Lombard Street."

p. 359, "The Epistle of the Yearly Meeting of 1677 is dated 12 iv 1677 (April 12th) . . . It is signed by 66 Friends, among them being . . . John Dew. . . . It was a gathering for ministers only."

Note: Among the signers also were William Penn, Thomas Taylor, Christopher Taylor. . . .

p. 337—refers to testimony of Susanna Dew in Anne Whitehead’s volume "Piety Promoted by Faithfulness."

p. 344—refers to letter dated July 30th, 1695, to Margaret Fox, signed by, among others . . . Susanna Dew. . . .

The pedigree of some of the English families is found in Cocke’s History of Hereford, also in Crispe’s "Visitation of England and Wales," from which we get the following: "The principal Dew family was long settled at Whitney Court, County Hereford. These Dews inherited Whitney from the Wardour family, who in turn secured it by intermarriage with the ancient family of Whitney."

From Duncombe’s "History of County Hereford" (Library of British Museum, London), we get the following excerpts: "Lower Whytehall in Herefordshire was a residence of a branch of the Dew family from 1609 to 1823."

"The antiquity of the family of Dew is amusingly attested by Shakespeare (b. 1564, d. 1616), in Henry V, Act IV, Scene IV:

"Ancient Pistol—Art thou a gentleman? What is thy name? Dis-cuss?"

French Soldier—O Seigneur Dieu!

Ancient Pistol—O, Signieur Dew should be a gentleman:—

Boy—He prays you to save his life; he is a gentleman of a good house, etc. . . ."
The "Dew Wills and Administrations in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury," abstracted by Richard Holsworth, F.S.B., editor of the British Archivist, London, contains over a hundred Dew wills and records. The following abstracts given here show the favored names and kinships of the English families before the year 1700.

John Dew, wife Margaret. Children — John, Mary, Katherine, William, Thomas, etc. Norwich 2 Mch 1509; probated 17 Jan. 1513.

Thomas Dew, Gent, 1583, Hereford.

Thomas Dew, weaver, 1588, Wiltshire.


Thomas Dew of Norwich,

mother and widow—Elizabeth Dew

wife—Mary

children—Robert, Martha, Mary

wit: Robt. Kent, Wm. Garnett, John Dewe


Anthony Dewe of parish of St. Dunstan West, London. 1599.

John Dewe, parish of St. Giles in the suburbs of City of Oxon.

John Dewe, Matthew Dewe—bros to Eliza; Griffin sister, Katherine Styles

wit: Richard Griffin—1610. Probated 1611.

Thomas Dew, St. Dunstans, London, citizen and stationer. 13 March 1624. Spoken will—wife Anne.
Will of Edward Dew, of Harwell, Co. Berks, yeoman.
Dated Sept. 1623. Probated Nov. 1626.

To grand-daughter—Elizabeth Dew ..... 100 Pounds at 31
To grand-daughter—Marie Dew ........ 100 Pounds at 31
To grand-daughter—Margaret Dew ..... 100 Pounds at 31
To grandson—Edward (Godson) Dew ... 100 Pounds at 23
To grandson—Richard Dew ............ 100 Pounds at 23
To grandson—John Dew ............... 100 Pounds at 23
To grandson—Henry Dew ............. 100 Pounds at 23

Legacies to the poor of Harwell.
Legacies to the poor of Dudcott.
Legacies to Parish Church at Harwell.
Legacies to Church at Dudcott.

To all the servants of my son, Richard Dew, who shall be his servants at the time of my decease, 10 S.

Residue to Richard Dew, my son, whom I appoint my executor.

GEORGIUS DEWE sepulture fuit. Sepulti Anno Dui 1639.
Register of Fownhope.

1685—SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

“Living Testimony from the Power and Spirit of our Lord Jesus Christ in our Faithful Women’s Meeting and Christian Society.” Signed: Mary Foster, Mary Elsom, Anna Travice, Ruth Crouch, SUSANNAH DEW, Mary Plumpton. London 1685.”

Among the Commissioners of Peace for the shire of Hereford in 1688 was Daniel Dew, Esquire.

Among the names of the churches in the shire were Dew church magna and Dew church parva.

John Dew of London, merchant, was one of the executors in trust of the will of Ann Blackwell of London, dau. of Ann Blackwell late of Bristol, deceased.

Admstr. of the goods, etc., of John Dew, in parts beyond seas, deceased, was granted to Arthur Becke, one of the creditors, Mch 9, 1641 (P.C.G. Adm. Ac’t Book) Edith Dew of Newnan, chldn, John Dew, Edith Hurle, 1654. Witness: John Henley.


to bro. Jonathan

to bro. Robert

Sister Stevenson

others, etc.

cousin Joanna Collins
cousin Richardson

Fr’d Richard Hawkins and Richard Bacon of Fleet St., London.

to Richard Evans, my bro. Richard’s man.
to poor of Bampton and Harwell County, Berks.
to new buildings of Chambers at Pembroke College.

Bros. Richard, John and Jonathan to be executors.

Fr’d Hawkins has the security for 650 Pounds principal money owing by Sir Robert Hanson. (No witnesses to this will.)

On the 26th of Oct. 1695 appeared John Williams of St. Martins, Ludgate, Gent, aged 32, and deposed that he was acquainted with the testator for about seven years and believes the handwriting to be that of Chas. Dew, deceased.

8 Dec. 1682. Wm. Wykes of Lamberhurst, Gent, mentions in his will a legacy of 1000 Pounds given him by a kinswoman and leaves it to his three friends, Wm. Dew of London, Gent, Richard Francis, mercer, and Tho. Martin, Gent, on trust and appoints them Executors of his will.
Jno. Dew, Berks . . .

... daughters, Jane and Elizabeth . . .
To kinsman, Thomas Dew's 3 children . . . Residue to wife, Jane and son, John.
Probated Mch. 14, 1688.

Jonathan Dew of Bampton, Co. Oxon, Gent.
To bro. Richard, my house in Abingdon.
To bro. Charles, my lands at Balkin in parish of Uffington.

Adm. of Wm. Dew, widower, Somerset. 1656.
To Joan, wife of Wm. Meade.
To John Due.
To Richard Due.

DEW, BENNETT, HAWKINS, WRIGHT
CONNECTIONS

(References—Genealogical Magazine (English) Vol. I, p. 643, and Dew lineage and coat of arms, Herald's College, London.)

Thomas Tesdale (Common ancestor of the Bennett's and the Dew's), d. before 1600, County Berkshire.

CHILDREN

Thomas Tesdale, d. 1610. (Founder of Pembroke College, Oxford.)
Elizabeth Tesdale, m. Richard Bennett of Clapscott, Berks.

Children of Elizabeth and Richard Bennett:

1. Sir John Bennett of Dawley. (Grandfather of First Lord of Arlington. Also grandfather of Richard Bennett, who was a noted member of the Virginia Colony and a Governor of Virginia. Governor Richard Bennett's dau., Anne,
m. Theodrick Bland, the 1st. They were ancestors of General Lee.

2. Elizabeth Bennett m. Richard Dew of Abingdon (Sheriff of Berks.) Arms granted 1661.

Children of Elizabeth and Richard Dew:

1. Edward m. Mary, d. 1656.
2. Richard Dew, d. 1675.
6. Charles Dew—see his will.
7. Jonathan Dew—see his will.

Children of Edward and Mary Dew:

1. Richard. (See will below.)
2. John.
3. Edward.
4. Elizabeth.
5. Mary married John Hawkins, who was a grandson of the noted John Hawkins, born circa 1513 and of Naval Service fame, knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and was a son of Sir John Hawkins, who with his brother, William, were founders and members of the Council for the Virginia Colony of 1607.


Richard Dew of Bampton, County Oxon, Gent.

To my mother, Mrs. Mary Wright.
To my sister, Jane Wright.
To Hannah, dau. of Uncle John Dew.
To Robert Dew.
1687.

Note: This will shows that Richard Dew, the maker of it, was a son of Edward Dew and his wife, Mary. Edward Dew died in 1656 and his widow, Mary Dew, married second, —Wright, and became a widow a second time. She and other members of her family came to Virginia and she was, no doubt, the "Widow Wright" at whose home in Nansemond County, George Fox writes in his journal of holding a meeting in 1672. (See later.)
From a close study of the early records in Virginia and Maryland it can be easily seen that Thomas Dew, the American progenitor, came from the Dew family in England as shown herein with the Bennett and Hawkins connection.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there were numbers of adventurous Englishmen known as "Planters" who sailed forth to discover and plant the islands of the world. The English Government assisted these planters in many ways. They were furnished soldiers to police the Islands and help maintain law and order. They were advanced money and given servants for their enterprise.

There are records of several Dews, two with the name Thomas, among the planters of this period who had plantations in Bermuda and in the Bahama Islands.

There are records of a George Dew, an owner and Captain of a sloop in the Bermuda Islands. Also a Thomas Dew, a signer of many of the old plantation records in Bermuda in the early days of its settlement.

In 1702 "Governor Christopher Codrington, Governor of Bermuda, appointed George Dew as one of the Barons of the Exchequer."

From the Colonial Calendar of State Papers, 1574-1660, London, is found the following excerpt and many other similar ones:

Of date Feb. 6, 1631: "Upon petition of Mrs. Dew that her husband might have leave to remove from Association to Providence Island, have six servants allowed him, and she be permitted to go in the next ship, with an advance of twenty pounds for her outfit."

(Association and Providence are two of the islands in the Bahama group.)

In December, 1622, Captain Hilton accused Thomas Dew of mutiny in Association Island. Thomas Dew denied Hilton's accusation.

500 lbs. of tobacco brought by him in "The Dainty."

On Feb. 12, 1634, "License to Thomas Dew to dispose of his tobacco on payment of all disbursements for his account. The accusation charged on him by Captain Hilton
remitted. Dew names persons fit to manage the Government of Association Island."

"Captain Christopher Wormerly, Governor of Island of Association."

"Bartholomew Styles, lately a minister of Association gives information. Money due him to be paid." May 11, 1635.

June 23, 1636—"Eight servants apiece to be allowed Lieuts. Chadwell, Farmer and Hungerford if they are willing to stay in the Island. Would have them admitted to any vacant places suitable to their qualities, being able soldiers, and all of good birth and rank."

Sept. 8, 1659—"Richard Hawkyns, one of the Council of the Barbadoes."

In the abstracts of the foregoing English wills, there is one of Thomas Dew, St. Dunstans, London, citizen and stationer, March 13, 1624. It was a "spoken will" and only wife, Ann, is mentioned. (It is interesting to note that, at that time, a stationer was a bookseller—one who dealt in books and materials for writing and publishing books. The Stationers' Guild was formed in London in 1403. The materials for writing have retained the name, stationery.)

Richard Bennett, the noted early Virginia and Maryland Colonist, was a son of an eminent London merchant. Several of his family came to America.

Francis Houfgh, for whom Thomas Dew, the Virginia immigrant, signed as a witness in 1634, was noted in the record as a London merchant. Members of the Houfgh (Hough) family came to Virginia and are of record in Fairfax County and also in Maryland.

These families, Bennetts, Dews and Hawkins, all lived in the midland counties of England, as did the Cromwells and also George Fox, the founder of Quakerism. Many of the members of these families were allies of Oliver Cromwell (b. 1599, d. 1658) and were Puritans and Independents,
The Good Ship "Alice"
later becoming Quakers, or members of "The Society of Friends," founded by George Fox (b. 1624, d. 1690). The Quakers gave a stronger emphasis to the tenets of the Puritans.

Many of the members and descendants of these families of the midland counties became business men in the City of London.

It is of record that the majority of the adventurers, or subscribers, for the Virginia colonization project were London merchants. Thomas Dew, the immigrant and colonial ancestor of the Dew family, was obviously a son of Thomas Dew, the London stationer, aforementioned, who himself was a brother of the Richard Dew, of Abingdon, who married Elizabeth Bennett, as shown in the foregoing Dew-Bennett lineages.

THE AMERICAN PROGENITOR.

Colonel Thomas Dew (1)

Speaker of the House of Burgesses and one of the Governor's Counselors from 1642-1660.

The progenitor of the Dew family in the Virginia Colony was Thomas Dew of England. He was an investor and subscriber to stock in "The Virginia Company of London." We learn by research that many of the subscribers in the colonization projects finally came to Virginia to live. Many members of the Cromwell, Dew and Bennett families did this.

Thomas Dew became an active worker in the early colonization project. One of the earliest references we find of him shows him signing as a witness to a deed of sale January, 1634: "Jos. Johnson to Francis Houfgh of London, Merchant, all my land due by order of court for my former adventure from 1618 to the present time. Witness: Thos. Dewe."

The first Assembly after Berkeley's arrival convened on April 1, 1642, and among the Burgesses were a "number
of the more enterprising colonists . . . Thomas Dew. Benjamin Harrison, Nathaniel Gough and others."

As we know, "The House of Burgesses," which assembled for the first time in the year 1619 in the Virginia Colony at Jamestown, was the first legislative body which convened on American soil.

Colonel Thomas Dew was in turn a member and "Speaker" of the "House of Burgesses" and a member of the "Governor's Council" from 1642 to 1660. (One of the old statutes reads as follows: "Under the Governor the chief command of every county is by him committed to the Gentlemen of the Council, with the title, "Colonel.") Among the oldest Virginia records he is frequently noted as a "Gentleman," "a man of much note" and of "much estate."

The following excerpts are from old records of the "House of Burgesses": "Colonel Thomas Dew is appointed to go with the Governor and assist in quieting discontent and settle disputes and appoint officers in Northampton County."

"Upon petition of Colonel Thomas Dew to be empowered to make discovery of the navigable rivers to the southward between Cape Hatteras and Cape Fear with such gentlemen and planters as would voluntarily and at their own expense accompany him, it is ordered that he be hereby authorized and empowered to make the said discovery."

"Colonel Wm. Claiborne, Colonel Wm. Bernard and Colonel Thomas Dew are appointed to administer the oath to the Burgesses."

(Ref.: Henning's Statutes, Vol. I, p. 508.) (March 8, 1658-9.)

THE BURGESSES' OATH

"You and everyone of you shall swear upon the Holy Evangelist and in sight of God to deliver your opinions faithfully, justly and honestly according to your best understanding and conscience for the general good and prosperity of this country and every particular member thereof, and to do your utmost endeavor to prosecute that without mingling with it any particular interest of any person
or persons whatsoever. So help you God and the contents of this book."

To an act passed by William Berkeley, April 1st, 1642, we find the following signers:

Francis Wyatt
Sam Mathews
Chas Wormerly
William Pierce
Thos Pettus
Benj Harrison
Thos Dewe
Jno Hill
Ferd Franklyn
Ira Fowler
Richard Bennett
Geo Menefy
Henry Brown
Geo Ludlowe

April 26th 1652
Lt Col Corn. Lloyd
Col Tho Dew
Moore Fauntleroy
Tho Thornbury

Other signers of this period were:

Capt Wm Lovelace
Thos Barber
Wm Lawson
Jno Gardner
R’d Evans
Mathew Scrivener
Jno Gray
Henry Cromwell
John Franklyn
Geo Yeardley
Wm Webster
Arthur Venn

NOTE: From a study of the old records of that period it seems that the Dew family was either akin, allied or connected with nearly every family represented by the above names. Also, from a study of the records one soon becomes aware of the fact that emigration to America was not an individual one in those days, but was composed of groups of persons coming from the same neighborhood in England. They perhaps followed the influence of a noted member and leader in the family or followed the advice of some clergyman.


"The Nansemond penetrates near to the headwaters of the Chowan, and before 1653 Roger Green had explored that fertile region, and some of the inhabitants of Nanse-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Doe</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Smith</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Nurse</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Brown</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Analyst</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Lee</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above shows the details of the employees in the organization. The table includes their names, ages, genders, occupations, and incomes.

**Note:** The income values are approximate and may vary based on the current market conditions.
The waters of the great sound had been explored and were well known to Virginians, and about the year 1646 two expeditions had been made from Virginia against the Indians on the sound; one by land, under General Bennett, and the other by water, under Colonel Drew. Drew’s vessels entered Currituck Sound and proceeded as far as the Chowan River. At the mouth of Weyanoke Creek he had an encounter with the Indians, with whom, however, he soon established a peace; and shortly afterwards Henry Plumpton, who had been on that expedition, together with Thomas Tuke and several others, purchased from the Indians, all the land from the mouth of the Roanoke River to Weyanoke Creek. But they did not take possession and no settlement was made at that time.”

Note: Colonel DEW above was Colonel Thomas DEW.


Henry Plumpton, age 86, deposed—

“sent out against the southern Indians . . . (once by land) . . . and once by water under Coll. Thomas DEW about the year 1646.”

Plumpton was then seeking a pension. . . .

Early land grants, or patents, show that Thomas Dew, Gentleman, received as much as 2600 acres in Nansemond County for transportation of settlers from England. One of these grants was for 750 acres on the Nansemond River opposite Craney Island. This was Thomas Dew’s home tract. He represented Nansemond County in the House of Burgesses. Until recent years a part of this tract was known as Dew’s Point.

Edward Bennett, a London merchant (a kinsman of Col. Thomas Dew), had obtained in 1621 a large tract of
land on the Nansemond River in the Isle of Wight Co. He brought with him a considerable company of Puritans. Many settlers used to purchase land from private individuals and on this account, their names do not appear in the Books of Patent. Patent No. 184 from the Land Patents of Virginia is for Richard Bennett for 2000 acres on Nansemond River in 1635. A creek which bounded his home place still bears the name, Bennett’s Creek. Nearby is Pinner’s Point, which still retains its colonial name from the colonial Pinner family who owned that point of land. Also Willoughby Point, or Spit, was likewise the colonial property of Lord Willoughby, (Peregrine Bertie).

Colonel Thomas Dew was akin to “Puritans,” or “Roundheads” and though he seems to have had sympathy for them he did not, however, become one himself until during the later years of his life.

In the reign of Charles I, the Puritans, or members of the Parliamentary party, wore wigs with the hair cut off short and square at the ends. They were given the name, Roundheads, in derision by the Cavaliers, who wore wigs with the ends of the hair curled in a profusion of ringlets.

As said before, Colonel Thomas Dew was a kinsman of the noted Roundhead, Richard Bennett, who was a prominent character in both the Virginia and Maryland colonies and who became Governor of Virginia during the Commonwealth period. After the “Restoration,” the Cromwells, Bennetts and other Puritan families went through a most trying period of lost hopes, conflicts, transitions and persecutions.

The following excerpt from the English Genealogical Magazine of date, December, 1925, is a very pertinent one. “It must be kept in mind that between 1625 and 1640 the Puritan Party was not merely a party of middle classes, but was that of a majority of the country gentry, and a very powerful section of the nobility.” . . . “Under the personal rule of Charles I the powerful leaders of the opposition were doubtful of the outcome of events in England, and
were preparing a place of refuge should the struggle go against them in England. Many of these settlements were backed by some exceedingly influential gentlemen and noblemen."

George Fox, the Founder of Quakerism, also William Edmundson, a Quaker of note, each visited with Colonel Dew at Nansemond when they traveled through the American Colonies in 1672, and each of them commented on him in their writings after their return to England. From one we get the following excerpts: "At Nansemond at Widow Wrights we had a great meeting of Friends and others, at which Colonel Dew and several of the Military Authorities were present." . . . "Colonel Dew was one who sought after the substantial enjoyments of religion, and who rejoiced in the revival of the truths which Friends had to declare and which he afterwards openly professed."

It is stated in an old history of "The Society of Friends in America," that a few months previously to the return of George Fox to England, the works of the remarkable Edward Burroughs, in one thick volume, had been issued from the press. "George Fox, ever alive to what might promote righteousness, was desirous that 'some of the rulers and influential persons he had met in the course of his trans-Atlantic journeyings should peruse the works of his deceased friend,' so he sent copies of the work to sixteen individuals of the class referred to." The care of forwarding the books was entrusted to a Friend emigrating to America, with a list of the names made by George Fox himself. The name of "Colonel Thomas Dew of Nansemond" was the first name on the list. The names of Governor Winthrop of the Plymouth Colony and other notables of the time were also on the list. Also, in 1673, George Fox wrote to his Virginia friends from Worcester Gaol, "Remember me to Major General Bennett, and Colonel Dew."

Note: The Puritan, or Quaker, influence must have been of great value in the colony. They called themselves a "Society of Friends." They taught that it is possible to return good for evil—to love our enemies, and for man, in all situations, to be friend of man. "The central truths of Quakerism, the Inner Light, the indwelling of truth, love in one's soul, which guides their conscience and illuminates their pathway are
becoming part and parcel of current orthodoxy. Thus, in the great re-vitalization of Christianity, which is already beginning, our Quaker faith may play a worthy part. In a modern restatement of Quakerism and of Quaker theology in terms of today, many would find the fulfillment of their ideals.” “Modern Outlook of Quakerism,” by Edith J. Wilson.

From this it appears that Colonel Thomas Dew, who was akin to Puritans when he came to America, finally became a Quaker, holding distinctly the creed of the seventeenth century. Thus, from the gleanings of the records and history of the progenitor we learn that the “Dew Family Tree” had a splendid historical root in America.

Colonel Dew was a “planter” with much acreage and soon became wealthy. He probably brought over many of his friends and relatives from England. At that time the Civil War was going on in England and many of the Independents, Puritans, and others, whose religious fervor was stirred to the depths, were glad for an opportunity to leave England.

The early colonists learned to use the plant, tobacco, and the rapidly spreading popularity of its use in Europe created a great demand for it. The immense tobacco plantations in Virginia were tilled by “indentured” white labor and gangs of slaves. Fiske, the historian, says that it was this oligarchy, in the flush period of a monopoly of the field production, which enthroned the first group of American “Kings.” “For,” says he, “tobacco kings preceded cotton and oil kings.”

The colony flourished at this period in spite of continual trouble with the Indians, Bacon’s Rebellion, and other colonial wars. The wealthy planters of this period furnished the fruitful germs of genealogical trees which have scattered their seed through the North and South and to the Pacific.

Religion and politics were practically synonymous in those days and independence in religion seemed to have meant disloyalty in politics. “Virginia was loyalist to the core,” so her intolerance and harsh laws finally forced a great number of the Puritans and Quakers to leave her colony. Some of them sought the non-sectarian soil of Maryland.
and migrated there and settled on the Severn River, naming the place Providence, now Annapolis.

Colonel Thomas Dew had an aggregate of 60,000 acres of land in Virginia which he secured through grants, patents, and purchases. He died some time before 1691.

Colonel Thomas Dew had a large family and offspring and nearly all of them left their homes and lands in the early Virginia Colony and migrated. A number of old records give evidence to the fact that some of them settled in Maryland and some around on the "Fairfax lands" which comprised the Northern Neck of Virginia. Also, some of them settled in North Carolina.

King Charles, the II, after the execution of his father, granted to Thos. Culpepper and Henry Bennett, Earl of Arlington, and other favorites, the Northern Neck of Virginia, between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers.

The earlier settlements clung to the water routes. Riley in his "History of Annapolis," says: "As the Puritans came to Chesapeake Bay they took possession of the unoccupied lands and there was quite speedily a line of plantations extending from Herring Bay to Magothy River, a distance of twenty-five miles."

Among the old records in Maryland are those of later generations bearing the same names of those of preceding generations who were in the Virginia Colony. Many of these records also show their existing "Quakerism" by use of the words "ye" and "thee." However, during the latter part of the eighteenth century Quakerism disappeared rapidly, giving way to the more widely preached doctrines which followed. "The Society of Friends" commonly called "Quakers" forbade the holding of slaves and also forbade the "bearing of arms." Such a deep spirituality was too high for most men of those times. The records show that some of the Dews gave up their slaves, but the majority of them did not.

In a compilation of recent years which gives the names of persons and lists of passengers who sailed from English
ports to the American Colonies in its early years, we find the list of passengers for Virginia from the port of London "imbarqued in the good ship 'Alice'," 13th of July, 1635, "Elizabeth Dew, age 32; Ann Dew, age 9 months."

The three names, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Ann, are not unusual names and their recurrence singly would be of no significance at all; but, when these three names, Thomas, Elizabeth and Ann, have recurred together in practically every generation of one branch of the Dew family springing from Colonel Thomas Dew down to the present time, they furnish a tie that binds the family to the "Elizabeth" with her baby, "Ann" in her arms, a pioneer, who left her home in England to join her family and share the fortunes of a new country.

There were many outgrowing branches of the Dew family which sprang from Colonel Thomas Dew. Many of these families migrated to different parts of the United States.

Sir Henry Cromwell and Sir Oliver Cromwell of Hinchinbroke were investors in the Virginia Company (colonization) of London.

Note: From Robert, the second son of Sir Henry, sprang Oliver, the Lord Protector of England from 1640 to 1658. His uncle and godfather was Sir Oliver of Hinchinbroke.

Henry Cromwell, the third son of Sir Henry of Hinchinbroke was one of the investors, called "adventurers" who advanced money "to cultivate the province of Virginia." He and his son came to the early Virginia Colony. William was married first there, name of this wife unknown now. He later went to Maryland to live and his second wife was Elizabeth Trahearne.

The "will" of William Cromwell was recorded June, 1684. In it he mentions "ye two sons, Wm. and Thos., when they come of age." He also had two other sons, Joshua and Philip, whom he did not mention in his "will."

The Rev. John Gorsuch, who married Anne Lovelace, a sister of Richard Lovelace, the English poet, came to the
Virginia Colony, then later migrated to Baltimore County, Maryland. They had eleven children.

Anna Gorsuch married Captain Todd, the first. She had a second marriage to Captain Jones, owner of the large acreage called “Jones Falls,” which is now a part of the city of Baltimore.

Katharine Gorsuch married Colonel Whitby, a contemporary member of the House of Burgesses in the Virginia Colony with Colonel Thomas Dew.

Robert Gorsuch married Joanna —? (last name unknown now). Richard Gorsuch married Elizabeth—? (last name unknown now). Robert Gorsuch, born in Virginia in 1633, was living on the north side of the Patapsco River in Baltimore Co. in 1659. His wife was murdered by the Indians on April 11, 1661.

Note: In only a very few instances are the surnames of the women of those times kept; consequently, though we can often readily trace the lineage in many cases, yet, we cannot vouch for its authenticity. At any rate, it certainly stands to reason that some of Colonel Thomas Dew’s children and grandchildren intermarried with the Gorsuch, Todd and Cromwell families in those earlier days as well as they did in the later generations. (Edwin Dew m. Maria Gorsuch, 1813. Frederick Dew m. Sarah Gorsuch, 1815.)

In the archives of Maryland and Virginia are many revelatory records which support the tradition of many kinships and connections of note to the Dew family. This family inter-married with the family of Richard Lovelace (b. 1617), the English poet, who composed the ever-famous verse:

“Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for an hermitage;
If I have freedom in my love
And in my soul am free,
Angels alone, that soar above,
Enjoy such liberty.”
DEW GENEALOGY
(Virginia Branch)

First Generation in America:

Thomas Dew, born circa 1600, died before 1691 (No. 1)

Second Generation:

Andrew Dew, born circa 1625-35, died 1660 (No. 3)

Third Generation:

Andrew Dew, born circa 1650, died 1714 (will) (No. 5)

Fourth Generation:

Thomas Dew, born 1711, died 1758 (will) (No. 10)

Fifth Generation:

William Dew, born circa 1740, died 1791 (No. 20)

Sixth Generation:

Thomas Dew, born 1763, died 1849 (No. 21)
FIRST GENERATION

Colonel Thomas Dew (1)
b. in England circa 1600
d. in York County, Virginia, sometime before 1691.
m. Elizabeth—?

Children

(2) Ann, b. 1634.
(3) Andrew, b. circa 1625, d. 1660, m. Ann—?
Others—John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Richard, others?

Many references have already been given in the foregoing writeup on Colonel Thomas Dew. He was, in turn, a Member and a Speaker of the House of Burgesses and one of the Governor’s Counsellors from 1642 to 1660. Many references to him can be found in Henning’s Statutes—(Vol. 1, pp. 236, 384, 414, 432, 505, 532, 553, etc. . . .)

VIRGINIA COUNCIL 1660
A Quarter Court at James City
-October 17, 1660

Present:
Sir William Berkeley, Governor.
Col. Thomas Dewe.
Col. Obed (Obedience) Robbins and others.

“Sailed from the port of London in the good ship, 'Alice,' bound for the Virginia Colony, on 13th June, 1635 . . .
Elizabeth Dew—age 32.
Ann Dew—age 9 months.”
(Reference—Hotten’s List, page 109.)

Robert Morris, commander of the ship, “Young Prince,” wrote in his journal on Nov. 16, 1677, the following: “At night we went and fetched Colonel Dew on board,” and on Nov. 17, 1677 (the next day), “Sent Colonel Dew home.”
(Ref.: Calendar of Colonial State Papers; 1675-6, page 452.)
"Account of Thomas Dew, deceased." York County Court. October 1691.

"An account of what estate doth appear to belong to Thos. Due, dec'd, as did appear before ye court, Oct. 10th 1691, to be owing by these several persons hereafter named.

Account by John Mykill .................. 060 lbs. Tobacco
Account by Jas. Priest ...................... 030 lbs. Tobacco
Account by Tho. Jefferson ................. 125 lbs. Tobacco
Account by Robert Leightenhouse's bill ... 250 lbs. Tobacco

Test J. Sedgwick.

"Jno. Mykill is to pay out of this ac't 100 lbs. Tobacco to Jno. Lucas."

Note: Capt. Thomas Jefferson of Oxburne on James River had sons: Peter, Field and Warren. Peter had a son, Thomas Jefferson, who became the third President of U. S.

From the above records we know that Col. Thomas Dew was living on Nov. 17, 1677, and that he was "deceased" in 1691. But just how long before 1691 we are not able to say. It was often from eight to ten years and longer before estates were settled, when apparently there was no reason for delay. It seems probable he moved to York County. However, he could have had property there. He likely died soon after 1677.

SECOND GENERATION

Andrew Dew (3)

b. about 1625, probably in England before his father came to the Virginia Colony.
d. just before April 28, 1661.
m. Ann (her surname was either Duncombe or Whitehead.)
d. 1686—"will."

Children

(4) Thomas Dew, d. 1709, m. 1st Elizabeth Barber, m. 2nd Jean Baker (widow).
(5) Andrew, d. 1714 "will," m. Flora (Price?)
(6) Ann, m. James Toone, Jr.

Ann Dew, widow of Andrew Dew (3), married second, James Toone, Sr. (widower). Ann Dew, widow of
Andrew Dew (3) and widow of James Toone, Sr., married the third time Dominick Rice.

(Ref.: James Toone's will, 1677, Richmond Co., Va. Copy herein. Dominick Rice's will, 1684 (Old Essex Records.) Copy herein.

On Nov. 22, 1653, Major Andrew Gilson names Andrew Dewe as one of his head-rights. It is probable that Andrew Dew had been visiting his grandparents in England. It is to be noted here that all of the boys or young colonists who returned to England were brought back as head-rights. The Governor granted 50 acres of land for every man brought over to live in the Colony.

"Andrew Dewe, planter," sold unto Thomas Liddle 200 acres of land on S. E. lower side of Farnham Creek in Northern Neck of Virginia, land which was bought by Henry Wilson and himself from Moore Fauntleroy. Andrew Dewe sold this land on 15th day of Dec. 1660.

On the 28th day of April, Ann Dew appointed Henry Wilson, her friend, and her deceased husband's partner in former land transactions, as her attorney to transact a land sale for her. (Ref.: Rappahannock Records, 1656-64, Page 185. State Archives, Richmond, Va.)

Note: As yet no record has been found which states the names of the children of Colonel Thomas Dew (1). The Nansemond Court House with all of its old records was burned by the British during the Revolutionary War. However, by a study and comparison of many of the old records the names of some of his children are easily deduced. Nor has the compiler of this Genealogy during the past six years of research yet seen any record of any of the Northern Neck colonists of the seventeenth century, which definitely and authentically states that they are the same and identical colonists (or their sons) who migrated from their older localities around the Jamestown settlement. Yet, it is an indisputable fact that the majority of the Northern Neck pioneer settlers were no other than these same colonists and their offspring.

It has always been known by many members of the Dew family of Virginia that they are descended from Colonel Thomas Dew, of the early colony. This was stated many years ago in the biographies of some of those who have passed away.

Colonel Moore Fauntleroy, from whom Andrew Dewe made his first purchase of land in Northern Neck, was formerly a contemporary Burgess from Nansemond County with Colonel Thomas Dew. (Rappahannock Records, 1656-1664. See Index—State Archives, Richmond, Va.)
true, the skin where the most intense light is reflected appears the brightest. The second reason is that the main component of light reflected from the skin is not from the skin itself but rather from the underlayer of tissue. This underlayer contains a large amount of water, which is highly reflective. As a result, the skin appears white, especially in the areas where it is thickest, such as the face. The other areas of the body, such as the arms and legs, may appear more yellow or brown due to the different amounts of pigmentation and fat in these areas. This is why it is important to use a light source that is suitable for the specific tissue being examined.
William Barber, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas Dew, a son of Andrew Dew, was formerly (1652) a Justice of Peace in York County. (Stanard's York County Extracts, Vol. 1.)

Dr. James Taylor of Rappahannock River, in his will bequeathed to Andrew Dew, overseer of his will, "as much broadcloth as will make him a suit." Dr. Taylor was a brother-in-law of Colonel Moore Fauntleroy of Nansemond County.


Robert Gorsuch, son of an early Virginia colonist, sold land to Paul Woodbridge in Northern Neck, 9th January, 1659. (Page 19 in Rappahannock Records, 1656-64.)

Luke Raven was a witness for Thomas Browne of Piankatank River on 4th January 1664. (Page 368, Rappahannock Records, 1656-64.)

Note: Both Robert Gorsuch and Luke Raven of the last two records above were early colonists around Jamestown, who migrated to Northern Neck and after a stay there for a few years migrated again (they and their offspring) to Baltimore County, Maryland.

Note: Colonel Thomas Dew's name was often spelled "Dewe" in many of the House of Burgesses' records given in Henning's Statutes. In the earliest records of Andrew Dew in Northern Neck the name is also spelled "Dewe."

Thomas Dew (4) son of Andrew Dew (3)

A land record made 3rd day of Dec. 1705, Richmond County, Va., is revelatory. It shows clearly that Thomas Dew (4) and Andrew Dew (5) were brothers and the sons of Andrew Dew (3).

"I, Thomas Dew" (4), "selling a part of a patent of land taken by my father, Andrew Dew" (3), "and conveyed to me by my brother, Andrew Dew" (5), "deed bearing date Oct. 29, 1683 . . . etc. . . . etc. . . ." (Ref. Deed Book 4 page 19 Richmond County C-H).

An old record shows that Thomas Dew (4) married first, Elizabeth Barber, a daughter of William Barber, Gent.
The record states that Thomas Dew (4), guardian and father of Elizabeth and Ann Dew, brought a suit in Richmond County, Va. in the year 1699 against the executors of Wm. Barber, Gent. deceased, who in his will probated June 2, 1697, bequeathed to Elizabeth and Ann Dew, 1000 lbs of tobacco each. Charles Barber said, during the suit, that his father left the tobacco as stated, but he (Chas.) thought that one of the legacies was intended for his daughter, Elizabeth Dew, and not his grand-daughter, Elizabeth.

William Barber had issue: Charles, William, and Elizabeth who m Thomas Dew (4).

William Barber was Sheriff of York County 1652.
(Ref. Extracts from York County—Standard).

The record of 1691 given under Thomas Dew (1) indicates that he had either moved to York County or else had an estate there.

Col. Thomas Dew formerly lived in Nansemond 1642-1660.

Andrew Dew (3) left a widow, Ann Dew and sons, Thomas and Andrew and a daughter, Ann. His widow, Ann Dew, married second James Toone, a widower with sons, James and John as said above. Her daughter, Ann Dew, married James Toone, the eldest son of her step-father, James Toone.

Jas. Toone, Senior, made his will 29 Aug. 1676 and it was probated 6 Jan. 1677. He mentions as legatees, dau. Ann, sons: James, John, Kaster and Mark. Step-sons: Andrew and Thomas Dew. Wife Ann named as executrix with assistance of friends, William Barber, John Suggit and Samuel Peachey. The witnesses were Jno. Jacob, Rob't Hughes, William Barber.

His widow, Ann (Dew) Toone married 3rd. Dominick Rice.

Dominick Rice was one of Bacon's adherents in the Rebellion 1676. Many of the most notable colonists of that period were also in sympathy with the rebellion and after the rebellion ended were relentlessly punished in various and
sundry ways. Many were hanged, many imprisoned for life.

Dominick Rice had “with a rope around his neck and on bended knees” to swear allegiance to the commonwealth and was then put in prison until he could secure bond for his good behavior.

(Ref. Henning’s Statutes.)

None of the colonists who fought with Bacon or were in sympathy with him were allowed to hold any office of state whatsoever after the rebellion excepting the office of surveyor!

Dominick Rice made deed to Thomas Dew, son of Andrew Dew, Planter, deceased, for a valuable consideration “hereunto moving” of 200 acres of land, a part of a dividend of 400 acres sold by Thomas Green to Mathew Kelly from whom he purchased the 200 acres. The land was “on north side of Rappahannock County and Parish of Sittingbourne.”

5 die November ano 1679

Signed, Dominick Rice—(Seal)

Northumberland County.

Witnesses: Wm. Thornbury
            Jno. Suggit
            Jno. Taverner

Note: Thornburys and Suggits were also witnesses to Dew wills in England before 1700.

Dominick Rice made his will 28 Oct. 1683 and it was probated 4 March 1685. Excerpts:

“I do give unto Wm. Caster, Jno. and Ann Tune, each of them, one ewe and to Jas., my broadcloth suit. I do give unto my stepson, Thomas Due, my stuff coat and breeches and my rapier. To my stepson, Andrew Due, 20 shillings to buy him a ring (mourning). To my stepson, Mark Tune, my gun. To my wife’s niece, Jane Duncombe, one young mare with her increase. To my well beloved wife, Ann, two small gold rings. I do give to the overseers of my will 20 shillings each to buy a ring (mourning). I do give to my son, Stephen Rice, all my lands being 500 acres upon James’ Point in Choptank, Md., 300 acres that I bought
from Mathew Kelly and Ignatius White, called Stony Hill and 300 acres lying near Farnham Creek where Jno. Peacock now liveth and joining to it.

I do order and appoint my well beloved wife, Ann, and my son, Stephen, my only executors, and do give all the remaining part of my estate unto them.

I do order and appoint that my son, Stephen, be sent to Ireland to my father when he is five years old, there to be educated so long as his grandfather sees fit. What I've given unto him is to remain in the hands of his mother until he becomes seventeen years of age. Should he die before that time I give unto his mother. Should she be dead, then to my eldest sister's eldest son in Ireland.

I do appoint my good friends, Colonel Wm. Lloyd, Capt. Thos. Mathews, and John Bailey, to be my overseers in trust and to endeavor to see that neither my wife nor child be wronged or abused either in body or estate.

28 Oct. 1683.
Dominick Rice (Seal).

Witnesses: J. Bailey
Wm. Brockenbrough
Andrew Dew

(Ref. Rappa. Records 1677—86 p 41 Archives, Richmond, Va.)

Dominick Rice apparently named his son after his father or a distinguished relative, Sir Stephen Rice (1637-1715) who was Baron of the Exchequer, Ireland, 1686.

Ann (Dew) (Toone) Rice made her will as relict of Dominick Rice on Feb. 8, 1685, and it was probated Sept. 3, 1686.

"I, Ann Rice, widow and relict of Dominick Rice, etc. . . . do appoint my son, Thomas Dew, to be my sole executor and do leave all my children in his care during their minority desiring him only to be careful of them, but, in case of his mortality, the children to be kept as aforesaid by my son, Andrew Dew, and in case of his death, my son,
Wm. Toone, to take them in custody until of age. I give unto my daughter, Ann Toone, all wearing apparel.

Signed, Ann Rice (Seal).

Wit: Wm. Baker
Joseph Jefferson
Sam'l Whitehead

Note: Ann did not mention her son, Stephen Rice. He evidently died.

From the following record it is obvious that Stephen Rice, the minor son of Ann and Dominick Rice, died early.

“Stephen Rice’s land was escheated to Andrew Dew on Jan. 6, 1708 as being the nearest of kin.”

(Ref. Grants—Book 3 p 213, Richmond, Va.)

Some data on later generations of the Toone (also spelled Tune) family: In Va. Tax Lists for Hampshire Co., Va., 1784, Castor Toone is listed with 6 whites, 5 slaves. Samuel Toone is listed with 13 whites, 1 slave.

John Toone is of record in Lunenburg Co., Va., between 1794 and 1844.

From Acklen’s “Bible Records and Marriage Bonds” Tennessee, p 433 we have record that Thomas Tune married Betsey Hickman, 1814, Surety, Thomas Tune, Wilson County, Tenn. Maury Co., Tenn., “Henry Tune to Elizabeth Grimes” Nov. 8, 1836. Maury Co. Census shows Joseph Toon with a family.

In Goodspeeds History of Tenn.—“Thos. Nance b 1837 in Mo. wedded Mary Tune, daughter of Wm. Tune of Va. Went to Missouri in 1833, d in Ray Co. in 1841. (Bedford Co. p 1166).

Wm. T. Tune (b. 1829 in Tenn., parents, John and Mary (Cooper) Tune were born in Va. and Tenn. 1791 and 1797 respectively) married 16th of Sept. 1816 and had 15 children. His first wife died 1853. He married 2nd., Elizabeth J. Sanders.

(Ref. Goodspeeds as above).
James Toone married Darby Dodson, Oct. 23, 1815.
(Ref: Davidson Co. Tenn. Marriage records, Nashville, Tenn.)
Thomas Dew (4)

Thomas Dew (4) married first, Elizabeth Barber, and had children, Thomas, Mary, Ann, and Elizabeth. He married second, widow Jean (Jane) Baker by whom he had no children. He made his will 23 Dec. 1708 and it was probated 2 Feb. 1709. Abstracts as follow:

“unto Jean Dew, wife, one horse in Morattico Neck . . .
Daughter Ann, the legacy of tobacco her grandfather left her . . .
Daughter Mary . . .
Daughter Elizabeth . . . also ye rug at the plantation of step-mother, also one gilt trunk and also a horse at my own plantation.
Son Thomas, my own riding horse, called Prince, my wedding clothes, my Indian woman, etc. . . .
To my son and three daughters” . . .

Thomas Dew (Seal)

Wit: Peter Kippas
Geo. Habron
Andrew Dew

His daughter, Mary, married John Lawson—see will.
His daughter, Elizabeth, married Anthony Sydnor—see her will.

Ann Dew died in 1717 according to an Inventory dated 4 Sept. 1717 in which the tobacco due her estate is mentioned. Her brother, Thomas Dew, was Administrator and the following were the appraisers: Anthony Sydnor, Thomas Dew, Edward Gresham and John Wade. (Ref: Book No. 3 p 350. Warsaw, Va. (Richmond Co. C-H).

Thomas Dew, son of Thomas Dew (4), made his will 8 Jan. 1733. It was probated 1 April 1734. His legatees are Hugh, son of John Williams, and his two sisters, Elizabeth Sydnor and Mary Lawson. (Ref: Will-book 5 p 221—Richmond C-H).

His Inventory was made 7 March 1733. His appraisers were John Lyell, H. Miskell and John Hammond.
(Ref: Book 5 p 225 Richmond County C-H, Warsaw, Va.)
Elizabeth Dew, daughter of Thomas Dew (4), was born on May 1st, 1694. Her exact date of birth is ascertained by a deposition made by her in case, "Taft vs Yerby" on 27th April, 1772. She said: "I will be 78 years old on May 1st next."

(Ref: Loose papers on case "Taft vs Yerby"—Richmond Co. C-H.)

Jane Dew's will (widow of Thomas Dew (4) died 1709) was made on 25 Jan. 1716 and probated on 3 April, 1717. She mentions her daughter, Elizabeth Baley, son Wm. Baker and his cousin, Sarah Bailey. (Ref: Wills—Richmond Co. Va.)

Elizabeth Dew, dau. of Thomas Dew (4) married Anthony Sydnor, the grand-son of the colonial emigrant, Fortunatus Sydnor.

Elizabeth Sydnor's will dated 22 Aug 1777, probated 6 July 1778, mentions the following children:

Son-in-law; Richard Mitchell
Daus.; Ann Mitchell
Dewanna Sydnor
Lucy Downman
Ruth Belfield

Grand sons; John Sydnor
Sydnor Bennett
To Lucy Tarpley's children
Executors: Rutherford Mitchell and
Grandson, John Sydnor

Lucy Downman's will 24 Sept. 1775 probated 6 July, 1778.

Daus.; Ann
Fanny
Priscilla (m Williams—will 1783).
Betty
Sons: Rawleigh
Travis

Dewanna Sydnor loaned the Government money during the Revolutionary War. "May 22 Loan Certificate No. 95
for Principal and interest dated Oct. 21, 1777 for 109.10 pounds.

Page 142 Loan certificate for 409.10.

(Ref: Auditor's Account book 1779 Vol. 2 pp 141, 142.)

Mary Dew, dau. of Thomas Dew (4) married John Lawson. The North Farnham Parish Register shows the following births of children to John and Mary Lawson:

Christopher and Elizabeth born 1716
Joanna and Catherine born 17 Feb'y 1719
Ann born 22 Sept. 1725.

John Lawson's will was made 15 Jan. 1758—probated 2 Feb. 1761. In it his legatees are Daus.: Lucy, Ann and Elizabeth, son, Christopher.

Mary Lawson's will was made in Nov 1768 and probated in 1769. In it she mentions daughter, Ann Hall.

Christopher Lawson's will was made 17 May 1772 and probated 7 Sept. 1772. His legatees are sons: Epaphroditus, John. Daughters: Joanna and Katy. Wife, Lucy.

The Lawson family is descended from the early Virginia Colonist, Epaphroditus Lawson, who was very prominent in the early colony around Jamestown. Some of his offspring migrated to Northern Neck and to Maryland. The later generations migrated west and south.

Alexander Lawson was one of the Founders of the City of Baltimore. His will made Sept. 5, 1760 and probated March 1761 names wife, Dorothy; daughter, Mary; and son, Alex, "Who is now in England studying." Alex Lawson, Esqr., was Clerk of Baltimore County in 1767.

Richard Lawson was a Commissioner of the City of Baltimore in 1802.

Robert Lawson was a Colonel in the War of the Revolution. He died in Richmond, Va., in 1805.

It appears from records that there has been an "Alex Lawson" in every generation down to the present time.

The Mitchell, Sydnor, Downman, Belfield, Bennett, and Tarpley families were akin, allied and prominent Northern Neck families whose descendants migrated and have furnished many useful and distinguished citizens to our country.
THIRD GENERATION

ANDREW DEW (5)

b. in Virginia circa 1650.
d in Virginia 1714 (will)
m Flora

Children: (7) Ishmael b 1700 d 1728 (will)
(8) Andrew b 1702 d 1726 (will)
(9) Samuel b 1705
(10) Thomas b 1711 d 1757-58 (will)
m first Ann McLaughlin
second Elizabeth
(11) William b 1711 d 1769 (will) m Eliza-
beth
Robert b 1713 (?)
Ann (?)

REFERENCES

Thomas Dew and William Dew, born 1711, were twins (as shown above).

Andrew Dew’s (5) will—16 Oct. 1711, Probated 5 May 1714. He names his children and his wife, Flora.

(Ref: Book 4 p 91 Richmond County C-H, Warsaw, Va.)

Births of children of Andrew and Flora are noted in the North Farnham Parish Register, Richmond County, Va.

The old Parish Records of North Farnham Parish, Rich-
mond Co., Va., record the following children born to Flora and Andrew Dew: Ishmael b 1700, Andrew b 1702, Samuel b 1705, Thomas and William (twins) b 1711. Andrew and Flora Dew also had a son named Robert and a daughter, Ann, born after Andrew made his will (1711-14). They were likely twins or one was a posthumous child.

Andrew Dew (5) made his will 16 Oct. 1711 and it was probated 5 May 1714;

... to son, Ishmael Dew, alias Price, 300 acres of land, one feather bed, etc., to be delivered when 18 years of age.
null
son Samuel, 200 acres in Sittingbourne Parish joining John Barber, land purchased from my brother, Thomas. (Conveyance 3 Dec. 1705—Deed Book 4 p 19.)

to be delivered at age of 18 years, also I give him what money I have in England, due in England per ac’t Mr. Geo Mason.

son Andrew, the plantation where I hold on withall the rest of 300 acres, feather bed and furniture, etc. when 18 years of age.

to my two sons, Thomas and William, each a young mare, 2000 lbs of tobacco to buy them each a bed.

Half of my stock and cattle must be sold at an outcry to pay my just debts without any trouble and the rest of this tobacco to be wholly in the hands of my wife for the education of my children and the remaining part of my stock and household furniture to be equally divided among them except a small feather bed which is called the trundle-bed and a servant boy.

I make and appoint my loving wife, Flora Dew, my whole and sole executrix. I appoint my brother, Mark Tune, and Mr. Austin Brockenbrough to assist and see that my wife and children be not wronged.

Andrew Dew (Seal)

Wit:  
? Williams  
? Dew  
? Dalton  
(The edge of will was too worn to see these given names.)

(Ref: Will-book 4 p 91 Warsaw, Richmond County, Va.)

Note: George Mason was a Vestryman in Truro Parish in Fairfax County, Va., 1761. (Ref: Mead's—Parishes.) He was obviously a son of the above-mentioned George Mason in Andrew Dew's will.)

Will of Andrew Dew, b 1700, son of Andrew Dew (5) and wife, Flora Dew, was made Nov. 1, 1726 and probated Nov. 15, 1726. His legatees were brothers, Thomas, William and Ishmael. The witnesses to the will were: Hugh Harris,
Margaret Meddocks, Thomas Dew (son of Thomas Dew (4) and of will 1733).
(Ref: Will-book 5 p 30, Richmond County C-H.)

Will of Ishmael Dew, b 1700, son of Andrew and Flora Dew, was made April 4, 1728 and probated May 1, 1728. He left legacies to Jane Palmer and "to my mother, Flora Harris."
Witnesses were Henry Miskell and Hugh Harris.
(Ref: Will-book 5 p 96. Richmond County C-H.)

In the will of Andrew Dew (5) he mentions his son Ishmael as, alias Price. It may be that his wife's 1st husband was Price. The Price family was also an early colony family around Jamestown, some of whose members migrated to Baltimore County, Maryland, and also to Northern Neck counties.

Mordecai Price m Elizabeth Cole of Ann Arundel County, Maryland. She was a daughter of John Cole, an officer in Cromwell's Army and a sister to William Cole, a noted Quaker of the early Virginia Colony, who was put in prison in Jamestown. On his release he went with the migration of Quakers and Independentists from the Virginia Colony to Maryland. The name "Mordecai" was used in succeeding generations of the Price family. A Mordecai Price was a prominent pioneer in the Wautauga Settlement in Tennessee and a grant of land was recorded there by him on May 18, 1789. (Ref: Jonesboro C-H, Tenn. Land Records.)

Flora Dew, widow of Andrew Dew (5) married second, Hugh Harris, son of Hugh Harris, Senior, who made his will in Richmond County, Virginia on Nov. 17, 1712, naming his sons John, Hugh, and Philip as legatees. Flora (Dew) Harris evidently had offspring by her second husband.

In the militia for the year 1758 in Halifax County, Va., are the names of Hugh Harris, Ensign, also Jas. Dillard, John
The Dew Family

Rice, John Fearn, John Harris and John Williams. These were members of kindred and allied families of the Northern Neck section of Va. (Ref: Henning Vol 7 p 219.)

As late as the year 1853, the name, Hugh Harris, was still being used. In that year in Washington County, Tennessee, a Hugh Harris made his will in which he stated: "I leave all I possess to my beloved wife, Elizabeth, as a compensation for her kindness to me in my old age.” (Ref: Will-book 1 p 453, C-H Jonesboro, Tenn.)

Among the vestrymen in Frederickville and Trinity parishes in Louisa and Albemarle Counties between 1742 and 1762 were Robert Harris, Tyree Harris—later on Thomas Jefferson, James Quarles, W. D. Meriwether. Robert and Tyree Harris had removed from that district by 1758. Tyree Harris was Justice of Peace of Orange County (now Caswell) North Carolina in 1758. He was also a member of the State Assembly. Tyree Harris, likely son of the above Tyree Harris, had land warrants for over 1000 acres of land in Anson Co., N. C., in 1749 and 1750. He was placed on the Commission of Propositions and Grievances of N. C. In the year 1767 he was Governor Tryon’s High Sheriff of Orange County where his tax collecting proclamations exasperated the Regulators. In the N. C. Census for 1790 Tyree Harris was living in Surry Co., Salisbury District with 2 boys under 16 and 2 females.

In 1800 Tyree Harris (perhaps the 3rd) was living in Davidson County, Tennessee where he died intestate in 1801. His widow, Susannah Harris, married Arthur Dew, who had previously removed from Pitt Co., N. C., and who administered on the estate of her deceased husband in 1802. (Ref.: 5th Haywood, Johnson vs. Dew), also, N. C. state records, marriage records, Nashville, Tenn., C-H, Meade’s Old Va. Churches, Va. Hist. Mag., etc.)

Note: Arthur Dew and his family are noted further under the North Carolina and Tennessee Dew families.

Descendants of the Harris family moved to North Carolina and Tennessee. Later descendants moved to other southern states. They were invariably pioneers and founders of note and their descendants have filled positions of honor and prominence down to the present time.
FOURTH GENERATION

Thomas Dew (10) son of Andrew Dew (5).

b. in Virginia, 1711.
d. in Maryland, 1758 (will).
m. First Ann McLaughlin (dau. of Manus McLaughlin, will 1744).
m. Second Elizabeth Cromwell.

Children

(12) Ann, b. 1730, d. 1820, m. George Swinton.
(13) Robert, d. 1804, m. Ester Raven in 1754.
(14) Andrew, b. 1733.
(15) Ishmael, b. 1734.
(16) Betty, b. 1737.
(17) Thomas, m. Ann Gatch, d. in Maryland, 1794.
(18) Judith, b. 1743.
(19) Alice, b. 1744, m. Fowler.
(20) William, d. 1791 (King and Queen County, Va.)

Thomas Dew and wife, Ann Dew, of North Farnham Parish, made deed to Thomas Curtis of Westmoreland County for 100 acres of land in Lunenburg Parish, Richmond County, Virginia, October 9, 1733.

(Ref.: Deed—Book 8, page 666, Court House, Richmond County, Virginia.)

Thomas and Ann Dew, of North Farnham Parish, made deed to Henry Williams for 50 acres of land for 35 pounds currency and other considerations "hereunto moving." Thomas Dew and wife, Ann, also sold another tract of 48½ acres to Henry Williams the same year, 1741.

In 1743 Thomas Dew, "Planter" of North Farnham Parish, sold to Wm. Dew and Henry Williams, 300 acres devised by his father, Andrew, and 100 acres, the remaining of Andrew's (his brother's) estate.


Note: This last transaction made late in 1743 was not recorded until after the birth of Alice on March 14, 1744 (as shown in North Farnham Parish Register). Ann Dew, wife of Thomas Dew, had jointly signed all previous transactions. The absence of her signature to this one obviously indicates that she died.
“Thomas Dew (10), a Planter of North Farnham Parish,” sold his acreage in Northern Neck and figures no more after this last transaction in the records there.

On May 15, 1750, a deed was recorded in Fairfax County, Virginia, which shows that “Thomas Dew, a planter of Baltimore County, Md.,” bought two tracts of land adjoining and containing in all 386 acres lying in Truro Parish, Fairfax County, from Ralph Faulkner, Iron Master of Baltimore County, Md. Witnesses to this deed were: Henry Bradford, Joseph Stansbury, Judick Chus and Sam'l Jones.

(Ref.: Liber C No. 1, p 44, Land Records 1750-1754. Fairfax C-H, Va.)

Note on the Faulkner Family: It might be well here to note the close alliance of the Dew and Faulkner families. When Thomas Dew (1) was a Burgess from Nansemond County in 1641, “Mr. Faulkner was clerk and minister in Isle of Wight, an adjoining county, in 1642.”

(Ref.: Henning, Vol. 1, p 279.)

Several Faulknors are shown in the early immigrants’ lists. Thos. Faulkner was a legatee in will of William Jarvis, 19 Feb. 1693. Edward Faulkner owned land in Essex County, Va., in 1704. Full lists for the election of Burgesses for Fairfax County, 1744, were John Baxter, James Keen, Richard Coleman, Daniel Young, Charles Griffith, James Murray, Thomas Faulkner.


Ralph Faulkner was the foreman of the jury in a case against the minister of Dale Parish for “making use of hymns or poems in the Church service instead of David’s Psalms,” contrary to the law. (Chesterfield County, Va. March Court 1774.)
Sept. 1780—A letter from Colonel Ralph Faulkner to Major General Gates.

(Ref.: N. C. State Records—Clarke, Vol. 14, p. 657, etc.)

The first record of Thomas Dew (10), Planter, in Maryland, has been given above. He bought land in Fairfax County, Virginia. This is also the first record found of a Thomas Dew in Maryland. There are records of a John Dew and family, Patrick, Ninian, Ann and Katherine in Calvert Co., Md., as early as 1688. John Dew's will was made 28 April and probated in 1689. There is a later will of Patrick Dew made in 1716 and one of John Dew made in 1761. The name, Thomas, does not figure in any of these Calvert County wills.

In 1754 Ann Gray transferred to Thomas Dew a part of two lots of land being in Balto-town and distinguished by numbers 57 and 58.

(Ref.: Liber B B J, Folio 425, Land Records, Baltimore C-H.)

Thomas Dew (10) made his will, 11 Dec. 1757, and it was probated, 12 June 1758.

"I, Thomas Dew, Planter, of Baltimore County in the Province of Maryland," etc. . . . etc. . . .

(Summary of contents):

. . . to son Robert, one-half of the land in Fairfax County, Virginia, "with the dwellings, etc., thereunto belonging where he (Robert) now lives" also to Robert, a negro woman about 25 years old named Flora and a negro boy named Daniel. Also, all the stock of horses, cows, and hogs that are on the said plantation aforesaid and no more of my estate whatsoever.

. . . to son Thomas, the other half of the land in Fairfax County.

. . . to my wife, one house and lot, being in Baltimore town, to have and to hold while she lives a widow, but after her death or remarriage, it is my desire and will that
it should be my son, William Dew's, his heirs or assigns
forever.
... to my brother Robert, my wearing apparel.
"Furthermore, it is my will and desire that the remains
of my estate be equally divided among the rest of my chil-

dren except my son, Robert. Also, if there is anything re-

main ing after paying my debts with whatever is due me,
I give it, more or less, unto my beloved wife.

Signed: THOMAS DEW.

Witnesses: William Baxter
Jno Addison Smith
William Fowler

(Ref.: Liber 2, Folio 81, Balto. C-H. Also, Will-book
30, Folio 502 (1757-1760) Annapolis, Md.)

The following interesting and revelatory items are taken
from the Inventory of Thomas Dew (10), Planter of Bal-
timore Co., Md.

1 New Testament.
1 "Whole Duty of Man." (This was a religious book.)
18½ lbs. of half-worn pewter dishes.
1 Delft Punch Bowl.
1 Pair of saddle-bags.
1 black Everlasting jacket.
1 gray cut wig (Quakers wore wigs with no curls but
cut short and square at the bottom.)
1 set money scales and weights.

Names of Slaves

Charles, age about .......................... 35
Phillis, age about ............................ 35
Dinah, age about ............................. 30
LONDON, age about .......................... 12
BRISTOL, age about .......................... 8
Ben, age about ............................... 3
James, age about ............................. 30
?—?, age about ................................. 22
Marlborough, age about ...................... 20
Thomas, age about ........................... 5
Jacob, age about ............................ 12
The Inventory states that one of the slaves was accidentally drowned. Besides these slaves (which were to be divided "among the rest of my children") were the negro woman named Flora and a boy named Daniel, the two he bequeathed to his son, Robert, in his will.

Elizabeth Dew was named as his administrator and Ann Dew as nearest kin.

(Ref.: H 8, pp 87 to 90. Inventories—Balto C-H.)

First Administration Ac't 2 Sep 1759.
Last Administration Ac't 2 June 1760.
At this time it was stated that his widow, Elizabeth Dew, "is now married to John Murray." It was also stated that Thomas Dew, the deceased, left five children living when he died.

(Ref.: Adm Ac'ts Liber D 4, Folio 307, Balto C-H, Balto, Md.)

Thomas Dew (10) stated in his will that the rest of his estate was to be divided among the rest of his children. Under Thomas Dew (21) we will note the disposition of his slaves.

Note: It is to be noted that Thomas Dew (10) married second Elizabeth. Just when or where we are not able to discover, but it was between his last Deed of Sale in Richmond County, Virginia, in 1744, and 11 Dec. 1757, the date of his will.

The McLaughlin (McLachlan) (McGlothlin), Woodbridge and Fitzherbert connection.
Paul Woodbridge listed as brought to America by Peter Pitt, Rappahannock Co., 1666.
(Ref.: Stewart's Researcher, 1926-1928, p. 231.)
Paul Woodbridge was born 1631. He testified as a witness that he was 46 years old on June 5, 1677.
(Ref.: Old Rappa. Records 1677-1682, page 5.)
Paul Woodbridge's will was dated Sep 5, 1682—probated Sep 2, 1691. The legatees were sons, William and George. Daughters were Elizabeth and Ann. Also, children under age. He mentions bro Wm Fitzherbert. Later
his son, William, speaks of "my Uncle Wm Fitzherbert" when presenting the Inventory of Wm. Fitzherbert.

(Ref.: Papers in Taft and Yerby Suit in Richmond Co. C-H.)

Elizabeth Woodbridge, dau of Paul and Bridget Woodbridge, born Dec. 24, 1677.

(Ref.: North Farnham Parish Register.)

Elizabeth Woodbridge, dau of Paul Woodbridge, deceased, married Manus McLaughlin Jan 3, 1694.

(Ref.: O. B. 3 L p 157, Richmond Co. C-H.)

Manus McLaughlin's will dated 23 Dec 1709, probated 5 July 1710, mentions five daughters, Elizabeth, Bridget, Sarah, Ann, Priscilla.

(Ref.: Will-book 3, Richmond Co. C-H.)

Deposition of James Hinds, aged 80, of Halifax Co., Va., taken April 27, 1772, in suit, Taft vs. Yerby: "Depos- nent further states that he knew Elizabeth Woodbridge, sister of Wm and Geo Woodbridge, who first intermarried with Manus McLaughlin after whose death she, the said Elizabeth, intermarried with one Peter Taff by whom she had two sons, Thos and John."

(Ref.: Papers in Taft vs. Yerby, Richmond Co. C-H.)

Will of Elizabeth Taff (Taft) was made March 6, 1741, in which she mentions her dau: Bridget Lovelace, Ann Dew, Priscilla Williams, Elizabeth Gibson and son, John Taff.

(Ref.: Will-book 5, p 516.)

Note: The above records show very clearly that Ann Dew, wife of Thomas Dew (10) was daughter of Elizabeth, who was dau. of Paul and Bridget (Fitzherbert) Woodbridge and that she married first, Manus McLaughlin, who was Ann's father.

The birth dates of several of the children of Thomas and Ann Dew are noted in the North Farnham Register. However, there are gaps between the births of some of them and not all the births are recorded there.

Thomas and Ann Dew had, according to the North Farnham Parish Register, of Richmond County, Va., the following children while living in that county:

"Andrew Dew, son of Thomas and Ann Dew, born April 1733."
"Ishmael Dew, son of Thomas and Ann Dew, born Nov 15, 1734.

"Betty Dew, dau of Thomas and Ann Dew, born Dec 13, 1737.

"Judith Dew, dau of Thomas and Ann Dew, born May 15, 1743.

"Alice Dew, dau of Thomas and Ann Dew, born Mch 14, 1744."

The following records show neighborly and family alliances and with the contributory evidence contained in them give extra support to the link between Andrew Dew (5), a Planter of North Farnham Parish, Richmond County, Va., and his son, Thomas Dew (10), a Planter of same place until after 1744, who married first, Ann McLaughlin; second, Elizabeth—?, and became a planter of Baltimore County, Maryland.

Wm Woodbridge, Andrew Dew (5), Thomas Dew (4), were signers together as witnesses to the Inventory of one, Jno Oldham, in Richmond Co., Va., on March 1, 1705.

(Ref.: Will-book 2, page 93, Richmond County C-H.)

Wm Woodbridge, Jno Tarpley, Thos Griffin, Ed Jones, Andrew Dew (5) were signers as witnesses to the Inventory of Manus McLaughlin, Aug. 2, 1710.

(Ref.: Will-book 3, page 20, Richmond County C-H.)

Note: Thomas Dew (4) died 1709, according to his will, hence the absence of his signature along with that of his brother, Andrew Dew (5).

Capt Wm Woodbridge’s will was made Nov 16, 1726. The witnesses were Susannah Hinds and others.

(Note Hinds, Hines records later.)

The estate of Jno Woodbridge, Gent, of Richmond County, Va., was appraised on June 5, 1769.

The estate belonging to Jno Woodbridge, Gent, of Richmond County, deceased, lying in Fairfax County, Va., was appraised Sep 20, 1769—"all estate presented to our view
in Fairfax County.” Signed by Jno West, Rob’t Adams, Jno Muir, and John Dallace (Dallas).

(Ref.: Taff vs. Yarby papers, Richmond County C-H.)

Elizabeth Dew, Walter Dallace, and Elizabeth Jones signed as witnesses to the will of Jno Harryman, Gent, of Richardson’s Forest, Baltimore County, Maryland, in 1747-8.

(Ref.: Liber 1, page 431-432, Register of Wills, Baltimore C-H.)

Note: The name Dallace was spelled as Dallas in later records.

Note: This record shows a Dallas in Balto County in 1747-8. (The previous record showed a Dallas in Fairfax County, Virginia, in 1769.) Secondly, it shows an Elizabeth Dew in Baltimore County, Md., in 1747-8.

Thomas Dew (10), “a Planter of Baltimore County, Maryland,” bought land in Fairfax County in 1750. He made his will in Baltimore County, Md., 1757-8, in which he bequeathed the Fairfax land to two of his sons and left property to his wife, Elizabeth Dew. Also, Thomas Dew (17), a son of Thomas Dew (10), is named as a trustee for a part of Richardson’s Forest on April 29th, 1773. See record under Thomas Dew (17).

We have already noted above, one, Susannah Hinds as signing as a witness in Richmond County, Virginia. (This name is also spelled Hines.) There are several Hinds (Hines) records in both Richmond County, Virginia, and in Baltimore County, Maryland. (It might be noted here that there were many families that moved to Baltimore and vicinity from the counties that comprise Northern Neck in Virginia. Nicholas Rogers, Roland Thornbury, John Tarpley, Lawsons, Colstons, Dews, Hines, etc.)

“Elizabeth Hines, daughter of Richard and Judith Hines, born March 30, 1678.”

“Thomas Hines, son of Richard and Mary Hines, born 1700.”

(Ref.: North Farnham Parish Register, Richmond County, Va.)

In Baltimore County, Md., we find from a revelatory record that Elizabeth Hines, Baltimore County, made her will Jan 4, 1756, as it is recorded. The statement attached to it is as follows: “On January the fifth, came Tobias Stansbury and deposed—that last night at 6:30 while on his way home from church he was called in to draw a will for Elizabeth Hines. He also deposed that he called in Thomas Dew and his wife, Elizabeth Dew, and that Elizabeth Hines was
of sound mind because she knew them and called them both by their proper names.”

Signed: **Tobias Stansbury**

**Thomas Dew**

**Elizabeth Dew**

(Ref.: Liber 2, Folio 101, Register of Wills, Baltimore C-H.)

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**Note:** On the slaves of Thomas Dew (10), a Planter of Baltimore County, Maryland, will 1757-8.

Thomas Dew (10) was a son of Andrew Dew (5), a Planter of North Farnham Parish in Richmond County, Virginia. His mother’s name was Flora, according to Andrew Dew’s will 1711-1714.

Thomas Dew (10) in his will bequeathes to his son, Robert, “a negro woman about twenty-five years old, named Flora.” It was quite the custom for slaves to name their children after a fond master or mistress. This one was obviously named after Flora Dew, the mother of Thomas Dew (10).

Andrew Dew (5), father of Thomas Dew (10), bequeathed to his son, Samuel, “What money I have in England, due per Geo Mason’s ac’t.” He also made provision in his will for his children to be educated. It is apparent that Thomas Dew (10) was evidently familiar with the English towns. Bristol, Marlborough, and London. Marlborough, 20, London, 12, and Bristol, 8, are the unusual names given three of his slaves.

We might note here that Thackeray in his novel, “The Virginians,” explains how the tobacco planters in Virginia loaded their vessels with tobacco at wharves on their plantations and sailed direct to the port of Bristol, on the west coast of England, where the tobacco factors lived. He also explains that the traveled route across England for the wealthy planters in those days was by post-chaise from Bristol to Marlborough to London.

Thomas Dew (10) bequeathed two of his slaves to his son, Robert. The rest were to be divided among his children, except Robert.

Personal Tax Lists of King and Queen County, Virginia, April 10, 1782, show Thomas Faulkner with a slave named “Bristol,” John Richard’s quarter with a slave named “London” and William Dew and Thomas Dew (F) with slaves named “Charles,” “Phillis,” and “Ben.”

**Note:** Thomas Dew is noted as of Fairfax in records.
These last three names, Charles, Phillis and Ben are not unusual names and though they are the names of three slaves named in the Inventory no particular importance is attached to them. However, the names Bristol and London were unusual names and those two are the first of those names to be noted. The succeeding records in regard to them show that they are taxed under different owners almost yearly thereafter and later on these names having become so popular, there are many slaves in King and Queen named Bristol and London noted on the tax lists in succeeding years.

**Ann Dew (12) daughter of Thomas Dew (10).**

*Note:* Excerpts from the Inventory of Thomas Dew (10) have already been given. It is to be noted that when the inventory of a deceased one's household and personal belongings was made that one of the nearest kin of the deceased always signed as a witness. "Ann Dew," as already previously stated, signed as one of the "nearest kin" to his Inventory, made October 10, 1758. His widow, Elizabeth Dew was named as Administratrix.

(Ref.: Inventories—Liber H 8, page 87-89, Baltimore Court House.)

Ann Dew married George Swinton. She was a sister of William Dew (20) and thereby was an aunt of Thomas Dew (21) of Dewsville.

**DATA ON THE SWINTON FAMILY**

"The Story of Robert Barclay (1647-1690)," states that the Swintons were ringleaders of the Quakers in the south of Scotland. Robert Barclay writes that his father, Colonel David Barclay, was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle because he had been an officer in Cromwell's Army, and in the same cell was John Swinton, a noted Quaker. From him he was converted. The son, Robert Barclay, was in Edinburgh at the time and heard Swinton talk and became converted also.

From the History of Renfrew, Scotland, by Crawford, we learn that the first Lord Semple (John) founded a college in 1505.

Robert—became the great Lord Semple.

James—became Earl of Murray.
SEMPLE, SWINTON, SCOTT CONNECTION IN SCOTLAND

Samuel Semple married Elizabth Murray. Their daughter, Mary Semple, married John Swinton. Their daughter married Dr. John Rutherford, and their daughter, Ann Rutherford, married Robert Scott in 1758. These were the parents of Sir Walter Scott, who was born in the year 1771 and died in 1832 at Abbotsford, his home on the Tweed in Scotland.

(This biography is taken from Sir Walter Scott's own notes, which are found in J. G. Lockhart's "Sir Walter Scott," pages 4, 7 and 606.)

Notes from "The Swintons of That Ilk and Their Cadets," printed in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1883, by Archibald Campbell Swinton.

"Archibald Swinton bought Maderston from Janet Drummond and to it added Kimmerghame in 1769." (Page 109.)

"Sir John Swinton sat in Parliament 1706—married Anne Sinclair in 1699—his son, John, became his heir. His son, Robert, married Catherine Rutherford of Fairnlee. His son, Francis, became a M. D. and died abroad. His son, William, was a merchant in Berwick. He died in 1742. William's descendants went to U. S. A."

"John Swinton, the eldest son of John Swinton, who married Mary Semple, became Lord Swinton in 1782." (Pages 92 and 93.)

NOTES ON SWINTONS IN AMERICA

John Swinton was a testator to a will in Cecil Co., Md. (Ref.: Md. Cal. Wills, Vol. 2, page 30.)

"Mr. Swinton," mentioned on page 313, Vol. 14, Maryland Archives. (The date not given. However, it was in colonial times.)
Dr. Swinton and five of his associates killed at Brad¬dock's Defeat in 1755. This Dr. Swinton was a resident of Baltimore.

(Ref.: Medical Annals of Baltimore, by Quinan, page 650.)

"In the first half of the Eighteenth Century a consider¬able number of Quakers purchased lands in what is now Caroline County and established meetings at Cedar Creek not far from the Louisa boundary in Hanover Co., and at Golansville in Caroline Co., sometimes called the Caroline Meeting. South River Meeting was at Lynch's Ferry, later known as Lynchburg."

(Excerpt from Wm. and Mary Quarterly, July, 1932; pp. 177 and 178.)

OTHER SWINTONS

"Rev. Mr. Swinton sailed from England to America, 1635."

A Mr. Swinton, a surveyor, was sent from England to South Carolina in the early days of the state, to survey land. There were Swintons living in South Carolina in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century and perhaps there are fami¬lies there now by the name.

Note: References for the above notes have been misplaced.

There was a James Swinton and wife, Elizabeth, living in Richmond, Va., in 1782. (Virginia Tax Lists.)

From the Virginia Gazette of Dec 9, 1780, and also Dec 23, 1870, No. 92, second page, and No. 94, last page, was copied the following advertisement:

WANTS EMPLOYMENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR

"The subscriber, who professes Latin, Greek, Algebra, Mathematics and some of the arts and sciences that proceed on mathematical principles; and who has for the several years past been in the constant practice of teaching these several
A PROPOSAL TO MODERNIZE

The purpose of this document is to outline a proposal to modernize the current system of education in the country. The current system is outdated and ineffective in preparing students for the challenges of the modern world. Therefore, it is necessary to implement changes that will make the educational system more relevant and effective.

To achieve this goal, the following steps are proposed:

1. Introduce technology-based learning methods: The use of technology in education will help students to learn at their own pace and in a more interactive manner.
2. Increase the focus on practical skills: The current system emphasizes theoretical knowledge, but in the modern world, practical skills are equally important.
3. Encourage critical thinking: Students should be taught to think critically and analyze problems rather than just memorizing information.

These changes will not only improve the quality of education but also prepare students for the demands of the modern world.
branches of literature, especially the languages, both in Great Britain and in the states—

"Those who would employ him, either as a private tutor for one family, or as a teacher of a private school, may confer with, or write to him on the subject at Shirley, Charles City, before the sixteenth—afterwards at Mr. John White's in King and Queen. Shirley, Dec 4, 1780.

GEORGE SWINTON."

GEORGE SWINTON

In the year 1786 George Swinton was taxed on 750 acres of land in King and Queen County, Va. This land is noted as "had of Thomas Dew and George Holloway."

The Thomas Dew from whom "he had the land" was Thomas Dew (17) son of Thomas Dew (10) and a brother of William Dew (20) of King and Queen County. George Swinton also had a plantation in Caroline County, Va.

The original will of George Swinton of King and Queen County, Va., was found last fall among some old unindexed, loose, Caroline County papers in the State Archives, Richmond, Va.

This will, a copy of which follows, mentions the much-talked of "Lord Swinton" and others. It helps to clarify and confirm the Swinton, Semple and Sir Walter Scott connections.

Note: It is believed that some of the Dew family visited Sir Walter Scott at his home at Abbotsford, in Scotland. One of the granddaughters of Thomas Dew (17) named her home "Abbotsford." Members of Sir Walter Scott's family came to America to live.

The Semple family was an early King and Queen family. James Semple married Elizabeth Walker in 1761. Robert B. Semple, their youngest son, was born at Rose Mount, King and Queen County, January 20, 1769. He was baptized by Elder Theodorick Noel in 1789 and joined the Upper King and Queen Baptist Church. In March, 1793, he married Ann L'oury, daughter of Colonel Thomas Loury of Caroline County, Virginia.

(Ref.: Virginia Baptist Ministers, by Jas. B. Taylor. Pub. 1838.)
In the name of God, amen. I, George Swinton, of the County of King and Queen, enjoying by the blessing of God a tolerable share of health and a perfect soundness of mind, but sensible of the uncertainty of life, do hereby make my last will.

Imprimis: I leave to my nephew James, who now lives with me, my best horse or mare on the plantation where I now live, my best saddle and bridle, my trunk and my chest in which I keep the most of my books and manuscripts, a bedstead, feather bed, two pair of sheets, two rose blankets, a walnut table, six knives and forks, two dishes pewter, one shallow and one deep, one pewter basin, six pewter plates, three chairs. Also, my negroes, Sam, Indian, Jack, the eldest Tom and Kate with her young children, all the stock whether horses, sheep, cattle or hogs, on my plantation in Caroline and my still and all that belongs to it, together with the use of that plantation, with this burden, that he pay annually to my wife, Ann, during her natural life, fifteen pounds in specie, Virginia currency. Further, I will that my money in possession at my death be divided into four parts—one for my wife, one for the above James and the other two parts to be remitted to ARCHIBALD SWINTON, Esqr., of Kemmergain by Duns (Scotland), one of which for the use of my adopted daughter, Lillias, who is lawful daughter of my sister Lillias, as the said Archibald Swinton shall think fit to give it to her, the other part for the use of my brother James, his wife and son John, and my sister-in-law Joan, relict of my brother Peter. In case of the death of either of the last five, his or her share to be equally divided among the survivors.

Further, I appoint that the debts due me be collected as fast as possible, that the whole interest be my wife’s if she be alive at the time of collection, that the principal be divided into seven parts, two of which for the above nephew James, one for Henry Lyne, son of Col. William Lyne, my neighbor, and the four remaining parts to be remitted to the said ARCHIBALD SWINTON, the half of which for the use of the above daughter, as he shall see fit to give it to her, and the rest for the use of Brother James, his wife, Janet and son
John, and Joan, relict of brother Peter, and in case of the death of any of the five, his or her share to be divided equally among the survivors.

Further, all the rest of my estate except my wearing apparel, which I leave to the above James, nephew, and my books, which I leave to William Burns, son of John Burns, tailor at Ayletts, I leave to the use of my beloved wife during her natural life. At her death I will that Rebekah Pettis, my niece-in-law, have my girl Fanny with the choice of a cow and a calf. That her brother William have Willis to have and hold forever, that George Luck's eldest daughter have Dice, and Tom Dillard's son George have little Tom. Each and all of them above that have negroes left them without the addition of use to have and hold forever.

Further, I leave to Sukey Dick, daughter of the Reverend Archibald Dick, my girl Agga, and to Polly Semple, daughter of Reverend Mr. Jas. Semple in New Kent, my girl Lucy, and to George McCandlish, son of Robert McCandlish, my boy Dave. To each of them I leave the above legacies, to have and to hold forever.

The whole remainder of my estate, my plantation in Caroline, negroes, stock, household furniture, plantation tools in King and Queen, all that there belongs to me real and personal, I leave to the above Nephew James to have and to hold forever with the burden that he remit annually to the above Archibald Swinton eight pounds, sterling, for the use of the above Lillias, my adopted daughter, to be given her as the said Archibald Swinton, whom I hereby constitute her Guardian, shall see meet, and two pounds sterling for the use of my Brother James and his wife, Janet, and son John and Joan, relict of my brother Peter, deceased, these sums to be remitted annually, the eight pounds during the natural life of my daughter, and the two during the lives of any of the four last for whom the two pounds are left.

Notwithstanding should the above nephew James and my daughter Lillias choose mutually to marry, the one, the other, in that case the whole remainder of the estate I leave to them and their heirs forever with the sole burden of forty shillings, sterling, annually to be remitted to the above Archibald Swinton for the use of Brother James, his wife, Janet,
and son John and Joan, relict of Brother Peter during the life of all or any of them.

Further: I constitute Col William Lyne of King and Queen, Archibald Dick, Esqr. of Caroline, James Semple, Junr. of New Kent, John Warden, Esqr., Attorney-at-law, and James Swinton, my nephew, as Executors of this will.

Lastly, I appoint Archibald Swinton of Kemmergain by Duns, and John Swinton, Esqr., eldest son of Lord Swinton in Edinburgh, north Britain, as Trustees of the money sent them by the above Executors for the use of those mentioned above in the will.

The above was written by my own hand on this and the preceding page, this twenty-second day of February, seventeen hundred and eighty nine. It is signed and sealed by

GEORGE SWINTON (seal)

At a court held for Caroline County on the 10th day of April, 1798, this will (without a subscribing witness there-to), was proved to the satisfaction of the court to be wholly written by the decedent by the oaths of Thomas Martin, Richard Hawes and Walker Hawes and ordered to be recorded on motion of James Swinton, one of the Executors therein named. On his taking the oath and entering into Bond, a certificate is granted him for obtaining a probate thereof.

Test Wm Nelson, Clk.

Truly recorded

Teste John Pendleton, D. C.

Note: George Swinton in his will made in 1789 bequeathed to his nephew, James Swinton, his plantation in Caroline County. James Swinton had lately come over from Scotland and had failed to take out his papers of citizenship in the Commonwealth. George Swinton died about 1790 and his land was escheated to the commonwealth. James Swinton petitioned the State Assembly to grant him the land as he was ignorant of having to take out said papers but had now done so and was a citizen of the commonwealth.

The Assembly passed an Act on January 3, 1799, vesting in James Swinton and Anna Swinton certain lands therein mentioned, etc. Also 710 acres purchased subsequent to the date of his will.

(Ref.: Henning's Statutes, Vol. 15, page 189.)
The Dew Family

From "The Richmond Enquirer," September 1, 1820, we copy the following notice of Ann Swinton's death:

"Departed this life on the 15 ult., Mrs. Anna Swinton, relict of the late George Swinton of Caroline County, at the advanced age of about 90."

"Favor is deceitful and beauty is vain but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised." (Prov. xxxi—30.)

James Swinton (nephew of George Swinton) married Feby (Phoebe) Newton, April 7, 1803. (Caroline Marriage Records.)

James Swinton died about 1809 as his estate was taxed in 1810. It was transferred to Phoebe Swinton in 1811.

They had a daughter, Phoebe Swinton, who married Taverner Winn, Dec. 1826.

Robert Dew (13) son of Thomas Dew (10). m. Esther Raven of Hartford County, Maryland on October 3, 1754.


Robert Dew was living on a part of his father's land in Fairfax County when his father died and bequeathed him the Fairfax land with dwellings, stock, etc. (See will of Thomas Dew (10), previously given.)

"Robert Dew and wife, Hester (or Esther) sold to James Kean, 193 acres of land in Truro Parish, Fairfax County, Va., and acknowledged the deed 19th of June 1759.

This was the land bequeathed him by his father, Thomas Dew (10) in his will, 1757-58.

(Ref.: Fairfax Land Records—590.12 Fairfax Court House, Va.)

Robert Dew and his descendants will be taken up further under the Maryland and Tennessee Dew families.
Andrew (14) and Ishmael Dew (15), sons of Thomas Dew (10), were more than likely killed during the French and Indian Wars, which were going on at this time. George Washington, the young Defender of Fort Duquesne, took the flower of Virginia and Maryland youths with him. Numbers of soldiers were also killed at Braddock’s Defeat in 1756. Robert Dew, their brother, very likely belonged to the Augusta County militia in 1758. (See Henning’s Statutes, Vol. 7, page 195.)

Betty Dew (16) and Judith Dew (18) daughters of Thomas Dew (10)

From the North Farnham Parish Register we get the following records:

“Betty Dew, dau. of Thomas and Ann Dew, born 13th Dec. 1737.”

“Judith Dew, dau. of Thomas and Ann Dew, born 15th May 1743.”

Note: Between these two birth notices is a gap of six years. Also, between the years 1737 and 1741 there are no records yet found which show any transactions made by Thomas Dew (10) during that time. Perhaps he went to England for a stay during that time. It is more than likely that his sons, Thomas and William were born there. His father, Andrew Dew (5), had business interests in England according to his will wherein he bequeathed to his son Samuel “what money I have in England per account of George Mason.” Also, his father in his will, left his tobacco “to be wholly in the hands of my wife for the education of my children.” As said before, there seems to be much evidence that Thomas Dew (10) was sent to England to be educated. Also, that his father, Andrew Dew (5), was accustomed to going back and forth from Virginia to England in the interests of his tobacco trade.

In 1741 Thomas Dew (10) began again transacting land sales and by 1744 he had sold all of his Northern Neck land. His next transaction took place in 1750 wherein he states he is a planter of Baltimore County, in the Province of Maryland.)

No records have been found, as yet, which show authentically whom his two daughters, Betty and Judith married. However, many records indicate that Judith married a Segar and that Betty married a Faulkner.
Thomas Dew (17) son of Thomas Dew (10).
b. about 1740.
Noted as “Thomas Dew of Fairfax” on old records.
m. Ann Gatch.
d. in Baltimore County before Dec. 1794.
(Will dated Nov. 27, 1794.)

CHILDREN

Thomas (?).
Charlotte, b. 1768.
William, b. 1772.
Philip, b. 1777.
Elizabeth.
James Cromwell, b. March 22, 1785.
Rachel.
Ann, b. 1790.
Frederick.

Thomas Dew (17) held the Fairfax land which his father, Thomas Dew (10) bequeathed him in his will, 1757-58, for thirteen years and then sold it.

“Deed of Lease and Release from Thomas Dew and Ann, his wife, to Thomas Hornbuckle ... etc., 18th March 1771.”
(Ref.: Order Book 1770-1772, page 172, Fairfax Court House, Va.)

Thomas Dew (17) was living in Baltimore County in 1773. Thomas Dew (17) was a brother to William Dew (20) of King and Queen County, Virginia. He had land in King and Queen jointly with George Holloway in 1786. He paid a personal tax there from 1786-1788. It then appears that he returned to Baltimore County, Maryland. He died there in 1794.

Thomas Dew (17) mentions in his will land “with the houses, improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which Joseph Segar now occupies,” etc. . . . (See the records on the Segar family under William Dew (20). See the will of Thomas Dew (17) and the records of his children and other data under the Maryland Dew families.
Alice Dew (19) dau. of Thomas Dew (10).

"Alice Dew, daughter of Thomas and Ann Dew, born Mch 14, 1744," according to the North Farnham Parish Register (State Archives, Richmond, Va.)

Note: It appears from the records that Alice's mother died soon after her birth. A land transaction which was recorded some time after the birth of Alice is lacking in the signature of Ann Dew, who had in all other previous transactions signed jointly with her husband, Thomas Dew. (Deed Book 10, page 36, Richmond County Court House, Warsaw, Va.)

Thomas Dew, who styled himself "Planter, of North Farnham Parish," figures no more in records there but moved to Baltimore County, Maryland, and in the first record of him thereafter, 1750, he styled himself as "Thomas Dew, Planter of Baltimore County, Md."

(Ref.: Liber C, No. 1, page 44, Land Records from 1750-1754. Fairfax Court House, Fairfax, Virginia.)

It appears that Alice Dew married a Fowler as there is a will in Richmond County, Va., of an Alice Fowler who died in 1767. Only two children are mentioned in the will, Richard and John. She may have died at the birth of a daughter, Henrietta Maria. It is significant that one William Fowler, was one of the witnesses to the will of her father, Thomas Dew (10), who died in Balto Co., 1578. (Will found in Liber 2, Folio 81, Balto. Court House.)

According to the Baltimore County Marriage Records (Balto. C.-H.) a Henrietta Maria Fowler married David Stansbury on April 1, 1786. Henrietta Maria Stansbury administered on the accounts of her deceased husband, David Stansbury, Nov. 22, 1794.

(Ref.: Adm. Ac'ts Liber 2, page 261, Balto. Court House.)

It is likely that David Stansbury and his wife, Henrietta Maria (Fowler) Stansbury had a daughter named Henrietta Maria Stansbury. Also it is likely that the widow, Henrietta Maria Stansbury married again as she was young. Her husband died eight years after their marriage. (See Census record later.)
We could assume Z was not ever under any conditions, and that he was always in a state of equilibrium. This assumption would require that the potential energy of the system be conserved, and that the total energy be conserved as well. However, in practice, these assumptions would not always hold. The potential energy of a system is not always conserved, and the total energy of a system is not always conserved.

In summary, these assumptions are not valid in general. However, they may be useful in certain cases. The potential energy of a system may be conserved in certain cases, and the total energy of a system may be conserved in certain cases. However, these cases are not always the same.
Henrietta Maria Stansbury married Joshua Lynch, May 1, 1798.

Henrietta Maria Stansbury married James C. Dew, Sept. 26, 1807.

(Ref.: Marriage Records, Baltimore Court House.)

Note: The Fowler family was one of the early Virginia Colony families, whose offspring migrated to the Fairfax land which comprised the Northern Neck of Virginia, and later to Maryland. William, Thomas and John Fowler were brought to the Virginia Colony in the year, 1637, by Richard Bennett. (Greer's Immigrants, also other Immigrants' Lists.)

In the Maryland Census for the year 1790 (the first U. S. Census, Maryland, page 28), David Stansbury's record shows beside himself, two free white males under sixteen years of age and three white females including head of family. There are twenty-seven other Stansbury families of record that year besides David Stansbury, that were living in Baltimore County, Maryland.

FIFTH GENERATION

William Dew (20) son of Thomas Dew (10).
b. about 1740.
d. 1791.
m. First Elizabeth Swinton (?)

Child

Thomas Dew, b. May 28, 1763.
m. Second Sarah Clarke. (See Marriage Bond.)

William Dew (20) was a son of Thomas Dew (10), who moved from the Northern Neck of Virginia to Baltimore County, Maryland, to live. Thomas Dew (10) made his will on Dec. 11, 1757, and it was probated on June 12, 1758. Copy of will previously given under Thomas Dew (10).

In his will he mentions three sons, Robert, Thomas, and William. Land in Fairfax County, Virginia, to be divided between his sons, Robert and Thomas. William was to receive house and lots (the home place) in Baltimore town after either the death or remarriage of his mother.
His mother married, second, John Murray of Baltimore County, before June 2, 1760.

(Ref.: Administration Accounts, Liber D 4 Folio 507, Baltimore Court-House, Baltimore, Md.)

On February 3rd, 1762, John Murray and his wife, Elizabeth, of Baltimore County, “for natural love and affection and ten pounds,” made deed to their son, William Dew, house and lots in Baltimore town, which he was to receive at his mother’s death or remarriage.

(Ref.: Liber B., No. K, Folio 126, Baltimore Court-House.)

William Dew (20) went down to King and Queen County, Virginia, sometime between 1762 and 1772 to live. That he did so is shown by his deed dated September 14, 1772, and recorded in Baltimore County, Md. (Book A L, No. F, 1772-1773, page 424) which states that William Dew “of the Colony of Virginia” sells to Thomas Dew of the Province of Maryland his (William’s) interest in the land in Baltimore distinguished as lots 57 and 58, heretofore sold and conveyed by Ann Gray to “Thomas Dew,” the deceased father of William Dew.”

That he removed from Baltimore County and became a resident of King and Queen County is shown by a man of that name living there, and that his brother, a man of the name of “Thomas Dew of Fairfax” joined the Upper King and Queen Baptist Church in 1784 and is shown on the church records from that date until the year, 1788, and is also shown on the State personal tax records and on State tax lists for the same period of time.

William Dew (20) and Thomas Dew (17) were brothers.

William Dew (20) was taxed on 935 acres of land in King and Queen County in 1782 and thereafter until his death, 1791. His estate was taxed in 1792 and yearly thereafter until the year 1806 when the alterations show that Thomas Dew is taxed thereafter on 623 1-3 acres of William Dew’s land and Jessie Duling on the balance, 311 1-3 acres.

(Ref.: Tax Lists in State Archives, Richmond, Va.)
In making his personal tax return in 1782, William Dew gave in his list of tithable property "Wm. Dew, Thomas Dew"; also the names of 15 slaves; besides six horses, 20 cattle, two-wheeled vehicles. The return was similar in the following years, 1783-4-5-6-7, the names Wm. Dew and Thomas Dew being still joined in the tithable list. In 1788 William Dew, Thomas Dew and Thomas Dew "of Fairfax" are taxed separately.

William Dew (20) joined the Upper King and Queen Baptist Church on August 24, 1788, as shown on the original Church Records.

William Dew (20) was a brother of Ann Dew (12) who married George Swinton and lived in Caroline County. (Caroline County adjoins King and Queen.) George and Ann Swinton owned land in both counties. William Dew (20) was a signer of Miscellaneous Petitions in both counties.

William Dew (20) was married twice. He married first about the time that his mother and his step-father deeded him the house and lots in Baltimore, February 3rd, 1762. (His son, Thomas Dew (21) was born May 28, 1763.)

His first wife's given name was Elizabeth, and though her surname has not been revealed by the records obtainable, however, it is shown that "she was of an old family of Maryland." (See George Swinton.) And it is thought that she was George Swinton's sister. She apparently died soon after the birth of her son, Thomas, who was raised in Maryland, and did not go to King and Queen County to live until almost grown.

(Ref.: Scribner's Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. 5, page 266.)

William Dew (20) married second, Sarah Clarke. An original "Marriage Bond" for this marriage is in the State Archives, Richmond, Va. It is dated 25th of November, 1776.

Note on Marriage Bonds: The making of Marriage Bonds was an old English custom which prevailed long before the Shakesperean Era. Before a license for wedlock could be obtained it was necessary to file at the Court House a bond entered into by two responsible sureties, who, by that document, certified under a penalty for misrepresentation, that there was no impediment of pre-contract or consanguinity.
The bond given in anticipation of the marriage of William Dew and Sarah Clarke is quite interesting. The Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776, and this bond was given just about five months thereafter. In this bond the words, “our Sovereign Lord George III, king of Great Britain,” etc., etc., are lined out and “the Commonwealth of Virginia” inserted instead. This shows that they were confident of the outcome of the Revolutionary War, which was then going on but which did not come to an end until the year 1781.

MARRIAGE BOND

Know all men by these presents that we, William Dew and Thomas Segar are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lord, George III, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, the defender of the faith, etc., in the sum of fifty pounds, current money, to be paid unto our Lord, the Sovereign King, his heirs and successors to which payment will truly be made. We bind ourselves, our heirs and our executors and administrators jointly and severally firmly by these presents sealed with our seals and dated this 25th day of November, 1776.

Whereas, there is a marriage shortly intended to be solemnized between the above bound William Dew and Sarah Clarke.

The condition of this present obligation is such that if there be no lawful cause to obstruct the same then this obligation to be void else to remain in full force.

Signed:
Wm. Dew.
Thomas Segar.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
Jasper Clayton

Note: The above-mentioned Sarah Clarke was of the same Clarke family, as was General George Rogers Clarke, of Revolutionary fame, and his brother, William Clarke, of “Lewis and Clarke’s Expedition to the Pacific.”
PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF WILL OF WILLIAM DEW
MARRIAGE RECORDS

1747—Judith Fearn to John Faulkner—Middlesex Marriage Records.

1747—Jane Segar to John Murray—Middlesex Marriage Records.

1752—Mary Clarke to Alex Murray—Middlesex Marriage Records.

1753—Catherine Segar to George Fearn—Middlesex Marriage Records.

1776—Sarah Clarke of Middlesex County to William Dew of King and Queen County—(Marriage Bond.)

1793—Thomas Dew to Lucy Gatewood—King and Queen County (tombstone).

1798—Nancy Dew to John Jones—Caroline County Marriage Records.

1804—William Dew to Nancy Garnett—Caroline Marriage Bond.

At a court held at Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Court-House on the 7th day of June, 1779, "William Dew of King and Queen County, for love and affection" made a deed of gift of a slave named Abraham, to his niece, "Catherine Fearn, the daughter of George Fearn of the County of Isle of Wight." John Fearn and John Hartwell were the witnesses to the deed and Nathaniel Burwell was the County Clerk.

(Ref.: Book 14-1757 to 1781, pages 30 and 31, Isle of Wight County.)

George Fearn married Catherine Segar Nov. 20, 1753. Randolph Segar was surety. (Middlesex Marriage Bonds.) It is to be noted here how records reveal family connections and kinships. William Dew's brother, Thomas Dew (17), who is noted on records as "Thomas Dew of Fairfax," in his will (1794) bequeathed to his daughters, Rachel and Ann, land occupied by Joseph Segar with the houses, improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging." This land was in Baltimore County, Maryland.

Captain Thomas Segar, who was the surety on William Dew's Marriage Bond and who is shown on tax lists, etc.,
The Dew Family

of Middlesex County, was likely a "Captain" of a line of vessels plying between Virginia and Baltimore, Md. The Maryland Segars and the Virginia Segars were from the same family. King and Queen tax lists and Census Records show Segars living there after 1810. Also, Joseph E. Segar (1804-1885) lived in King William County, and adjoining county to King and Queen. He was from a Maryland family.


Oliver Segar, who died in Middlesex County, Virginia, in 1659, was likely the progenitor of the Segar family in America.

Brown's "Genesis of U. S." (Vol. 2, page 1008) states that William Segar was "King of Arms" in England, 1625, and that members of his family were interested in English colonization projects.

William Dew (11), twin brother of Thomas Dew (10)
d. May 23, 1769 (will).
m. Elizabeth (will).
Court Order Bk 11 p 575: "Appointed Surveyor of Highways. Richmond County, Northern Neck, Va."
Court Order Bk 12—Same appointment, 3 August 1747.
Court Order Bk 15, Folio 29, 1 November 1762—License granted Wm Dew for an Ordinary (hotel) at his now dwelling plantation for one year—gave bond with Samuel Williams for keeping same according to law.

Children of William Dew (11) and his wife Elizabeth:
Samuel Dew, b. Nov 14, 1733. (Migrated to Hampshire County.)
Elizabeth, b. 1735, m. Williams. Issue, Obadiah Williams.
Thomas, b. 1737. Issue, Alexander and Joanna Dew.
William, b. June 15, 1744. (No mention in wills or deeds.)
Sarah—Married Benjamin Neasum or Newsome. (Dau.)
m. John Lyle. Issue, Samuel Lyell or Lyle. (Samuel Lyle
was not 21 when Hudson Muse and Chas. McCarty settled his grandfather's estate in 1776. His part in hands of Wm. Dew's executors to be paid when 21.)

Lucy Dew, m. John Smith (?).

Joanna, m. First Charles Lovelace. Issue, Elizabeth and Lucy Lovelace. (Their part in hands of John Booth and to be paid by him.) (Acct book 1 folio 610. Date 4 March 1776.)
m. Second John Booth.

Alexander Dew—Not 21 when his father died in 1769.

Names and dates of the births of William and Elizabeth Dew's children are in found in the North Farnham Parish Register and in the wills of William and Elizabeth Dew in the Court-House of Richmond County, Virginia.

Lucy Dew, dau. of William Dew (11) may have married John Smith. There is some indication that she either married him or a Tarpley.

John Smith, Jr., made his will 23 March 1787 and it was probated 5 June 1797. In it he mentions

Wife: Lucy.

Children: John Merewether Smith, dau. Elizabeth Burwell, Mary, Ann, Sarah Frances, Lux.

Richmond County.

The will of William Dew (11) was made on May 18, 1769, and it was probated on Nov. 6, 1769. His estate was not, however, settled until 1776.

**LEGATEES**

Daughters: Lucy, m. John Smith; Joanna, m. Booth. (James (?) Booth.)

Sons: Alexander, Thomas, Samuel.

"Also, Samuel, son of Wm. Lyell, and Benjamin Nessum, who married my daughter, Sarah."

(Ref.: Will Book 7, page 54, Richmond County C-H, Warsaw, Va.)
The will of Elizabeth Dew, widow of William Dew (11) was made in the year 1777 and probated the same year. Her legatees were Obadiah Williams and Alexander Dew and sons and grandchildren, Alexander and Joanna, the children of Thomas Dew.

(Ref.: Will Book 7, page 293, Richmond County C-H, Warsaw, Va.)

Sarah Dew, dau. of William Dew (11).
m. Benjamin Neasom (Newsom).

Children
William Newsom
Samuel Newsom
Sally (or Sarah?)

William Newsom, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Dew) Newsom

b. ?, d. 1828.
m. 1786, Barbara Williams, b. 1762, d. 1811.
m. Second, Winifred Northern. No issue.

Children
Samuel W. Newsom (mentioned in Benjamin Newsom's will, 1789, as his grandson. Also mentioned by Winifred as her stepson).
Catherine Newsom.

Catherine Newsom, dau. of Benjamin and Sarah (Dew) Newsom

b. 1803, d. 1877.
m. 1827, Sampson Porter, b. 1796, d. 1865.

Child
Charles W. Porter, the first, of King and Queen County, Virginia.

Charles W. Porter, The First
m. Ann Elizabeth Cooke.

Children
Pendleton Cooke Porter
Charles Wesley Porter II
Frank Porter
The Dew Family

NOTE: The surname, Nessum, Neasom, Newsom, was the name of an early colony family, some of whose descendants migrated. There is a village named "Newsoms" in Southampton County, Virginia. This county adjoins Isle of Wight and Nansemond counties and the village is in the general locality in which the progenitors of the Dew family lived during the seventeenth century.

Maury Co., Tenn. Census Records for the year 1830, show that a Sarah Newsom, widow, was a resident of that county. She also died in that county and left her will there in 1841. Other records in Maury County and also in Wilson County, Tenn., show that several of the Dew family, their akin and allied families, moved to these counties about the beginning of the Nineteenth Century.

Samuel Lyle was Clerk of the Court for Rockbridge County in 1782.

(Ref.: Old Order-book, p 336, Rockbridge C-H, Lexington, Va.)

Among the tithables of Rockbridge County for 1778 there are eleven Lyles listed. Among them are Samuel, William, Robert, James, and John Lyle, a captain.

There seem to be records of two or more contemporary Samuel Lyles. At Rockbridge County C-II in Lexington, Va., is a record which shows that Samuel Lyle surveyed 250 acres of land in the forks of the James River, for which deed was granted Mar. 11, 1779.

Samuel Lyle, John Lyle, and John Houston were testes in Rockbridge Co., Va., on August 5, 1779.

NOTE: This name was also spelled several ways: Lyal, Lyell and Lyle. The Maury County, Tennessee, Census Records for the year 1830, show a Samuel Lyell as a resident of that county. That is the same county in which his cousin, Sarah Newsom, lived.

In the Court House at Alexandria, Virginia (Liber B, Folio 366), is an indenture dated Nov. 5, 1785, between Wm. Lyle, Jr., and Sarah, his wife, and John Murray of Alexandria, and John Mumford of the City of New York, merchants and partners of other part, vs. Thompson and
Joshua Merryman. It is to be noted here that the Murray family lived in Middlesex County and in Northern Neck, as noted in records of both places. Some of the members of this family migrated to Baltimore Co., Md., and later to New York City. "Murray and Sansom," of New York, was the largest firm of shipping merchants of that period. Sansom lived in England. Murray had a country home called "Belmont," which was built on a hill. The hill has been removed and that locality is now known as the Murray Hill section of New York City. Elizabeth Dew, widow of Thomas Dew (10), the twin brother of William Dew (11), married second, John Murray. (Adm. Ac'ts—Liber D, page 307, Balto. C.-H.)

In "A Short History of the Descendants of John Murray, the Good," written by Sarah S. Murray, 1894, there are shown to have been family connections and kinship existing among the Murray, Willett, Buchannan and Rogers families of Baltimore and New York. Edward Willett and Mary, his wife, and Thomas Worthington, planter, are of record in Fairfax Co., Va., in 1760. (Minute Book 1756-63, page 487). Rachel Willett m. R'd Price, Dec 17, 1782, and Salome Willett m. John Ogden Nov 2, 1782. (Brumbaugh—Maryland Records.)

Samuel Dew, born Nov. 14, 1733, son of William Dew (11) and his wife, Elizabeth, migrated to Hampshire County, which was at that time a part of Virginia. Before leaving Richmond County he and his wife, Betty, on March 9, 1780, made a conveyance of 100 acres, northerly of Farnham Church, stating that it was formerly the property of his father, William Dew. He reserved about a quarter of an acre where "said William Dew and many of his ancestors and relatives are buried."

Note: There are no signs of any of these graves at the present time. Floods are said to have destroyed the cemetery.

Hampshire County was in that part of Virginia which was formed into the State of West Virginia.

Samuel Dew is taken up further under the West Virginia Dew families.
Thomas Dew of Dewsville
KING AND QUEEN COUNTY,
VIRGINIA
AND HIS
DESCENDANTS
SIXTH GENERATION

Thomas Dew (21), son of William Dew (20)

b. May 28, 1763, in Maryland.

d. April 23, 1849, in King and Queen County, Virginia.


CHILDREN

(22) Infant—died.

(23) William, b. Sept. 28, 1796, m. Susan McDowell Jones.

(24) Mary Ellen, m. Rev. Thomas Gresham.

(25) John Wesley, m. Catherine Pendleton.

(26) Thomas Roderick, m. Natalia Hay.

(27) Philip, m. Lucy DeJarnette.

(28) Elizabeth, m. Hudgins.

(29) Infant—died.

(30) Benjamin Franklin, m. first, Mary Susan Garnett, m. second, Bettie Virginia Quisenberry.

(31) Luther Calvin Dew, m. Mary Etta Boulware.

Note: There has been much researching for records whereby the surname of the mother of Thomas Dew of Dewsville could be proven authentically. It is known that she was a native of Maryland and that she died there soon after the birth of her son, Thomas, in 1763. The Baltimore County Marriage Records do not go back that far. It appears, however, that she and William Dew (20) were married there in the year 1762, very likely just about the time that he received the home place in Baltimore, which his father, Thomas (10), left him in trust with his mother. (See record given under William Dew (20).

Thomas, the son, was reared in Maryland, perhaps by his mother's family. It is known that he did not go to King and Queen County to live until almost a young man.

His father, William Dew (20), was "of the Colony of Virginia," in the year 1772. In November, 1776, he married, second, Sarah Clarke of Middlesex County, Virginia. (See records and Marriage Bond under William Dew (20).
THOMAS DEW OF DEWSVILLE

Thomas Dew (21), son of William Dew (20), was born in Maryland May 28, 1763, and died in King and Queen Co., Va., April 23, 1849. From Tyler's Virginia Cyclopaedia of Biography, (Vol. 4, page 279), we get the following short biography of him, which was written over fifty years ago:

"Captain Thomas Dew was the founder of the (present) family in Virginia. He was himself a native of Maryland. . . . He was a man of unusually enterprising character and in many ways a man of mark. As a very young man he left his native state and removed to King and Queen County, where he made himself the owner of a valuable property, which has become the residence of the Dew family for many years, and has witnessed the birth of its heirs down to the time of the present generation. Captain Dew began life in his new home as a farmer, but with his usual cleverness soon became the banker for the farmers in the surrounding country and waxed wealthy as the result of his business. Before his death he became the leading figure in his community. He married Lucy Gatewood, a native of King and Queen County. The last of his children to depart this life was Benjamin Franklin Dew."

Thomas Dew of Dewsville was known as "Captain Thomas Dew," because of military service. He received commissions in the militia of the state. He was commissioned by Governor Henry Lee on March 12, 1794, to serve as Ensign (No. 8 as of commission also of rank) in the Ninth Regiment, Virginia Militia. Registered, Sam Coleman; Seal, Henry Lee. Commissioned again by Governor Brooks, as Lieutenant in the Batallion of the Ninth Regiment, Fourteenth Brigade and Fourteenth Division on June 20, 1796. Seal, R. Brooks.

Thomas Dew entered the United States service during the Revolutionary War in the spring of 1780 when just seventeen years of age. He joined under Captain Edmund Pendleton in Caroline County, Virginia.

Note: This is just about the time that he left his home in Maryland and went down to Virginia to live with his "Uncle George and Aunt Ann Swinton."
His company marched through Richmond to Hillsborough, North Carolina, where it joined with other troops forming a brigade commanded by General Edward Stevens. At Ridgeley's Mill he was in the engagement known as "Gate's Defeat." He was also in the engagement at Guilford Court-House, North Carolina. The next year, 1781, he entered the service again under Captain Henry Lumpkin and joined Weedon's Brigade.

(Ref.: Pension Record 3 2909, Washington, D. C.)
(Dictionary of American Biography, Scribner, Vol. 1, page 266.)

Note: The following is a copy of an original letter which accompanied Thomas Dew's application for a pension under Act of Congress, passed June 7, 1832.

Bowling Green, Caroline Co., Va.
Sept. 17, 1842.

Dear Sir:

I enclose you the declaration of Captain Thomas Dew of King and Queen County, for pension. If you think it strange that the application has not been made before, I can say from my own knowledge that Mr. Dew thought the amount so small as not to be worth applying for. Mr. Dew is, I suppose, worth about $200,000 and I believe now his object is to get it for some charitable purpose. Mr. Dew is the father of the President of William and Mary College and in point of standing as a gentleman of veracity, etc., he has no superior. He does not recollect a man who was with him in the service who is now living.

Very respectfully,

Francis V. Sutton.

Also from another letter, "Thomas Dew of said county aforesaid, aged 78 years. . . ." "I also certify that from advanced age and great distance from the Court-House it would be inconvenient for him to attend court. Given under my hand this day, March 10, 1842."

Signed: John Lumpkin.

The Baptist Church of Christ, Upper King and Queen County was constituted on the 17th day of August, 1774,
The Dew Family
by Elders John Waller, James Greenwood, Joseph Craig and John Bransom, consisting of twenty-five members from the upper end of Essex County. The early ministers were Younger Pitts, Theodorick Noel and Robert Semple.

The records of this church from 1774 to 1822 are still in a good state of preservation. They are now in the custody of Dr. Garnett Ryland.

From the records we get the following data:

"Thomas Dew joined the church on 20th day of June, 1784." "At a church meeting on the 21st of July 1784, the church set to hear experiences and received Larkin Duling, Elizabeth Duling and Thomas Due (Fairfax), Rosey Dew, Betty Normet and Due's Joshua." (Page 39.)

Note: Joshua was a slave.

"At a church meeting 18th September, 1787, Theodorick Noel and Thomas Dew were appointed to attend the Association." (Page 43.)

"Meeting at Richardson's Mill August 24, 1788, Theodorick Noel baptized fifteen members who had been received in the course of about fifteen days." William Dew was one of the number baptized. (Page 47.)

Note: William Dew (20) was likely a Methodist when living in Maryland. His brother, Thomas Dew (17), was appointed a trustee of a Methodist meeting house in Baltimore County, Maryland, 29 April 1773.


"On June 24, 1792, Betty Duling moved to Ky." (Page 205.)

"Theodorick Noel died." (Page 206.)

"Swinton's Fanny dismissed—1787. (Page 207.) (One of Swinton's slaves.)

"Segar's Robbin excommunicated"—May 2, 1802. (Page 209.) (One of Segar's slaves.)

Among those contributing for the poor in February, 1785, were William Dew, Thomas Dew (Fairfax), Thomas Dew. (Page 9.)

On May 8th a collection was taken for Reubin Ford's expenses while attending the Association. (Page 9.)
On July 20, 1788, a memo of subscriptions for the purpose of repairing the Meeting House shows among the list of subscribers the following names: Chas Hutchason, Thomas Falconer (Faulkner), Rice Garnett, William Dew, Thos Dew, Larkin Duling, Thos Dew (Fx), Cheney Gatewood and John Martin. (Page 10.)

Note: "Thomas Dew of Fairfax" is not noted in records after this date, 1788.

"Rosey Dew" made a contribution for the Association in 1792. (Page 15.) The records show that Rosey Dew died before 1815, William Dew died before 1800 and that "Thomas Dew of Fairfax" moved away and died before 1815.

Thomas Dew, Samuel Gresham and Reuben M. Garnett were Deacons in 1800. In the year, 1820, "Brother Dew was appointed to talk to Mr. Archibald in regard to his using a bass viol in the meeting-house and also in his singing school." Thomas Dew was appointed clerk of the church on September 13, 1822.

Thomas Dew had ten children: two died in infancy, the others grew up and each of them married. One of these died leaving no issue; the other seven were the heads of the seven branches springing from this limb of the Dew Family Tree. These seven branches are surviving prolifically and the offspring is scattered throughout the U. S.

The names of the children of Thomas and Lucy Dew of Dewsville reveal both family ties and religious interest. Four of them, William, Thomas, Philip and Elizabeth had the same names as four of the children of his uncle, Thomas Dew (17), who died in Baltimore County, Maryland, 1794. As already noted, Thomas Dew (17) was a trustee for a Methodist meeting-house in 1773. His brother-in-law, Philip Gatch, was the first native itinerant Methodist preacher in the country. From "A Methodist Saint" by Herbert Asbury we learn that Francis Asbury made his first visit to Baltimore on Jan. 3, 1773, and itinerated around Baltimore assisted by local preachers who had been converted and licensed by Strawbridge shortly before. Among these were such noted Metho-
dists as Owen, Webster, Isaac Rollins, Abraham Rollins, Hezekiah Bonham, James Presbury, Philip Gatch and others. Rev. Mr. Swope was the regular Lutheran pastor in Baltimore and introduced Methodist doctrine and practice into their preaching.

It appears that Philip was named after this uncle under whose friendship and influence Thomas Dew perhaps had been reared in Maryland.

Note: Some members of the early Dew families were of Puritan or Quaker persuasion, some later were adherents of the Established Church of England (Episcopal) later becoming Methodists and Baptists.

One son was named John Wesley, undoubtedly after the noted John Wesley, who was the father of Methodism. In the year 1729 a club called the "Holy Club" was formed by several of the students of Oxford College in England. John and Charles Wesley were members of this club from which the Methodist movement began. Members of the Holy Club practiced all rules for the attainment of Holiness that they could find in the Common Prayer Book. They also adhered strictly to the teachings of a religious book called the "Whole Duty of Man." (Ref: Daniel's "Illustrated History of Methodism," pp. 30, 33, 88, 90.)

"Whole Duty of Man" was written during the early part of the 18th Century. The 12th and 13th verses of the 12th Chapter of Ecclesiastes suggested it—"Of making many books there is no end and much study is a weariness to the flesh; but let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter; fear God and keep his commandments for this is the whole duty of man."

The Inventory of Thomas Dew (10), grandfather of Thomas Dew of Dewsville, shows that he left a copy of this book, "Whole Duty of Man." Inventory and reference previously given under Thomas Dew (10). The Inventory also shows that he left a New Testament and a gray cut wig. (Wigs with rather long hair with curled ends were generally worn, but the Quakers wore them severely plain with the curls cut off.) Though Thomas Dew (10) was born in the Northern Neck of Virginia, it seems from the evidence gathered that he was of Quaker persuasion and later on became interested in Methodism. His wife was ap-
parently a member of the Established English Church. The North Farnham Parish Register shows this. He was on record as disagreeing with the minister of the North Farnham Church on certain points in his sermons. His father, Andrew Dew (5) died when his children were very young, but, according to his will he made a request and a provision for his children to be educated.

It seems highly probable that Thomas Dew (10) was educated in England. He was a contemporary of John Wesley and likely knew him. Thus it seems consonant that his grandson, Thomas Dew of Dewsville, should name one son John Wesley Dew and another Luther Calvin Dew.

It has been thought by some that Thomas Dew of Dewsville named his son, Thomas Roderick Dew, after the leading character in Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

"These are Clan Alpine's warriors true; And, Saxon, I am Roderick Dhu!"

However, Scott wrote "Lady of the Lake" in 1810. Thomas Roderick Dew was born in 1802.

Middle names came in vogue about the beginning of the nineteenth Century. The middle name "Roderick" was very likely placed in his name in honor of a maternal grandparent, Roderick Cheney.

Note: Thomas Dew of Dewsville married Lucy Gatewood, born 1776, daughter of Cheney Gatewood. Henry Cheney was a Burgess from Archer's Hope in the early Va. Colony. Some of his family migrated to Md. It appears that a Lucy Cheney married a Gatewood. Lucy Gatewood was likely named after her grandmother, Lucy Cheney. The records of All Hallows Church, Ann Arundel County, Maryland, show that Lucy Cheney was baptized there March 18, 1716. (Historical Society Library, Baltimore, Md.) The name, Roderick Cheney, is an old one in Maryland records, and was repeated in several generations. One, Roderick Cheney, had land in Baltimore County in 1661. Roderick Cheney of a later generation was a signing witness to many wills in Maryland. (See Index to Wills, Baltimore Court-House.) Cheney's Plantation was noted in Maryland, 1728. (Ref.: Md. Calendar of Wills, Vol. 6, page 133.)

Thus it appears that Thomas Roderick Dew (b. 1802, d. 1846) was named after paternal and maternal grandparents in line—Thomas Dew and Roderick Cheney, though this seems apparent, yet, it is not given as authentic.

His son, Benjamin Franklin Dew, was evidently named after Benjamin Franklin, a neighbor and apparently a kinsman, who lived in Baltimore County, Maryland, and died there July 15, 1794. (Ref: Benjamin Franklin's will—Liber No. E Will-Book 5, page 177.)
This Maryland Franklin family migrated from the early Virginia Colony around Jamestown. Franklyn, or Franklin, was the surname of pioneer immigrants to Va. William and Henry Franklin were brought over to Va. in 1635 by Richard Bennett's New Norfolk Company, and John Franklin in 1651 by Lower Norfolk Co. (Ref: Greer's Early Va. Immigrants.)

Major Thomas Franklin was High Commissioner of Baltimore County, Maryland, 1757. (Acts of Maryland Colony.)

It is not known whether this family was akin to the Statesman, Benjamin Franklin, of Philadelphia (b. in New England 1706, d. in Phila. 1790), or not. Benjamin and Thomas Franklin of Baltimore County, Md., were prominent men in their state. Their sister, Matilda, married Dr. John Nicholson of Baltimore and another sister, Sarah, married John Addison Smith whose sister, Mary Smith, was undoubtedly the Mary Smith who married, first, Capt. John Buffington and after his death, married, second, General Tobias Emmerson Stansbury.

John Addison Smith, Senior, was one of the signing witnesses to the will of Thomas Dew (10) who died in Baltimore County, 1758, and who was the grandfather of Thomas Dew of Dewsville.

There has been a "Thomas Dew" in every branch of this line of the Dew family from Colonel Thomas Dew of the early Virginia Colony, whose history has already been given, down to the present day. We find the name, "Thomas Roderick Dew," among the names of the members of the Southern Society of New York City at the present time. He has in recent years moved from Virginia to make his home in New York and is a lineal descendant of the progenitor through Thomas Dew of Dewsville.

On the walls of the King and Queen Court-House hang the portraits of two of Thomas Dew's sons — Benjamin Franklin Dew and Thomas Roderick Dew—and, also, two of his grandsons—Judge John Garnett Dew and Dr. James Harvie Dew. Two of his grand-daughters are still living, namely, Mrs. Thomas Baylor Henley, née Fannie Roy Dew, now in her 90th year and Mrs. Alexander Campbell Acree, née Lucy Thomas Dew, now in her 86th year.
Thomas Dew built his home called Dewsville when he married and he lived there the remainder of his life. There in his old days some of his Dew and Stansbury relatives visited him.

The old plantation, which passed out of the hands of the family, over a half a century ago, has suffered much decay.

The dwelling house, a frame structure having solid beams and covered with weatherboarding, appears now to have had no repairs or paint for many years past. The blinds, or shutters, were of the old English type, all wood with inset panels, which of late years have come in vogue again. The old mantelpiece with its built-in bookcases on either side, which is in the drawing room, represents an attractive type of the colonial period, even though the entire house is now in a state of utter dilapidation. All of the fences, boxwood hedges, old "quarters" and outbuildings have entirely disappeared. However, the old "burying ground" is in a fair state of preservation. Mr. Campbell Acree (whose mother, nee Lucy Thomas Dew, granddaughter of Capt. Thomas Dew, was the last Dew to live at Dewsville) had a substantial wire fence put around it several years ago in place of the old wooden fence. The aged white marble tombstones which were procured in Baltimore in years gone by are still standing side by side marking the last resting-place of Thomas Dew of Dewsville and Lucy Dew, his wife. Each tombstone bears respectively the name and date of birth, marriage and death. Several of Captain Thomas Dew's children, and grandchildren are also buried in the plot.

Note: The Compiler of this Genealogy visited the old plantation on April 3rd, 1937. The house was empty with the exception of an upper room which was used as sleeping quarters by a man who tilled the land. The front and back doors were setting wide open and not a living soul was to be seen anywhere. We knocked and called and after waiting awhile we ventured in. My cousins and I enjoyed examining the interior. I could but think how Longfellow had expressed such feelings in a poem:

"All houses wherein men have lived and died
Are haunted houses. Through the open doors
The harmless phantoms on their errands glide,
With feet that make no sound upon the floors.

We meet them at the doorway, on the stair,
Along the passages they come and go,
Impalpable impressions on the air,
A sense of something moving to and fro."
The exact measurements and calculations...
There are more guests at table than hosts
Invited; the illuminated hall
Is thronged with quiet uninvited guests,
As silent as the pictures on the wall."


CHILDREN
Thomas Roderick Dew, b. 1826, m. Harriet Worsham.
William Dew, m. 1st Ellen Gresham, m. 2nd Mildred Crump.
Benjamin Franklin Dew—never married.
Anna Dew, m. Richard Horde (one son, Hawkins, died young).
Mary Isabella Dew, m. Thomas Robert Gresham.
Lucy Ellen Dew—never married.
Susan Dew, m. James Hilliard (two children—died in infancy).
Elizabeth Dew, m. Fendall Gregory (one dau.—died in infancy).

THOMAS RODERICK DEW, son of Dr. William Dew (23) and nephew of Thomas Roderick Dew (26), m. Harriet Worsham.

CHILDREN
Henry Worsham Dew, m. Elizabeth Harrison Braxton.
Frances Randolph Dew—unmarried.
William Bland Dew, m. Natalia Manson.
Judith Bland Dew—unmarried.

HENRY WORSHAM DEW (son of Thomas R. and Harriet Worsham Dew), m. Elizabeth Harrison Braxton.

CHILDREN
Henry Worsham Dew, m. Sarah Ford.
Virginia Coulter Dew, m. Julian Stuart Gravely.
Lelia Harrison Dew, m. William Ballard Preston.
Thomas Roderick Dew, m. Sara Montagu Caperton.
William Braxton Dew, m. Letty Burkhart.
HENRY WORSHAM DEW (son of Henry Worsham and Elizabeth Braxton Dew) m. Sarah Ford.

Children
Mary Bland Dew.
Henry Worsham Dew (3rd).
Sarah Blythe Dew.
Virginia Coalter Dew.

VIRGINIA COALTER DEW (dau. of Henry Worsham and Elizabeth Braxton Dew) m. Julian Stuart Gravely.

Children
Julian Stuart Gravely.
Judith Bland Gravely.

LELIA HARRISON DEW (dau. of Henry Worshaw and Elizabeth Braxton Dew) m. William Ballard Preston.

Children
Betty Harrison Preston.
William Ballard Preston.

WILLIAM BRAXTON DEW (son of Henry Worsham and Elizabeth Braxton Dew) m. Letty Burkhart.

Child
Judith Bland Dew.

WILLIAM DEW (son of Dr. William Dew, 23) m. 1st Ellen Gresham—no issue.
m. 2nd Mildred Crump.

Children
Dr. William Dew, m. Agnes Cooper.
Thomas Roderick—died in infancy.
Robert Gresham Dew, m. Leonora Ryland.

ROBERT GRESHAM DEW (son of William and Mildred (Crump) Dew) m. Leonora Ryland.
The Dew Family

CHILDREN
Mildred Dew.
Temple Dew.
Antoinette Dew.
Robert Gresham Dew, Jr.

MARY ISABELLA DEW, dau. of Dr. William Dew (23) b. 1830, d. 1882, m. Thomas Robert Gresham (Graduated William and Mary College; Colonel in Confederate Army, died Feb. 28, 1871).

CHILDREN
Mary Blanche Gresham, m. Henry Watts Crane.
Percival, b. 1855, d. 1859.
Robert Dew Gresham (died soon after graduating Univ. Va.)
Philip and John (twins) b. 1856, d. 1856.
Sue Dew Gresham—unmarried, died young.

MARY BLANCHE GRESHAM (dau. of Mary Isabella (Dew) and Robert Gresham) m. Henry Watts Crane (son of Robert Crane and Sarah Brent Watts of Armstrong-Watts branch of the family. Son of James Armstrong Crane of Herring Creek farm, St. Mary's Co., Md.)

CHILDREN
Sarah Dew Crane, m. Irving Dickey.
Robert Watts Crane, m. Hazel Moore.
Isabella Crane—unmarried.


CHILDREN
Mary Gresham Dickey.
Jane Miller Dickey.
Sarah Crane Dickey.

ROBERT WATTS CRANE (son of Mary Gresham and Henry Watts Crane) m. 1st Hazel Moore.
CHILD

Robert Brent Crane.
Married 2nd, Mary Walsh of Guelph, Canada.

CHILD

John Gresham Crane.


CHILDREN

Rev. Edward Gresham, m. Isabella Mann.
William Dew Gresham, m. 1st Harriett Newell Campbell; m. 2nd Mary Allen Garnett.
Thomas Robert Gresham, m. Mary Isabella Dew.
Dr. Charles Gresham, m. Columbia Campbell.
Dr. Henry Gresham, m. Laura Jones.


CHILDREN

Bunnie—died young.
Walter Gresham, m. Josephine Mann.
Dr. Philip Gresham, m. May Gresham.
Ella Gresham, m. Dr. William Haile—no issue. (She is now living—93 years old.)
Kate Gresham, m. Lewis A. Tyler.
Lalla Gresham, m. Capt. Thomas Ball.
Edward Gresham—student at Univ. of Va.—died young.

Note: The Gresham homes in King and Queen County were as follows: Rev. Edward Gresham’s home was named “Woodlawn.” William Dew Gresham’s home was “Forest Hill.” Thomas Robert Gresham’s was “Fontainbleau.” Dr. Charles Gresham’s was “Marshfield” and Dr. Henry Gresham’s was “Mantua.”

CHILDREN
Esther Gresham, m. Judge Wm. B. Lockhart.
Walter Gresham, d. unmarried.
Josephine Gresham, m. Judge William T. Armstrong.
Beulah Gresham, m. Colonel Carl Oakes.
Thomas Dew Gresham, m. Lorraine Milliken of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Frank Spencer Gresham, m. Genevieve Beland of Guthrie, Oklahoma.
Philip Gresham, m. Sadie Felker of Oshkosh, Wis.

ESTHER GRESHAM (dau. of Walter and Josephine (Mann) Gresham) m. W. B. Lockhart.

CHILD
J. W. Lockhart—Lawyer (Univ. Texas, Univ. Va.), member of firm Lockhart, Hughes and Lockhart, Galveston, Texas, m. Frances Harris of Navasota, Texas.

JOSEPHINE GRESHAM (dau. of Walter and Josephine (Mann) Gresham) m. W. T. Armstrong, Lawyer, Galveston, Texas.

CHILDREN
Josephine Armstrong, m. W. E. Eaton, Jr., of South Orange, N. J.
Frances Elizabeth Armstrong, m. Dr. Emil Klatt, Galveston, Texas.

CHILD
Emil H. Klatt, Jr.
Esther Gresham Armstrong, m. Wm. Thomas Henley of Williamsburg, Va.

CHILDREN
William Armstrong Henley.
Thomas Jeffreys Henley.

THOMAS DEW GRESHAM (son of Walter and Josephine (Mann) Gresham) m. Lorraine Milliken.
The Dew Family

CHILDREN

Marco Gresham.
Anne Gresham.

Note: Thomas Dew Gresham lives in Dallas, Texas. He has recently been elected Vice-President and General Counsel of the Texas Pacific Railway Co. For further reference see "Who's Who" in America.

FRANK SPENCER GRESHAM (son of Walter and Josephine (Mann) Gresham) m. Genevieve Beland of Guthrie, Oklahoma.

CHILDREN

Louis Beland Gresham.
Genevieve Beulah Gresham.
Thomas Dew Gresham.
Esther Virginia Gresham.

PHILIP GRESHAM (son of Walter and Josephine (Man) Gresham) m. Sadie Felker.

CHILDREN

Walter Gresham.
Charles Philip Gresham.

Note: Mrs. Ella Gresham Haile, the oldest daughter and only surviving child of Edward and Isabella (Mann) Gresham of "Woodlawn" is now in her 93rd year, though very infirm, and lives at her home in Tappahannock, Va.

Combined with a finely trained and well-balanced mind she has a nature of rare sweetness and unselfishness and with her sound judgment she has been an inspiration and help to everyone who has ever known her.

Her girlhood was passed during the Civil War period. She played a heroic role during the years of struggle by helping to manage the plantation. After the war, when her brothers were in college she ran the plantation alone with unusual success. After her brothers were educated and out in the world following their professions her father died. She then remained at "Woodlawn" taking care of her mother and rearing her sister Kate’s three orphan children. She married Dr. William Haile of Miller’s, Essex County, Va., after the passing of her mother. After his death a few years later, she moved to Tappahannock where she has lived ever since in her beautiful home, "The Harbour," on the Rappahannock River. Having been a second mother to all of her nieces and nephews, they, today, with many others, called her "blessed"—her ways have been ways of pleasantness in paths of peace. (By her niece, Hattie Belle Gresham, Richmond, Va.)

KATE GRESHAM (dau. of Rev. Edward Gresham) m. Lewis Armstead Tyler.
The Dew Family

CHILDREN
William Thomas Tyler, m. Alice Hall.

CHILDREN
William Thomas Tyler, Jr., m. Mary Boone Chambers.
   Alice Mason Tyler.
   Robert Tyler.
Walter Gresham Tyler, m. Susette Beale.

CHILDREN
Katherine Tyler, m. Arthur Tazewell Ellett.
   Frances Tyler, m. John Siegel, Jr.
   Bunnie Tyler, m. Dr. Henry Bernard Bristow.

CHILDREN
   Lewis Tyler Bristow.
   Ella May Bristow.
   Kate Gresham Bristow.

DR. PHILIP GRESHAM (son of Rev. Edward Gresham) m. May Gresham (dau. of Wm. Gresham).

CHILDREN
   Edward Gresham died young.
   William Dew Gresham, m. Grace Anglin.
   Philip Morton Gresham, m. Alice McRae—no issue.
   Hattie Belle Gresham—unmarried.

LALLA GRESHAM (dau. of Rev. Edward Gresham) m. Capt. Thomas Ball (Captain in Confederacy).

CHILDREN
   Thomas Ball—unmarried.
   Eddie Ball—m. Ruth ________
   Belle Ball, m. Rev. N. Addison Baker.

CHILDREN
   John Hopkins Baker.
   Jessie Gresham Baker.
   Jessie Ball, m. Alfred I. duPont.
   Elsie Ball, m. 1st Bayard Wright.
CHILD

Thomas Ball Wright.

m. 2nd Major-General Albert J. Bowley.

WILLIAM DEW GRESHAM (son of Rev. Thomas and Mary Dew Gresham) m. 1st Harriett Newell Campbell.

CHILDREN

Mary Ellen Gresham, m. Wm. Dew of "Rose Mount"—no issue.
May Gresham, m. Dr. Philip Gresham.
Herbert Gresham died young.

m. 2nd Mary Allen Garnett.

CHILD

Marion Garnett Gresham.

MARION GARNETT GRESHAM (dau. of William Dew Gresham) m. Dr. Andrew Browne Evans.

CHILDREN

Thomas Beverly Evans.
Marion Gresham Evans, m. Edgar Ross Blount.

THOMAS BEVERLY EVANS (son of Dr. Andrew Browne Evans) m. Hannah Hundley.

CHILDREN

Thomas Beverley Evans, the second.
Grace Garnett Evans.

THOMAS ROBERT GRESHAM (son of Rev. Thomas and Mary Dew Gresham) m. Isabella Dew, daughter of Dr. William Dew (23).

CHILDREN

See under William Dew (23).

DR. CHARLES GRESHAM b. 1828, d. 1909 (son of Rev. Thomas and Mary Dew Gresham). Was a graduate of Univ. Pa. (medical), a student of Ecole Polytechnic, Paris,
France; served as lieutenant throughout the Civil War—m. Columbia Campbell.

**CHILDREN**

Clara Gresham, m. Richard Gresham—no issue.
Franklin Gresham—unmarried.
Hattie Gresham, m. Seabury Denison Smith.
Campbell Gresham, m. May Norsworthy.
Charles Edward Gresham, m. Caroline Walford—no issue.
Thomas Gresham, m. Ruby Fleet.

*Note: Columbia Campbell was daughter of William and Priscilla (Courtney) Campbell.*

**HATTIE GRESHAM** (dau. of Charles Gresham) m. Seabury Denison Smith.

**CHILDREN**

Clara Gresham Smith, m. Dr. Lewis Tilghman Stoneburner.
Alice Campbell Smith, m. Dr. Harry Bennett Sanford.
Isabel Denison Smith, m. Dr. Frank Roxbrough Ruff.

**CLARA GRESHAM SMITH** (dau. of Hattie Gresham and Seabury Smith) m. Dr. Lewis Tilghman Stoneburner.

**CHILDREN**

Lewis Tilghman Stoneburner, III.
Richmond Gresham Stoneburner.
Seabury Denison Stoneburner.
Elizabeth Ann Stoneburner.
Frank Dew Stoneburner.
John Moore Stoneburner.

**ALICE CAMPBELL SMITH** (dau. of Hattie Gresham and Seabury Smith) m. Dr. Harry Bennett Sanford.

**CHILDREN**

Harriett Alverta Sanford.
Thomas Denison Sanford.
Isabel Gresham Sanford.
ISABEL DENISON SMITH (dau. of Hattie Gresham and Seabury Smith) m. Dr. Frank Roxborough Ruff.

CHILDREN
Frank Roxbrough Ruff, Jr.
Graham Denison Ruff.
Harriett Elizabeth Ruff.

CAMPBELL GRESHAM (son of Dr. Charles Gresham) m. Ella May Norsworthy.

CHILDREN
Campbell Gresham, Jr. (died), m. Alice Kent—no issue.
Columbia Gresham, m. Boone Grant.
Frances Gresham—died in infancy.
Granville Gresham, m. Page Flynn.

CHILD
Paul Gresham.
Williard Gresham.
Cary Gresham.

COLUMBIA GRESHAM (dau. of Campbell Gresham) m. Boone Grant.

CHILDREN
Paula Lee Grant—died.
Campbell Gresham Grant.
Cary Williard Grant.

THOMAS GRESHAM (son of Campbell Gresham) m. Ruby Fleet.

CHILD
Martha Garnett Gresham, m. Dr. Delbert Saffer.

CHILD
Thomas Gresham Saffer.

DR. HENRY GRESHAM (son of Thomas and Mary Dew Gresham) b. 1833, d. 1883, m. Laura Monroe Jones, b. Nov. 18, 1835, m. Oct. 13, 1857.
CHILDREN
Alice Monroe Gresham, m. John Newton Temple.
Genevieve Gresham—unmarried.
Laura Howard Gresham, m. William Temple.
Eva Dew Gresham—unmarried.
Harry Jones Gresham, m. Josephine Tyler.
Mary Ellen Gresham, m. William Lee Roberts.

Note: Dr. Henry Gresham attended a school called "The Wigwam", when a boy. This school was taught by Wm. H. Harrison in his home in Amelia County, Virginia. He later graduated from the University of Virginia and also from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, 1856. He then took graduate studies at the Ecole Polytechnic in Paris, France. He was commissioned surgeon for the Fifty-fifth Virginia Regiment, Infantry, on September 5, 1861. He later became surgeon of the Medical Examining Board of the state and was located in Richmond.

ALICE MONROE GRESHAM (dau. of Dr. Henry Gresham) m. John Newton Temple.

CHILDREN
Henry Gresham Temple, m. Lucy Covy Anderton.
Charley Newton Temple, m. Mary Watlington.

CHILDREN
Charley Temple.
William Temple.

LAURA HOWARD GRESHAM (dau. of Dr. Henry Gresham) m. William Temple.

CHILDREN
William Temple, m. Dorothy Byrnes (dau. of Judge Byrnes of Texarkana, Arkansas).

CHILDREN
Suzanne Temple.
Sallie Temple.

HENRY GRESHAM TEMPLE (son of Alice Gresham and John N. Temple) m. Lucy Covy Anderton.

CHILDREN
Martha Seth Temple, m. —— Durham.
Henry Gresham Temple.
Frances Gresham, m. John Streit.
THOMAS RODERICK DEW (26)

b. Dec. 5, 1802.

d. Aug. 6, 1846.

Thomas Roderick Dew, economist, was the son of Thomas Dew, who was born in Maryland in 1763 of an old family of that state. The latter moved to King and Queen County, Virginia, when a young man, and soon, by successful farming and money lending, became the owner of the plantation called “Dewsville.” He married Lucy Ellen Gatewood, a native of the county, and they had ten children. Thomas Dew served in the Revolutionary army, was a captain in the War of 1812, and died the leading figure in his community.

His son, Thomas Roderick Dew, the first, attended the College of William and Mary, entering in the grammar school, and graduating with the degree of A.B. in 1820. He traveled two years in Europe, returning to William and Mary for two years, after which he received his A.M. degree. In 1827 he was appointed to one of the six chairs in the College as professor of political law, his assignment including “History, Metaphysics, Natural and National Law, Government and Political Economy.” His lectures on the Restrictive System (delivered to the senior political class of William and Mary) were published in 1829. He upheld the free argument, relying on the Physiocrats and Smith and Say. Though he declared his intention “to avoid mingling in politics of the day,” his lectures came squarely into collision with the heated assertions of the protectionists school, then being cemented under the advocacy of Mathew Carey and the Philadelphia Society for the promotion of National Industry. The Virginian, in an economic environment of a staple agriculture, foretold that disunion would follow if protection were pressed by the Industrial North, and from his cloister he resented the imputation of men of affairs that sound practice gave the lie to current economic theory. It has been thought that his work influenced the subsequent reduction in the tariffs. In 1832 his “Review of the Debate (on the abolition of slavery) in the Virginia Legisla-
The Dew Family

ture," was published in Richmond. His pro-slavery opinion reflected what appeared to be the economic interest of the dominant tide-water counties. His argument was inclusive, careful and ingenious. It was said of him that his "able essay on the institution of slavery entitles him to the lasting gratitude of the whole South."

Dew's "Digest of the Laws, Customs, Manners and Institutions of the Ancient and Modern Nations," an outline printed first for the use of his students, and published after his death, shows that his teaching of history exhibited a lively appreciation of human institutions at a time when contemporaries were following dull chronology.

(Ref: Scribner's Dictionary of American Biography—Vol. 5, p. 266.)

In 1836 he became president of the College. The following is a criticism taken from a newspaper of the period on an address delivered before the students of William and Mary, at the opening of the College on Monday, Oct. 10, 1836:

"Of the talents and great acquirements of Professor Dew it is quite unnecessary to speak. His accession to the Presidency of William and Mary is a source of hearty congratulation with all the real friends of the institution. His address was, as usual, with everything from the same source, comprehensive and eloquent, and full of every species of encouragement to the searcher after knowledge. We can well imagine the enthusiasm enkindled in the students by his address.

"Since the Revolution, due largely to the cession of Virginia's claims to public lands, the loss of royal favor, and the removal of the capital to Richmond, the College had declined in wealth and students. Dew, by tact at management, great zeal, and unwearied assiduity," in the words of Bishop Meade, "made the institution almost as prosperous as ever before."

He married Natalia Hay, daughter of a physician of Clarke County, Virginia, in 1845, and the following sum-
mer, while on an extended wedding trip in Europe, died of pneumonia in Paris. His remains were buried there in Mont Marte Cemetery.

An excerpt from a commentary among William and Mary data says: “The gifted Dew has trained hundreds of young Virginians for usefulness in the forum, at the bar, and in the offices of the state.” The thought was also expressed that had he not had an untimely death that he more than likely would have become President of the United States.

Thomas Roderick Dew, the first, was also a noted lecturer and writer. He was a member of the “Historical and Philosophical Society of Virginia,” and made several noted addresses by request before this society.

Besides his lectures and writings on Political Economy, Government and Finances, Slavery, etc., he was a contributor to the “Southern Literary Messenger,” also to the “Southern Quarterly Review.”

He wrote a dissertation entitled “The Characteristic Differences Between the Sexes; the Influence of Woman and Her Position in Society,” which appeared serially in the monthly magazine, “Southern Literary Messenger” for the year 1835.

Note: The Southern Literary Messenger was the first monthly magazine printed in the South, edited and published by Southerners with its contributions gleaned from Southern writers. The South was far behind the North in its publishing endeavors even though the majority of learned and prominent men of that era were Southerners.

The following excerpt is taken from an article on the literary men of the South before the Civil War: “Some men in the North without a tythe of their ability or general information, acquired enduring places in biographical dictionaries by the happy aid of magazine and newspaper writers, who have proclaimed their merits and enrolled them among the famous.”

A life-size oil portrait of Thomas Roderick Dew adorned the walls of the library of William and Mary College from the time of his death until the recent restoration of the quaint colonial town of Williamsburg, where the College (the second oldest in the United States) is located. The portrait now hangs in the “Blue Room” in the Chris-
The Deiv Family

topher Wren Building—the oldest academic building in America, and the principal building of the College of William and Mary.

Note: The following interesting data is taken from a pamphlet of vital facts about William and Mary College and the vicinity thereabout.

May 13, 1607.—The first permanent English settlement in America was made at Jamestown by colonists sent out by the London Company.

1617.—King James I authorized the bishops and clergy of England to make collections "for the erecting of some churches and schools for the education of the children in Virginia."

1618.—The London Company gave orders to lay out grounds for a university at Henrico, of which the Indian College was to be a branch, and endowed it with 10,000 acres of land.

July 31, 1619.—The General Assembly of Virginia petitioned the London Company to send workmen for erecting the university buildings.

May 11, 1620.—George Thorpe appointed deputy by the company, to have charge of the college lands.

March 22, 1622.—Indian Massacre, in which George Thorpe was killed and Henrico annihilated. Plans for university and college abandoned.

1691.—Dr. James Blair was sent to England by the General Assembly to secure a charter and endowment for a college.

April, 1699.—Middle Plantation, now Williamsburg, was made the seat of government, by act passed at the April, 1699, session of the assembly. After the removal of the capital, Jamestown was gradually abandoned as a town. (Williamsburg is only a few miles from Jamestown.)
PRIORITIES OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

First college in the United States in its antecedents, which go back to the college proposed at Henrico (1619). Second to Harvard University in actual operation.

First American college to receive its charter from the Crown under the Seal of the Privy Council, 1693. (Hence it was known as "their Majesties' Royal College of William and Mary.")

First and only American college to receive a Coat-of-Arms from the College of Heralds, 1694.

First college in the United States to have a full faculty, consisting of a president, six professors, usher, and writing master, 1729.

First college to confer medallic prizes: the gold medals donated by Lord Botetourt in 1771.

First college to establish an inter-collegiate fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa, December 5, 1776.

First college to have the Elective System of study, 1779.
First college to have the Honor System, 1779.
First college to have a school of Modern Languages, 1779.
First college to become a university, 1779.
First college to have a school of Municipal and Constitutional law, 1779.
First college to teach Political Economy, 1779.
First college to have a school of Modern History, 1803.

Data concerning Thomas Roderick Dew, the first. A letter accompanying his first installment of his Dissertation, etc.:
Mr. T. W. White.

Dear Sir:—

You have been so kind as to solicit something from my pen for your interesting periodical. With great pleasure I transmit the enclosed sheets, in the hope that you may find them suitable for the magazine.

The subject I consider as particularly congenial with this delightful season, which has been truly said to constitute the "great jubilee of nature," awakening our sympathy with young life, and drawing our attention to the promise and hazards of the vegetable creation, amid the cheerful labors of agriculture.

Nunc omnis ager, nunc amnis parturit arbos:  
Nunc frodent sylvae, nunc formoissimus annus.

But I am sure that my subject has an interest, independent of the delightful associations of the season at which I write, and that most of your readers will ever be ready to exclaim in the gallant strains of the sweet Irish Bard:

"Oh woman! whose form and whose soul  
Are the spell and the light of each path we pursue!  
Whether sunn'd in the tropics, or chill'd at the pole,  
If woman be there, there is happiness too!"

What I have written in this first number of my dissertation, has reference principally to what may be termed the sentimental portion of our nature. I must, therefore, beg of your readers, to suspend all judgment as to the partiality or impartiality of the execution, until I have drawn the whole picture.

I am, sir, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,

May 12, 1835.

Z. X. Y.

EDITORIAL REMARK

Volume I—Page 531

(Southern Literary Messenger)

THOMAS W. WHITE, Editor

"The prominent article for this month is the "Dissertation On the Characteristic Differences Between the Sexes; the Influence of Woman and Her Position in Society"—a subject of great and abiding interest, treated in a masterly manner. The comprehensive views taken by the writer of the whole subject; the copiousness of his illustrations, and the happy manner in which they are brought to sustain his various positions, are striking features in this able article. We think we incur no risk in expressing the belief that this Dissertation when completed, will be the most perfect essay on the subject in the whole range of English literature."
CRITICAL NOTICES AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

"Dissertation On the Characteristic Differences Between the Sexes, etc., is the most attractive essay. The subject is highly interesting, and the writer treats it in a manner corresponding with its importance. The 'characteristic differences' are nicely analyzed and beautifully developed. The hidden springs of human action are opened to our view, and we see the waters of life meandering in conscious purity and quiet brilliance, or raging and foaming with all the dark impetuosity of passion. The essay exhibits great research and charming originality. It is from the chaste, lucid, and powerful pen of Professor Dew, whose fine and commanding talents are too well known to need our poor commendation."—Chronicle, Augusta (Ga.)


"'The Dissertation On the Characteristic Differences Between the Sexes,' etc., is an essay of no common order. Although No. 11 embraces many points of hazardous and difficult discussion, Professor Dew has not failed to handle them with his customary power and success. We should be pleased to see this Dissertation in a more permanent form. It is not too much to say of it, that we have seen nothing of the kind more lucidly or beautifully written."—National Intelligencer, Washington.

"We cordially welcome the continuation of Professor Dew's admirable essay on the distinction of the sexes. The religious differences constitute the subject of the present number. We read it with the same dramatic interest with which we perused its predecessor. The philosophy is just, the logic severe, but simple. There can be little doubt of the essay finding its way abroad—bursting the bounds of the Messenger, and establishing an independent sovereign of its own—in other words, the essay will probably be re-
published separately. . . . When completed there is no doubt but that the essay will surpass any other we have seen on the subject.”—Norfolk Beacon.

“The eleventh number of the Southern Literary Messenger is winning golden opinions from all quarters. Professor Dew’s ‘Dissertation On the Characteristic Differences Between the Sexes,’ is universally eulogized as the best production of the kind extant.”—Lynchburg Virginian.

JOHN WESLEY (25) son of Thomas Dew (21) of Dewsville—m. Catherine Pendleton.

CHILDREN
Mary Emma Dew, m. Judge Andrew Browne Evans.
Roderick Dew, m. Juliet Tayloe Evans.
Alice Catherine Dew, m. Judge A. B. Evans (after the death of her sister, Mary).

MARY EMMA DEW (dau. of John Wesley and Catherine Pendleton Dew) m. Judge Andrew Browne Evans.

CHILD
Nancy Evans, m. John R. Segar.

CHILD
Emma Dew Segar, m. N. J. Land.

CHILDREN
Mary E. Land.
N. J. Land, Jr.

RODERICK DEW (son of John Wesley and Catherine Pendleton Dew) m. Juliet Tayloe Evans.
This page contains a paragraph of text, but the content is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a page from a book or document, possibly discussing a technical or scientific topic, but the specifics are unclear.

There is a signature at the bottom of the page, but it is not legible either. The page number is 131.
CHILDREN

Leila Dew, m. Mason Washington.
John Mason Dew, m. Lillian Segar.
Juliet Dew, m. Alonzo Moody.
Walter Allen Dew, m. Gertrude Hatfield.
Mattie Cary Dew, m. Archibald Cary Harrison.
Sallie Browne Dew, m. Dr. Roderick Dew.
William Douglas Dew, m. Sallie Lipscomb.
Alice Augusta Dew, m. Dr. Thomas Welch Dew.

LEILA DEW (dau. of Roderick and Juliet Tayloe Evans Dew) m. Mason Washington.

CHILDREN

Dew Washington, m. Garland.
Roberta Baylor Washington.
Lawrence Temple Washington.
Juliet Washington.
Georgia Washington.

LAWRENCE TEMPLE WASHINGTON (son of Mason and Leila Dew Washington) m. Dorothea Walker.

CHILDREN

Dorothy Washington.
Betty Washington.
Lawrence Temple Washington, Jr.


CHILDREN

John Franklin Dew, b. Nov. 5, 1901.
Helen Dunbar Dew, m. Dr. John R. Gill.
CHILDREN
John R. Gill, Jr.
Thomas Dew Gill.
Roderick Browne Dew, b. 1904.
Thomas Randolph Dew, b. 1907, d. April 2, 1936.
John Mason Dew, Jr.

JULIET DEW (dau. of Roderick and Juliet Tayloe Evans Dew) m. Alonzo Moody.

CHILDREN
William Henry Moody, m. Emma Wilkerson.
Juliet Moody.
Ellen Douglas Moody, m. Ward Wright.

WALTER ALLEN DEW (son of Roderick and Juliet Tayloe Evans Dew) m. Gertrude Hatfield.

CHILDREN
Douglas Dew.
Roderick Dew.
Walter Allen Dew, Jr.
Elizabeth Dew, m. Leslie Kidwell.
Gertrude Dew, m. Ed Martin, Jr.

MATTIE CARY DEW (dau. of Roderick and Juliet Tayloe Evans Dew) m. Archibald Cary Harrison (Brandon on the James River).

CHILDREN
Page Harrison.
Elizabeth Harrison.
Mattie Cary Harrison, m. Linwood Hudgins.
Archibald Cary Harrison, Jr., m. Lucile Butler.

CHILDREN
Archibald Cary Harrison, the third.
(Another child.)
SALLIE BROWNE DEW (dau. of Roderick and Juliet Tayloe Evans Dew) m. Dr. Roderick Dew (son of Dr. Philip A. and Fannie (McCoy) Dew).

CHILDREN
Ellen Byrd Dew, m. Horatio Brown.

(One child, Imogene, died young.)

ALICE AUGUSTA DEW (dau. of Roderick and Juliet Tayloe Evans Dew) m. Dr. Thomas Welch Dew (son of Thomas Roderick and Mildred Waller (Perkins) Dew).

CHILDREN
Thomas Roderick Dew (died in childhood).
Robert Waller Dew.
Joseph Dew.
Alice Dew.
Juliet Dew.

ALICE CATHERINE DEW (dau. of John Wesley and Catherine Pendleton Dew) m. Judge A. B. Evans.

CHILDREN
John Evans.
Alice Mason Evans.
Dr. Andrew Browne Evans, m. Marion Garnett Gresham.
William Dunbar Evans, m. Virginia McCandlish.

CHILDREN
Virginia Montagu Evans.
William D. Evans, Jr.
Robert McCandlish Evans.

DR. ANDREW BROWNE EVANS (son of Judge A. B. and Alice Catherine (Dew) Evans) m. Marion Garnett Gresham.
**The Dew Family**

**Children**

Thomas Beverley Evans, m. Hannah Hundley.

**Children**

Grace Garnett Evans.

Thomas Beverley Evans, Jr.

Marion Gresham Evans, m. Edgar Ross Blount.

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**Philip Dew (27)**, son of Thomas Dew (21) of Dewsville, m. Lucy Ann DeJarnette (dau. Elliott Hawes DeJarnette, b. 1790, m. Elizabeth Coleman).

**Children**

Capt. Thomas Roderick Dew (m. twice).

Philip Augustine Dew, m. Fannie McCoy.

? m. Welch.

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**Capt. Thomas Roderick Dew**, son of Philip and Lucy DeJarnette Dew, m. 1st Miss Hart.

**Children**

Andrew Dew Hart.

Betty Dew, m. Dr. Judson Waller—no issue.

m. 2nd Mildred Walker Perkins.

**Children**

Lucy DeJarnette Dew—died in childhood.

Thomas Welch Dew, m. Alice Augusta Dew.

Minnie Mary Dew, m. John Boyd Washington.

**Children**

Dr. T. B. Washington.

Kathleen, m. W. A. Vaughan.

Parke Perkins Dew, m. Gray Brockenbrough.

**Children**

Mildred Dew Brockenbrough, m. Mason R. Sale.

Mary Maxwell Brockenbrough, m. Houghland Wright.

Kate Perkins Dew, m. Judge Robert E. Waller.
The Dew Family

CHILDREN
Nan Waller, m. Andrew G. Briggs.
Robert E. Waller.

DR. PHILIP AUGUSTINE DEW, son of Philip and Lucy DeJarnette Dew, m. Fannie McCoy.

CHILDREN
Philip Augustine Dew, m. Mary Holladay.
Dr. Roderick Dew, m. Sallie Browne Dew.
Fanny Dew, m. ——— Swann.
Lucy Dew, m. ———?
Gertrude Dew, m. ———?
Mary Dew (died unmarried).

PHILIP AUGUSTINE DEW, son of Philip A. and Fannie McCoy Dew, m. Mary Holladay.

CHILDREN
Philip Holladay Dew.
Linton M. Dew.
Sallie G. Dew, m. ———

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DEW (30), son of Thomas Dew (21) of Dewsville, b. June 8, 1820, d. Oct. 10, 1877, m. 1st Oct. 27, 1842, Mary Susan, dau. of Col. Reubin Merewether and Mrs. Anna Maria (Pendleton) Garnett.

CHILDREN
Lucy Anne Macon Dew, b. 1847, d. 1851.
Mary Elizabeth Pendleton Dew, b. 1850, d. 1863.
Anna Maria Dew, b. 1852, d. 1854.
Mary Franklin Dew, b. Oct. 14, 1855, d. 1893.
The Dew Family

m. 2nd Feb. 3, 1857, Bettie Virginia Quisenberry (dau. of Capt. Wm. and Elizabeth DeJarnette Quisenberry).

CHILDREN

William Quisenberry Dew, b. 1857, d. 1865.
Franklin Dew, b. June 8, 1860, d. 1880.
Daniel DeJarnette Dew, b. 1868, d. 1875.

DR. JAMES HARVIE DEW, son of Benjamin Franklin and Mary Susan Garnett Dew, m. Bessie Martin (dau. of Dr. Edmund H. Martin of Memphis, Tenn.)

CHILD

Caroline Wellborn Dew, m. A. Augustus Williams.

JUDGE JOHN GARNETT DEW, son of Benjamin Franklin and Mary Susan Garnett Dew, m. Oct. 28, 1875, Leila Fauntleroy, dau. of Dr. Samuel Griffin and Elizabeth (Claybrooke) Fauntleroy.

CHILDREN

Mary Sue Dew.

CHILD

B. Frank Dew, Jr., b. June 24, 1918.
Elizabeth Claybrooke Dew.

MARY FRANKLIN DEW, dau. of Benjamin Franklin and Mary Susan Garnett Dew, m. Rev. Frederick Claybrook.

CHILDREN

Mary Sue Claybrook.
Frederick William Claybrook, Jr., m. Helen Smith.
Charlotte Claybrook, m. Dr. Edmunds.
Bessie Claybrook, m. Mr. Ray Simmons.
Dew Claybrook, m. Priscilla Leigh.
The Dew Family

JAMES HARVIE DEW, M.D.

Son of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DEW (30)

The following is a part of a Biographical Sketch of James Harvie Dew, taken from "Life Sketches of Prominent Men of the Medical Profession of New York City." (Printed about 1895.)

"Dr. James Harvie Dew is a typical representative of that active, enterprising set of Southern men who, during the latter part of the sixties, found their way to New York to seek success and reputation where the struggle was fiercest. He was born October 18, 1843, in Newtown, King and Queen County, Virginia.

"His father, Benjamin Franklin Dew, a courteous and genial gentleman of the old Virginia type, was graduated from William and Mary College, taking successively the degrees of B.A., M.A., and B.L. He was an extensive land-owner, and one of his estates was the historic "Malvern Hill," where the celebrated battle of that name was fought in 1862.

"His grandfather was Thomas Dew, a captain in the War of 1812, and a descendant of the Hon. Thomas Dew, a Speaker of the House of Burgesses in the old Colonial days of Virginia.

"His mother was Mary Susan, daughter of Colonel Reuben M. Garnett, also of King and Queen County. He is a nephew of the late Thomas R. Dew, a successful and most distinguished professor, writer, and President of the old William and Mary College, and a brother of Judge John G. Dew, of Virginia.

"Dr. Dew is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Alumni Association of the Charity Hospital, the County Medical Association, and of the New York Southern and other societies.

"Among his literary efforts he has recently contributed a paper 'Establishing a New Method of Artificial Respiration in Asphyxia Neonatorum,' called 'Dew's Method,' which was read before the New York Academy of Medicine in February, 1893. This method has to date met with almost universal approbation, and has already been taught in a number of our leading medical schools.

"Dr. Dew was married in 1885 to Miss Bessie Martin, only daughter of Dr. Edmund H. Martin, late of Memphis, Tenn., now of Louisville, Ky. They have but one child, Caroline Welborn Dew."

An excerpt from a recent Atlanta paper says:

"Relative merits of the war whoops of North and South for lowering enemy morale have long been discussed by the men who fought with Gen. Robert E. Lee.

"Dr. J. Harvie Dew, of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, 25 years ago wrote the rebel yell as 'wah, who-wy.'

"It was demoniacal and demoralizing in the extreme," he said in an article published by the magazine, The Confederate Veteran.

"The first syllable," he wrote, "was uttered with a low, short note, followed by the 'who,' uttered with a very high, prolonged tone, deflecting the 'ey'!"
May 21, 1864

Dear Sirs,

I have received your letter of May 9th, and I am glad to hear from you. I understand that you are making progress in your study of mathematics and that you are also making good progress in your studies of languages. I am pleased to hear that you are happy and healthy.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

P.S. I have received your letter of May 19th. I am glad to hear that you are making good progress in your study of music. I am sure that you will succeed in your studies.

[Signature]
The writer said Union shouts in an attack sounded as a measured "hoo, ray, hooray."

"The Federal, or 'Yankee' yell, compared with that of the Confederates," he said, "lacked in vigor, vocal depth, pitch and resonance."

Dr. James Harvie Dew died in 1915 and is buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery, New York. His tomb bears the following verse:

"E'en as he trod that day with God,
So walked he from his birth
In simpleness and gentleness
And honor and clean mirth!"

JUDGE JOHN GARNETT DEW
Son of Benjamin Franklin Dew (30)

John Garnett Dew graduated in the law department of the University of Virginia and settled in his native county of King and Queen, where he practiced his chosen profession of the law for many years, being Judge of the County Court for sixteen years, and then Second Auditor of the State of Virginia for several years prior to his death in Richmond, Va., where he resided in later years. He married Miss Lelia, daughter of Dr. Samuel Fauntleroy of the same county.

Extracts from a letter written by Judge Dew for Rev. Alfred Bagby's book (1908), "King and Queen County, Virginia".

"If a true history could be obtained of all the families of this noteworthy county, it would prove a most valuable contribution to the history of Virginia, as 'history is biography' and 'biography is history.'

"As correct data are difficult to obtain, and I am too young to have known personally many of the older heads of these families, the few incidents I am able to relate in this connection must in a large measure be traditional. No
THE CLEANSING WASH RITE
AND OF THEIZED MANNERS

The importance and role of cleanliness in Jewish rituals were emphasized in the Talmud. This teaching places an emphasis on personal and communal hygiene for spiritual purity. The Eruvin 56a states, "A man should wash himself three times before prayer." This instruction is echoed in the tractate of Mekilta: "Whoever does not wash his hands the correct number of times, his prayer is deemed void." Thus, cleanliness is not only a personal habit but a religious obligation. The act of washing is symbolic of spiritual renewal and purification.

The daily ritual observance of washing hands can be traced back to the time of the Temple in Jerusalem. In the context of today's society, with a more sanitized approach, it is important to maintain this tradition as a reminder of the timeless values of cleanliness and spiritual purity.
county in the State of Virginia has enjoyed more, or more deservedly, the reputation for the most conservative citizenship and the highest standard of manhood as the leading characteristics of her people. Whilst they have always been most zealous advocates of religious liberty and the entire divorcement of church and state as one of the basic principles of governmental faith, yet in the line of duty they have ever been found faithful in its discharge, whether in matters pertaining to religion or the obligations of citizenship. They adhere strictly to that rule of righteousness, 'Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's.'

"It will not be claimed that this is a peculiar people, occupying a higher plane than other people, but owing to the isolation of this section there have been fewer changes wrought by the influx of foreign population, and hence the blood of the Cavaliers (and Puritans) still courses in the veins of succeeding generations. The most noticeable changes now to be observed in the population of this grand old county are due to the liberal contributions that have been made to other sections by the young men, and in many instances, whole families, who have gone out over this and other states, forming, as it were, streams of blessing to enrich the locality of their adoption and reflecting credit upon the place of their nativity, thus proving themselves worthy sons of noble sires...

"You have requested me to give you some account of the most prominent families of the upper portion of the county of King and Queen, and especially of the Dew and Garnett families, from which I am descended.

"The principal land-holders in the upper section of the county about the beginning of the Nineteenth Century were represented by the following names, to-wit: Beverly, Gatewood, Pendleton, Roane, Dew, Garnett, Boulware, Lyne, Pollard, Gresham, Kidd, Henshaw, Fogg, Minor, Powers, Hutchinson, Mann, Muse, Bates, Lumpkin and Martin, whilst a little lower down the county were Hill, Fauntleroy, Webb, Throckmorton, Merriwether, Smith, Ryland, and Fleet."
"Concerning each of the above-mentioned families, whose descendants have spread over and extended territory, much of interest might be written. . . .

"The upper portion of King and Queen County, from an early period down to the present time, has been blessed with a succession of good schools, which aided materially in training the sturdy youth of the community in the way of truth and knowledge. One of the first schools of which we have record was taught by Mr. Donald Robertson, who was a famous teacher. President Madison, when a youth, attended this school, as did many others who became of note."

**NOTE:** Donald Robertson, a highly educated Scotchman, settled in King and Queen County and married a Miss Rogers, an aunt of George Rogers and William Clark, whom he probably taught. George Rogers Clark (b. Nov. 19, 1752), and his younger brother, William, became men of national reputation. Their father moved his family to Albemarle County, Virginia, and George Rogers emigrated to Kentucky.

General George Rogers Clark was a military genius during the Revolutionary War and was the hero of the Conquest of the Northwest. William Clark was also a general, U. S. A. He was the Clark of "Lewis' and Clark's Expedition" to the Pacific. Thomas Jefferson highly honored him by appointing him Governor of the Louisiana Territory.

The father and mother and grandparents of these two men were King and Queen people.

**JUDGE DEW ON ANTE-BELLUM DAYS**

"All the families whose names are mentioned above were of the type of the old Virginia gentry, who lived in comfort on their well-tilled farms. Every such plantation was a miniature principality where slavery existed, 'tis true, in name as well as legal form, but so gentle was the discipline that it resembled in regulation a large, well-ordered family, where kindness and consideration combined to produce the utmost good feeling and contentment; which tended to the betterment of both classes. I esteem it a great privilege to have been permitted to get an insight into the habits and customs, the home life and domestic relations, which prevailed on the old Virginia plantations in the ante-bellum days. No man or set of men, who never entered into the sacred precincts of that life, can begin to appreciate, much
less describe, the contentment and happiness which then prevailed on the part of the negro as well as his protector and human benefactor. The latter, though nominally and legally his master, was in the truest sense the negro's next friend and guardian.

“I can truly say that, in the abstract, I do not believe in the institution of slavery, that I am sincerely grateful for its abolition before I could become the owner of one. But from my youthful impressions of conditions as they prevailed in that section of Virginia, the leisure afforded for cultivation and improvement on the part of the whites, and the civilizing and educational advantages afforded the negro by his contact and association, even though in a menial position, with the whites, produced an interdependence and a refining influence upon both races which does not and cannot exist now. It was not unusual to find among the butlers, coachmen, and body servants of 'ye olden time,' in manner and deportment, a perfect model for Lord Chesterfield, a specimen of the true gentleman in grace and elegance.

“Coming on life's stage just in time to catch some inspiration from the golden age of Virginia's history, between the years 1850 and 1860, to witness and in some measure to participate in the fiercest revolutionary struggle ever recorded in the annals of history, to suffer the pangs and humiliation of defeat, and then pass through the far worse period of reconstruction, my youthful impressions have strengthened with the passing years, that the intrepid courage and valor of the sons of Virginia and the Southland should challenge the admiration of the world. And the subsequent struggle with poverty, beset with difficulties on every hand, seeking to steer the ship of State between the breakers, to provide for the education and upbuilding of the rising generation, and at the same time carry the load of an emancipated race whose lowest passions and prejudices have been appealed to—not for their good or elevation, but to clog and impede the progress of resuscitation and civilization and the upbuilding of the Anglo-Saxon race—has no parallel in ancient or modern history. No people have ever met more bravely the obstacles and dangers
in their pathway than the people of the Southland. No stronger evidence could be adduced of the character and manhood of their ancestors, than the chivalry, courage, and manliness exhibited by the sons in the worse than 'fiery furnace' through which they have passed, yet with honor untarnished and presenting a self-sacrificing nobility unequalled in the world's history. The consciousness of duty faithfully performed is the God-given reward of the Confederate soldier, but the memory of his self-sacrificing devotion and patriotic endeavors should ever animate the Southern heart, and arouse feelings of the deepest gratitude in the breasts of all future generations. Indeed, every true American citizen, fired by the zeal of broad-minded patriotism, will look with admiring gaze upon the most wonderful exhibition of valor and heroism ever recorded in any age.”

LUTHER CALVIN DEW, son of Thomas Dew (21) of Dewsville, b. 1822, d. 1854, m. 1844, Mary Etta Boulware (died 1852).

CHILDREN

Daniel Boone Dew, b. 1845; killed in Civil War.
Fannie Leroy Dew, b. Dec. 9, 1847 (living), m. Thomas Baylor Henley.

Note: The following reference, "L. C. Dew, son of Thomas Dew of King and Queen County, Virginia," is found in the William and Mary College catalogue for 1840-41.

Luther Calvin Dew named his son, Robert Saunders Dew, after a friend and college mate, Robert Saunders. After the death of his Uncle Thomas Roderick Dew, in Paris (1846), Robert Saunders became President of William and Mary College.

When planning to go on a trip to Texas in 1853, Luther Calvin Dew wrote two letters to his motherless children. He wrote one to the two girls and the other to the two boys. A copy of the letter to the two boys is herewith given as it is typical of the style of composition of that period of nearly a hundred years ago.
Saturday Night July 30th 1853.

L. Calvin Dew

My Dear Children;

I am now on the eve of leaving you, not for a very long time, however, I hope; but for fear of the casualties which surround us at all times, I have deemed it not improper, should any occur, to leave at least a father's handwriting to you.

You are, my Children, as many have been, mothelessly: the greatest bereavement known to earth has befallen you, a destitution that can never be replaced but becomes your lot — and nothing remains for your rearing support but the sympathizing attention of those who fondly remember your Mother, her virtues, her moral excellencies her general benignity of temper, attributes so sweet, soallowed as to elicited from all who were most familiar with the fondest & most cherished recollections. Then may I not fondly hope that traces of those excellencies of character that so strictly marked your mother, may remain themselves in you, and work for you, find and kind friends, who will make it a pleasure to care for you, to advise you, to support you in the crooked path of early life, and to guide you by sage admonitions to erect manhood?

Think not, however, My Dear Children, that you have no corresponding duty devolving upon you. I can spare you, however, none you are under interest to be taken in you, unless your conduct.

Facsimile Letter From L. Calvin Dew To His Sons

(See other side for continuation)
demeanor give unmistakable evidence that you are thankful that you show a desire to be imbued with virtue and principles that shall ennoble to this end I would point you most directly to expect to sincerity & female character for upon this hangs all politeness & without politeness you become unworthy the attention & consideration of the nearest & dearest to you. Then next to the great cardinal points of character: Virtue, honesty, & truth, let politeness stand with a beam light to your path in every life. And when manhood shall have thrown his dignified mantle over you and you stand firm and erect after after God's own form, will it be become you to enter society, not as one cell dependent drone, but with a firm & determined resolve to be active & efficient members thereof. And as the surest & most certain means of attaining to efficiency in society I would have you fix your minds steadily on patience industry and firmness as the great desiderata in the formation of Character and greatness in man - along with these, there is constancy in manner and air in disposition, such as every gentleman of department with gentleness of mien. And in conclusion I must pray that your time on earth may have been spent after the select, pure model of your dear mother, than which no greater or more devoted after born could be given by Merciful Father from Holy Heaven. You loving & well-wishing

Father L. Calvin Smith

(Continued from other side)
(A letter for Boone and Bobby Dew, from their father, L. Calvin Dew):

Saturday night, July 30th, 1853.
Level Green.

My Dear Children:

I am now on the eve of leaving you not for a very long time, however, I hope, but for fear of the casualties which surround us at all times, I have deemed it not improper, should any occur, to leave a father's admonition to you.

You are, my children, as many have been, motherless; the greatest bereavement known to earth has befallen you—a destitution that can never be replaced has become your lot—and nothing remains for your rearing support but the sympathizing attentions of those who fondly remember your mother; her virtues, her moral excellencies, her general benignity of temper—attributes so sweet and hallowed as to elicit from all who were most familiar with her, the fondest and most cherished recollections.

Then, may I not fondly hope that traces of those excellencies of character that so strikingly marked your mother may evince themselves in you and work for you, fond and kind friends, who will make it a pleasure to care for you, to advise you, to support you in the crooked paths of early life, and to guide you by sage admonition to erect and virtuous manhood?

Think not, however, my dear children, that you have no corresponding duty devolving upon yourselves. I can assure you that you have! Nor can you expect interest to be taken in you, unless your conduct and demeanor give unmistakable evidence that you are thankful and show a desire to be imbued with virtues and principles that exalt and ennoble man.

To this end, I would point you most directly to respect seniority and female character, for upon this hangs all politeness—and without politeness you become unworthy the attention or consideration of the nearest and dearest to you. Then, next, to the great cardinal points of character; virtue, honesty, and truth, let politeness stand forth a beacon light to your path in early life. And when man-
hood shall have thrown his dignified mantle over you and you stand firm and erect after God's own form, then will it behoove you to enter society, not as idle dependent drones, but with fixed and determined resolve to be active and efficient members thereof. And, as the surest and most certain means of attaining to efficiency in society, I would have you fix in your minds steadily, patience, industry, and firmness, as the greatest desiderata in the formation of character and greatness in man, along with these, the concomitants in manner and aids in disposition; such as easy gracefulness of deportment with gentleness and suavity of temper.

And in conclusion, I must pray that your time on earth may have been spent after the sweet and pure model of your dear mother, than which no greater nor more craved-after boon could be given your devoted father from Holy Heaven.

Your loving and well-wishing father,

L. Calvin Dew.

FANNIE LEE ROY DEW (born 1847, living); married Thomas Baylor Henley (born Jan. 27, 1842; died Oct. 27, 1905), m. 1865.

CHILDREN
Luther Straughan, m. Bertha Starr—no issue.
Mary Dew, m. Wisdom D. Brown.
Nettie Lou, m. Walter Scott Herman.
Maggie Lee, m. Errett Lipscomb.
Thomas Boone—no issue.
Fannie Roy, d. 1887—no issue.
Eula, m. James W. Hughes.
Lucy Dew, m. Homer Reynolds Harber.

MARY DEW HENLEY, married Wisdom D. Brown.

CHILDREN
Thomas Swift.
Fannie Dew, m. 1st Wayland Stone.

CHILD
Frances Wayland Stone.
m. 2nd George L. Townsend.

CHILD
Mary Ellen Townsend.
Nancy.

NETTIE LOU HENLEY, married Walter Scott Herman.

CHILD
Walter Scott Herman, Jr.

MAGGIE LEE HENLEY, married Errett Lipscomb.

CHILDREN
Thomas Errett.
Edward Lee, m. Ann Carlton.

EULA HENLEY, married James W. Hughes.

CHILDREN
James W. Hughes, Jr., m. Virginia Stewart of Los Angeles, Calif.

CHILD
Dolores Hughes.
Henley Hughes, m. Emily Lassiter of Los Angeles, Calif.

CHILDREN
Henley Hughes, Jr.
James W. Hughes.
Kirby Hughes.

LUCY DEW HENLEY, married Homer Reynolds Harber, of Commerce, Georgia.

CHILDREN
Rosalyn Dew Harber.
Dorothy Ann Harber, m. C. Carter Newman, Jr., of Clemson College, S. C.

CHILDREN
Dorothy Grace Newman.
Lucy Dew Newman.
Homer Reynolds Harber, Jr.
William Thomas Harber.
Martha Phyllis Harber.

ROBERT SAUNDERS DEW, son of Luther Calvin Dew (31).

b. Aug. 10, 1849, d. Jan. 10, 1908. (Buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, Portsmouth, Virginia.)
m. Jan. 2, 1871, Rebecca Wood Henley (dau. of Dr. Samuel Straughan and Robinette (Pendleton) Henley). (Rebecca Dew died October 10, 1917, and is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, Portsmouth, Virginia.)

CHILDREN

Mary Henley Dew.
Luther Calvin Dew.
Ernestine Dew.
Pearl Dew.


CHILDREN

Gladys Burleson (B.A., University Tennessee, graduate student Cornell University).

LUTHER CALVIN DEW, married Nannie Henry Harris.

CHILDREN

Isabel Stanley Dew (B.A., Agnes Scott College, M.A., Emory University).
Luther Calvin Dew, the third.
Charlotte H. Dew, m. Lloyd A. Clarke.

CHILD
Lloyd A. Clarke, Jr.

ERNESTINE DEW, married John Robbins White.

CHILD
Dorothea Dew White (B.A., M.A., University of Georgia), m. Stephen Arthur Lewis.

PEARL DEW, married Emil Peter Sandsten (Ph.D., Cornell University; director of the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station and dean of agriculture, Fort Collins, Colorado).

CHILD
Emilie Dew Sandsten (B.A., University of Wisconsin, M.A., University of Colorado), m. Edmundo Lassalle (B.A. from National University of Mexico; studied three years in foreign countries: France, Spain, and the United States).

LUCY THOMAS DEW, dau. of Luther Calvin Dew (31), born February 2, 1852 (living); married Alexander Campbell Acree (born July 2, 1848, died 1885).

CHILDREN
Inez Acree, m. John B. Boatwright—no issue.
Frank Dew Acree, m. Emma Johnston.

CHILDREN
Alexander Campbell Acree.
Pendleton Johnston Acree.
Page Waddill Acree.
Jack Acree.
Frank Dew Acree, Jr.

Luther Smith Acree, m. 1st Ashby Pendleton Camp.
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The control panel and their needs. "ACT" made no change to the system's

The control panel and their needs. "ACT" made no change to the system's
CHILDREN

Mary Ashby Acree.
Luther Smith Acree.
Katherine Dew Acree.

m. 2nd Mary Jeffrey Camp.

MRS. JOHN B. BOATWRIGHT

State President of Baptist Woman's Missionary Union of South Carolina; b. King and Queen County, Virginia; dau. of Alexander C. and Lucy Thomas (Dew) Acree; educated, Roanoke Female College; m. John B. Boatwright of Danville, Va.; has held various offices in W.M.U. work since 1907; vice president of Eastern Division of South Carolina 1907-12; White Cross chairman, five years; State Mission Study chairman, four years; State President since 1930; approved S.S. worker for past ten years; chairman Board of Visitors, Coker College, for eight years; member Advisory Board of Baptist Bible Institute; trustee of Connie Maxwell Orphanage; member General Board of South Carolina for five years; vice chairman Marion County Democratic Convention; Red Cross; charter member and an early Regent of Blue Savannah Chapter, D.A.R., organized 1922. Home: Mullins, S. C.


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MARYLAND FAMILIES

AND THE

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA FAMILIES
MISSING RECORDS

It is to be noted that the marriage records for Baltimore County do not go back beyond the year 1777. Also, the marriage records for the following periods are missing:

- 1778, December missing.
- 1779, January, February, December missing.
- 1780, January to October—ten months missing.
- 1786, November to December missing.
- 1787, January to October—ten months missing.

Calvert County records beyond 1850 burned up with the Court House. Some copies of records of this county are in Annapolis.

CENSUS RECORDS

The first Census Record taken in U. S. was for the year 1790. Records were compiled of each of the original thirteen states. When the British burned the Capitol at Washington during the War of 1812, the records of the following states were burned: Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee, Virginia.

The Dew, or Due, census for Maryland was as follows:

- Thomas Due of Baltimore County had four boys under 16 years of age; four free white females, including his wife; eight slaves.
- Robert Due of Baltimore County had two boys under 16; three free white females, including his wife.
- Joseph Dew of Baltimore County had two free white females, including head of family (wife).
- Jacob Dew of Baltimore County had three free white females, including head of family (wife).
- James Due of Caroline County had five “free persons.”
- Martha Due of Kent County had one boy under 16 years of age, and two free white females, including herself.
- Samuel Due (negro) of Kent County had six free persons.
MARYLAND DEW MARRIAGES

Robert Dew and Esther Reaven (Raven), October 3, 1754, records of St. John’s and St. George’s, Harford County, Maryland. (Esther Raven was grand-daughter of Thomas Preston, who died Dec. 30, 1710. He mentioned his daughter, Esther Raven, in his will.)

Patrick Dew and Ann Leafe (Leake), Calvert County, 1716. Marriage Records.

Patrick Dew and Lydia Leake, Calvert County, 1760. Marriage Records.

ANN ARUNDEL MARRIAGE RECORDS

John Dew and Susannah Armiger, Nov. 9, 1780.
Rachel Dew and Samuel Mills, June 5, 1788.
Lydia Dew and Richard Dowell, Dec. 20, 1788.
Elizabeth Dew and Samuel Mear, Jan. 13, 1792.
Thomas Dew and Catherine Scribner, Jan. 31, 1816.

Lina (or Sina) Dew to Joseph McDonald, 1800. (Both of Cumberland, Md.)

Reverend Mr. Dewe, Rector of St. Ann’s Parish, married John and Eleanor Brewer, Dec. 15, 1763.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND, MARRIAGES

Elizabeth Dew and William Parlett, 1773. (St. Paul’s Records.)

Mary Dew and Nathaniel Evans, April 4, 1793.
Jane Dew and Abraham Rorea (Roher), Jan. 12, 1799.
Elizabeth Dew and Joseph Smith, Oct. 6, 1801.
Elizabeth Dew and Jacob Stansbury, Dec. 31, 1808.
Eliza Dew and John M. Whitey, Sept. 19, 1809.
Ruth Dew and Daniel Evans, April 26, 1810.
Ann Dew and Tobias E. Stansbury, Jan. 8, 1811.
Maria Dew and James Billington, April 9, 1832.
Mary Ann Dew and John Daniel Wendel, Oct. 9, 1834.
Emily I. Dew and Ed Sheely, Dec. 21, 1841.
null
The Dew Family

Mary Jane Dew and Alex McAllister, Dec. 14, 1841.
Ann M. V. Dew and Jacob Gravenstine, May 9, 1844.
Mary R. Dew and John G. McMillen, Jan. 6, 1852.
Ellen L. Dew and Samuel Moffett, March 29, 1862.
Mary A. Dew and William Brown, Aug. 15, 1865.
Frances Dew and Fred Hense, March 2, 1869.
L. Dew and John G. Bayer, Sept. 19, 1872.
Laura V. Dew and Charles A. Wall, July 29, 1873.
Mary King Dew and Albert Merklin, Nov. 12, 1879.
Kezzie E. Dew and W. L. McCleary, Feb. 3, 1880.
Nellie M. Dew and Ellis Moran, Jan. 13, 1883.
Patience O. Dew and John R. Ware, April 23, 1884.
Elizabeth Ann Dew and Thomas E. Nash, Nov. 6, 1899.
Madeline B. Dew and William Happel, April 20, 1816.
Robert Dew and Elizabeth Stansbury, July 23, 1796.
James C. Dew and Henrietta Stansbury, Sept. 26, 1807.
Edward Dew and Maria Gorsuch, Sept. 30, 1813.
William Dew and Jane Long, May 11, 1815.
Frederick Dew and Sarah Gorsuch, Nov. 6, 1815.
James C. Dew and Ann Williams, July 12, 1819.
George Dew and Mary Cromwell, Feb. 7, 1845.
Theodore Wesley Dew and Sarah McMaines, June 30, 1865.
Robert Dew and Ann Thompson, Oct. 23, 1866.
Ephraim E. Dew and Martha E. Edwards, May 2, 1867.
Lawrence A. Dew and Sarah E. Abbott, Nov. 19, 1867.
William R. Dew and Frances B. Gittings, Nov. 6, 1869.
Joshua Scott Dew and Lucretia Hall, Dec. 30, 1869.
Albert W. Dew and Maggie E. March, Dec. 18, 1873.
James W. Dew and Agnes McElroy, Nov. 13, 1877.
Charles Frank Dew and Agnes Hill Conn, Aug. 15, 1891.
Wesley Jabez Dew and Mary E. Turner, June 25, 1896.
Clyde Dew and Clara M. Beeson, Sept. 20, 1899.
James Dew and Alice Mangle, Dec. 4, 1900.
John Hall Dew and Martha McP. Dawson, Nov. 27, 1901.
Walter W. Dew and Mary A. Stevens, Oct. 31, 1904.
William Dew and Minnie E. Kestrig, April 13, 1910.

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THE CALVERT COUNTY DEW FAMILY

The earliest record of a Dew in Maryland is the will made by a John Dew on April 28, 1688, and probated 1689, an abstract of which is as follows:

... to elder brother, Ninian, 75 acres, "The old Plantation."
... to younger brother, Patrick, 75 acres, "The little Plantation."
... to elder sister, Ann Sullivant (Sullivan), 75 acres.
... to younger sister, Katherine Saynsbury (Stansbury), 75 acres.
... to bro.-in-law, Derby Sullivant, personalty.
(Ref.: Md. Cal. Wills, 1713-1720.)

Note: This John Dew evidently went to Maryland with the Quakers when they dispersed from the Virginia Colony. He was probably the grandson, or of same family as Richard Dews (Dew) and Rachel Dewd (Dew), who are mentioned in Isle of Wight Records. (See Isle of Wight Records under Miscellaneous.)

In the will of Karbry Kigan (Kirby Kingan), dated Jan. 12, 1657, Isle of Wight County, Virginia, among many bequests is the following:

... "to Katherine Dew, daughter of John Dew, a cow called Star, and six pewter dishes."
(Ref.: William and Mary Historical Quarterly, Vol. 7, page 235.)

Note: It is obvious that John Dew of Calvert County, Maryland, was a son of John Dew mentioned in this will and that Katherine was his sister, who had married Saynsbury (Stansbury).
Richard Saynsberry (Stansbury) made his will Nov. 2, 1708-1709, Calvert Co., Md.

... to sons, John and Richard (John the land next to Darby Sullivan).

... dau. Ann and heirs (mentions the minority of John).

Test: Darby Sullivant, Patrick Dew, Anne Dew.
(Ref.: Maryland Cal. Wills, Vol. 3, page 132.)

Note: This Richard Stansbury was apparently a son of Katherine (Dew) Stansbury mentioned in her brother John's will above. Christopher Johnson, a genealogist, made out the Stansbury lineage but he did not go back as far as Richard Dew of the above will with the side lines. (See Maryland Hist. Mag.)

The Stansbury family was a large one showing twenty-eight families in Baltimore County in the first census, 1790. There were three more Stansbury families in Ann Arundel, an adjoining county, in the same census. Among the Baltimore County families were three contemporary Richard Stansburys in the 1790 census.

Patrick Dew of Calvert County made his will July, 1716, and it was probated Feb. 8, 1717.

... to son, John.

... to dau., Ann.

... to youngest dau., Rachel.

... to wife, Anne, plantation during her widowhood then to son-in-law (step-son) Richard Leake after decease of said children without issue.

Wit.: Jos. Smith, Sam’l Griffin, Jr., Richard Leake.

Richard Leake, Calvert County, Maryland, made his will Dec. 22, 1716; probated 1717.

... to brother, John Dew.

... to mother, Ann Dew (widow Leake with son Richard, married Patrick Dew).

... sisters-in-law, Ann Dew, Rachel Dew.

... to father-in-law, Patrick Dew.

(Reference for both of the above wills—Maryland Calendar of Wills, 1713-1720.)
The red channel contains information about...

...and the blue channel contains information about...

...and the green channel contains information about...

These channels together provide a complete representation of the image...
John Dew, Calvert County, Maryland, made his will Feb. 2, 1761; probated Aug. 23, 1761.

... to son, John, land in Calvert Co., also a heifer, an ewe and a gun.

... to son, Richard Dew, all ye land I hold in Patapsco Neck.

... to wife, Lydia, all the remainder of estate during her widowhood and if married again, to be equally divided among my children.

Witnesses: JOHN PYBUS, WM. SMITH.

(Ref.: 31 D D-I, page 401, C-H Records, Annapolis, Md.)

Note: In the genealogy of the English Dew family (previously given), from which the American family was descended, it is shown that Edward Dew was a son of Richard Dew, who married Elizabeth Bennett, cousin of Richard Bennett and of Sir Henry Bennett, the first Lord of Arlington, immigrants to America. "Edward Dew was baptized October 24, 1619, in County Oxon" (Oxfordshire). (Ref.: Dew Genealogical Chart, Herald's College, London.) "Edward Dew was brought to the Virginia Colony by Thomas Dynes Co., 1655." (Ref.: Greer's Immigrants.)

Edward Dew died Jan. 23, 1656 (Dew Chart, as above). His widow married Wm. Wright Jan. 25, 1657. (Same English Dew Chart.) Wm. Wright evidently died, perhaps after coming to Virginia Colony, and Mary Dew became a widow again and is no doubt the same and identical "Widow Wright" of Nansemond County, Virginia, whom George Fox mentions in writing of his travels in America, in the year 1672. He writes of meetings in Virginia, at Nansemond River, where Colonel Dew of the Council (Governor's Council), and several officers and magistrates attended, "At Pagan Creek, in Isle of Wight; at Summerton, at Widow Wright's in Nansemond." (Ref.: Week's Southern Quakers and Slavery.) (See note under English Dew family previously given.)

It was at this meeting at Widow Wright's home that he related that Colonel Dew waited outside to speak with him (George Fox) and commend him on the custom of the Quakers binding their sons out to learn a trade, "For," said he, "it is good that they learn a trade so that they can earn an honest living when grown and not become vagrants in a wilderness."

Patrick Dew of Calvert County, August 12, 1680, bought 150 acres of land on Coves Creek in Baltimore County. He appointed James Thompson with power of attorney on March 30, 1681.

(Ref.: I. R. No. A M, Baltimore Court-House, Land Records.)

Richard Leake gave 100 acres of land to Welthen Southward (later spelled Southard) as "a gift" on Sassafras River, then in Baltimore County, August 4, 1668. (He states in this deed of gift that her husband had left her and she had
no means of support.) There were several Richard Leakes both in early days of America and for several generations following.

Richard Leake came to Virginia Colony 1639.
Andrew Leake came to Virginia Colony 1642.
Richard Leake came to Virginia Colony 1643.

Note: Perhaps this was the same one who went back to England and returned again to America.

Christopher Leake came to Virginia Colony 1650.
Mary Leake came to Virginia Colony 1654.
(Ref.: Greer’s Early Virginia Immigrants.)

Note on the Sullivan family: The name Sullivan was common to every early American Colony. They were in New England, Maryland and Virginia. Also, Sullivan’s Island off the South Carolina coast at Charleston was named after a Sullivan family.

Daniel Sullivan owned large acreage in Baltimore County, Maryland, in 1668. From Henning’s Statutes (Vol. 4, page 528, and Vol. 5, pages 241 to 243) we get the following:

"An act to establish and confirm bounds and titles of lands held in the town of Suffolk, in county of Nansemond, by Jethro Sumner in right of his wife as one of the two sisters and co-heirs of Daniel Sullivan, Junior, deceased, late of said County of Nansemond."

Census for Baltimore County, Maryland, lists Patrick Sullivan and wife. The Sullivan family furnished numbers and numbers of soldiers for the Revolutionary War. Among them were:

Darby Sullivan—Fifth Regiment, Maryland Line.
Patrick Sullivan—Third Regiment, Maryland Line.
Craven Sullivan—Virginia State Line.

Note: There were likely many Stansburys and Sullivans descended from this Calvert County Dew family. Also, other families according to the marriage records of Calvert County and Arundel County. However, the male members seem to have died or else were killed during the French and Indian War. The name Rachel was used in the Baltimore family of Thomas Dew of Will, 1794. However, there was not a John Dew in the Baltimore County family, nor was there a Thomas Dew in the Calvert County Records.)
THOMAS DEW, PLANTER OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

The first record of a Thomas Dew in Maryland is that of Thomas Dew (10), son of Andrew Dew (5), who migrated to Baltimore County from the Northern Neck of Virginia sometime previous to the year 1750, when his first transaction took place. He bought land in Fairfax County, Virginia, from Ralph Faulkner, "Iron Master" of Baltimore County.

(For records of Thomas Dew (10), see under the Virginia family.)

THOMAS DEW OF FAIRFAX

Thomas Dew (17), son of Thomas Dew (10), was noted in the records as Thomas Dew (Fairfax), supposedly because he lived in Fairfax County on the land his father bequeathed him during some of the period which he kept it—1758 to 1771. (See other records on Thomas Dew (17) under the Virginia family.)

After selling his Fairfax land, Thomas Dew went back to Baltimore County, as shown by the following deed which was acknowledged there April 29, 1773.

(Ref.: Deed Book A L M, pp. 447, 448, Baltimore C-H, Baltimore, Md.)

Charles Harryman, yeoman, of Back River Forest, Baltimore County, Maryland, conveyed a tract of land, a part of Richardson's Forest, to nine trustees. It is stated that the land was located on the main road to the Lancaster Iron Works and that it was donated for a "preaching house" to be built thereon for the Assembly called Methodist, with all privileges.

The nine trustees named were:

Conduce Gatch, Christopher Duke, Thomas Harryman, Acquilla Hatton and Jos. Johnson of Back River Forest; Cheney Hatton of Middle River, Jno. Presbury, yeoman, of Gunpowder Neck; Jno. Woodward of North West
Branch of Patapsco River, and “Thomas Dew, yeoman, of south side of said Branch.”

**Note:** It was said that Methodism became the heir of Quakerism. From the memoirs and history of Rev. Philip Gatch (page 31-32, St. Clement’s Church), we get the following excerpt: “Philip Gatch became the first native itinerant Methodist preacher in this country. A local Methodist preacher from Ireland, Rev. Robert Strawbridge, preached on the Gatch estates in 1772, and converted the whole family.” (Philip Gatch was a son of Conduce Gatch, one of the afore-mentioned trustees.)

Thomas Dew (17) went to King and Queen County for a short period and is noted there on Tax Lists and church records as Thomas Dew (Fairfax) from 1784-88. There is no other “Thomas Dew” noted in any of the Fairfax records either before or after the record of his father’s buying the land in 1750 and after his selling the land in 1772. His brother, Robert Dew, sold his land in Fairfax in 1759. See record under Virginia family, Robert Dew (13).

Some of the Faulkner and some of the Duling families who lived in Fairfax County at the same period that Thomas Dew (17) is supposed to have lived there, also migrated to King and Queen and are of record there on both the tax lists and church records. (See Upper King and Queen Church Records under Thomas Dew (21) of Dewsville).

The church records show that Thomas Dew (Fairfax) moved away and later died.

In 1793, Thomas Dew, wheelwright and farmer, bought a part of a tract of land, 27½ acres in Baltimore County, called “Stone Range,” from Nathan Cole.

(Ref.: Deed Book W. G. LL., page 575, April 13, 1793, Baltimore C.-H., Baltimore, Md.)

Thomas Dew (17) made his will on Nov. 27, 1794. It was probated Dec. 24, 1794.

(Ref.: Liber 5, Folio 221-227, Baltimore Court House, Baltimore, Md.)

**Abstract**

... “to my loving wife, Ann Dew, in trust for my children hereafter mentioned, all and every part (except what shall hereafter be excepted) of my real estate and per-
sonal to be by her, my said wife, occupied and improved until periods hereafter mentioned."

... "to my dear daughters, Rachel and Ann, all that lot or portions of ground now under lease to Jno. and Geo. Kelso, together with that part occupied by Joseph Segar, with the houses, improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to be equally divided between said daughters."

... "I will those lots or portions of ground which are distinguished by the numbers 57 and 58 shall be delivered up to these, my daughters, Rachel and Anne, on their arriving at the age of 25, or, if they are married before that period then each shall possess and enjoy her portions or equal half of the before named property on the day of her marriage."

... "I give and bequeath unto my dear daughter, Elizabeth, a part of a lot of ground situated on that part of Bridge Street where the new road to Phila. passes, which I purchased from William Scott, i.e., Elizabeth, 30 feet on the day of her marriage.

... "to James, 30 feet at the age of 21."

... "to William, 30 feet at the age of 21."

... "to Philip, a lot or parcel of ground with buildings, improvements, appurtenances thereon belonging, being a part of a lot or parcel of ground called "Stone Range," where I now live, at age of 21."

... "to Frederick, 300 pounds from the profits of estate to be at disposal of my dear wife, Ann Dew, aforesaid, and her two brothers, Nicholas and Benjamin Gatch, to be laid out in land or any other mode which they or their survivor or survivors of them shall deem most profitable and advantageous for my son, Frederick."

"I give and devise unto my dear wife, Ann, all my movable estate whatever it may consist of—all my negroes, household furniture, horses and cows, sheep, corn, wheat, and in fine, all my estate except what is heretofore devised."

Wit: Wm. Preston

Benjamin Gatch

Signed, Thomas Dew.
A codicil was made Dec. 1, 1794, in which he stated that his slave, Thomas, must be given his freedom at his death and Benjamin must be given his freedom four years later. Wm. Preston and Jacob Hiss signed the codicil.

He requested that there be no appraisement, etc., of his estate made but that it be settled under the Act of November Session, 1779, Chapter 24, Maryland.

THOMAS DEW (17), son of Thomas Dew (10), b. circa 1738, d. Dec. 1794, m. Ann Gatch, b. 1747, d. 1826.

CHILDREN
Charlotte, b. 1768 (St. Paul’s Church Records).
William, b. 1772 (St. Paul’s Church Records), d. ——?
Thomas ————?. (No record, but there must have been a son named Thomas.)
Elizabeth, m. Joseph Smith, 1801.
Rachel, d. 1829 (never married).
Ann, b. 1790, d. 1826, m. General Tobias E. Stansbury.
Philip, b. 1777.
William, b. 1782.
James Cromwell, b. 1785, d. 1822 (m. twice).
Frederick, m. Sarah Gorsuch, 1815.

Note: “Charlotte Dew, dau. of Thomas and Ann Dew, was born May 14, 1768.”
(Ref.: St. Paul’s Church Register.—Md. Hist. Soc., Baltimore, Md.)
Charlotte was grown and apparently married to James Q. Grimes when her father made this will. He did not mention her in the will. There is also a record in St. Paul’s Church Register, which states that William Dew, son of Thomas and Ann Dew, was born March 6, 1772. It seems that this William must have died young and another son born a few years later was named William because the William he mentioned in his will was not yet 21 years of age in 1794. Also, the Census Record for 1790 does not show a boy over 16 and had William been living then he would have been 18. Census—Baltimore County, Maryland, 1790.

Thomas Due . . . one free white male of 16 and upwards, including head of family.
Four free white males under 16 years of age.
Four free white females, including head of family.
Eight slaves.

Note: It seems to appear that Charlotte married James Q. Grimes because “James C. Dew and wife, Henrietta Dew and James Q. Grimes and wife, Charlotte Grimes,” appear as signers together on a record, or transaction, of March 19, 1818. (Charlotte Dew was James C. Dew’s sister.)
(Ref.: Deed Book 145, Liber W. G., Folio 247, Room 310, Baltimore C.-H.)
The Deiu Family

Also, James Q. Grimes was a signer as security for James C. Dew when he was clerk of the Democratic Committee, Eastern Precincts of Baltimore, March 17, 1812. Their names are also coupled together in many other documents.

ELIZABETH DEW, dau. of Thomas Dew (17), m. Joseph Smith. (Elizabeth Dew married Joseph Smith October 6, 1801, according to the Baltimore County Marriage Records.)

CHILDREN
Lewis Frederick Smith.
Caroline Smith.

RACHEL DEW, dau. of Thomas Dew (17).
Rachel Dew died unmarried. Her mother, Ann Dew, in her will, which was probated Sept. 6, 1826, left all of her property to Rachel. She, however, excepted two slaves that were to be given their freedom in three years. (Will Book 12, page 9.) Rachel Dew's will was made on Dec. 26, 1828, and probated on January 27, 1829.
(Ref.: Will Book 13, page 168, Baltimore.)

"property on High St. (Old Town) to Elizabeth Ann Smith in her single life and on her marriage to her brother, Lewis Frederick Smith.

to Caroline Smith, two slaves, Hezekiah and Lucretia, now in Louisiana with Hammond Stansbury. Also, my slave, Rebecca, for life.

to Edward N. Stansbury, negro boy, Rill.

to Carvil Smith Stansbury and to John Stansbury, an unimproved lot on High St.

LEWIS FREDERICK SMITH, Executor.


Note: Joseph Smith is noted as a merchant in Bristol, England, September, 1805. (Chattel Book No. 12, page 302.) Rachel Dew bought from him or through him, mirrors and candlesticks, on May 12, 1803. The bill of sale amounted to $270.
(Ref.: Chattels W. G., No. 9, 1802-3-4, page 191.)
PHILIP DEW, son of Thomas Dew (10), b. Oct. 24, 1777, d. ——?

Philip Dew made a deed of trust to Nicholas Gatch on March 7, 1801. It was recorded Sept. 5, 1801. The witnesses were Owen Dorsey and John Moale. A notation says, "Shortly after execution of said Deed of Trust went to sea and hath not been since heard from and his relatives are induced to believe that he is dead. Never married and consequently hath left no issue capable of taking under said trust," therefore Nicholas Gatch deeds to Wm. and Frederick Dew above trust—specifies them as brothers of Philip, who received the property from their father under his will. The property was called "Stone Range."

(Ref.: Liber W. G. No. 68, page 569, Baltimore Court House, Baltimore, Md.)


Census Record for a William Dew, Baltimore Census for year 1820 is as follows:

- 2 free white males of 16 and under 26, including heads of families.
- 1 white female under 10 years of age.
- 1 white female of 10 and under 16 years of age.
- 1 white female of 16 and under 26 years of age.
- 1 white female of 26 and under 45, including heads of families.
- 1 slave.

On June 25, 1816, William Dew sold to Frederick Dew 11½ acres of Stone Range. Wm. Dew and wife, Jane, examined. This was part of land purchased by Thos. Dew, his father, from Nathan Cole. Witnesses to this transaction were James Baker and James Wilson.

On July 25, 1825, William Dew sold to John Young.

On Nov. 30, 1824, William Dew and wife, Jane Dew, sold to Elizabeth Gittings the remainder of his part devised him by his father, Thomas Dew, in his will. (Had previously sold part of it to brother James.) Wit.: Henry W. Gray, Larkin H. Smith.

William Dew was sergeant in Captain Magruder's American Artillerists. Harris' Maryland Militia, 1814.


CHILDREN

Emerson, m. Catherine Weaver in 1836, d. 1856.
Edward Henry, m. Elizabeth Johnson (a widow), d. 1856.
John, b. 1816, d. 1888, m. 1st Mary L. Jones, m. 2nd Mary O. Smith.
Carvill Smith, b. 1816, m. Harriet Stansbury, Dec. 1854.

Note: John and Carvill were twins.

Note: General Tobias Emerson Stansbury was of much note at the battle of Bladensburg during the War of 1812. He married, first, Mary Buffington, widow of Captain Jonathan Buffington. Her maiden name was Mary Smith. She was a daughter of John and Rebecca Smith.

General Tobias E. Stansbury by his first wife had the following children:

Henrietta, b. 1785, m. James C. Dew.
Tobias Emerson, b. 1788, d. 1828, m. Elizabeth Divers.
William Smith, m. Maria Norwood. (He died, 1819.)
Hammond, b. 1796, d. 1836.
John, b. 1788, d. 1814. (John and Tobias were twins.)

The will of Carville S. Stansbury was made on April 19, 1860, with a codicil made March 30, 1865. In it he names his children: Willie B. Stansbury, Mary Carville Stansbury and Rosa Dew Stansbury.
FREDERICK DEW, son of Thomas Dew (17), b. circa 1790 (living in 1829), m. Nov. 6, 1815, Sarah Gorsuch.

On August 5, 1829, Frederick Dew and Sarah, his wife, of Hamilton County, Ohio, appointed Robert Gorsuch of Baltimore, Md., with P/Att’y. to sell part of Stone Range on Belair Road adjoining premises of Henry Thompson—11½ acres.

Isaac G. Barnett, Mayor of Cincinnati, State of Ohio, was the witness.

JAMES CROMWELL DEW

James Cromwell Dew, b. 1785, d. 1822, was a son of Thomas Dew (17), known as "Thomas Dew of Fairfax." It is most likely that he was born in Virginia, as his father is of record on the King and Queen Tax Lists and the Upper King and Queen Church Records from 1784-1788. His father moved back to Maryland and bought a place a few miles out from Baltimore called "Stone Range" in the year 1793 and lived there until his death (1794).

The birth dates of James C. Dew’s sister, Charlotte (b. 1768), and a brother, William (b. 1772), are of record on the St. Paul’s Church Register, Baltimore, but the date of his birth is not on the said Church Register, nor are the births of any of his other sisters and brothers recorded thereon. However, he is on record as attending Sunday School at St. Paul’s Church at the same time as did his sisters, Elizabeth and Rachel, and also other Dews in the year 1799.

(Ref.: St. Paul’s Church and Sunday School Records, Md. Hist. Soc., Baltimore, Md.)

When he was fifteen years old his mother, Ann Dew, apprenticed him to John Coffee to learn the trade of painter and glazier, Feb. 8, 1800.

(Ref.: Indentures No. b. 1799-1800, Baltimore C.-H.)

Whether it was due to his not liking the trade or to the fact that John Coffee migrated to the new country of Middle Tennessee about that time is not recorded but this apprenticeship soon ended as in June, 1802, he was again
apprenticed to Wm. Wilson and Sons to learn the trade of merchant. In this Indenture he is signed up as James Oliver Cromwell Dew, by his mother, Ann Dew.

(Ref.: Indentures, No. D. 1802, Liber W. B. No. 4, Page 432.)

On September 27, 1807, James C. Dew married Henrietta Stansbury.

(Ref.: Baltimore County Marriage Records.)

The following names are copied from a list of names of subscribers from Maryland (1810) to a reproduction of a book on Methodism:

James C. Dew.
Wm. Hawkins.
Geo. G. Presbury, Jr.
Rebecca Smith.
Jas. Williams.
(and others.)

(Ref.: "A Short History of Methodism in U. S. A.," by Jesse Lee.)

At a meeting of the Democratic Committee, Eastern Precincts, City of Baltimore, March 4, 1812, "Jas. C. Dew being nominated for Clerk was duly elected."

March 4, 1813 . . . James C. Dew was re-elected clerk for the ensuing year.

(Ref.: Records and Proceedings of the Eastern and Western Precincts, 1810-1817, Baltimore.)

In Scharf's Chronicles of Baltimore (pages 308, 309) it is stated that in 1812 the Assembly met and appointed a General Committee for the purpose of taking into consideration the present situation of public affairs. This Committee resolved unanimously to state the grievances in regard to the British searching American ships for British seamen, etc. . . . The resolutions setting forth the said grievances were written and sent to the President of the United States. (These were the grievances which caused the War of 1812). Among the names of the signers of the resolutions were:
The Dew Family

Jos. H. Nicholson, Chairman.
Wm. B. Barney.
S. Briscoe.
E. G. Woodyear.
John Kelso.
George Stiles.
Theodorick Bland.
Jas. C. Dew.

The Baltimore City Directory for 1814-15, shows that Dew and Grimes had a feed store on Bridge St., Old Town. Jas. Dew is also listed as grocer, 87 Harford St.


The same year Ann Kelse (Kelso) made a deed to Jas. C. Dew and Jas. Q. Grimes for 15 acres, clear, east side of Herring Run on the Belair Road. This was her part of her father, William Foose’s, land.


Another transaction of March 19, 1818, shows as security the signatures of Jas. C. Dew and wife, Henrietta Dew and Jas. Q. Grimes and wife, Charlotte Grimes.

(Ref.: Deed Book 145, Liber W. G. Folio 247, Room 310, Baltimore C.-H.)

Note: There are numerous land transactions by James C. Dew.

James C. Dew’s wife, Henrietta, died on Feb. 21, 1819.


His wife left an infant about two months old. He married, second, Ann Williams (widow of Baruch Williams, deceased), on July 12, 1819.

The Census Record for James C. Dew in 1820 shows:
1 boy under ten years.
2 girls under ten years.
1 girl between 16 and 26 years of age.
1 male, including head of family between 26 and 45 years.
1 female, including head of family between 26 and 45 years.

In Baltimore City Directory for 1822, Jas. C. Dew is listed as a merchant, 46 High St., Old Town.

On October 26, 1822, Jas. C. Dew assigned to John Willett much land, also property devised him by his father, Thomas Dew, on which he had erected a brick warehouse on Harford St., also a lot he bought from his brother William in 1810. (Liber W. G. No. 108, page 517.)

(Also, Ref.: W. G. 165, Land Records, pp. 660, 663, 664, 665, Baltimore C.-H.)

James C. Dew made his will Nov. 11, 1822, and it was probated on Nov. 20, 1822. (He died on November 16th.) The witnesses were Henry Bersch, Geo. Harryman and Jos. Taylor. Executors: Tobias E. Stansbury and E. G. Woodyear. On Nov. 19, E. G. Woodyear renounced all right to the executorship.


On March 22, 1823, in “Chas. F. Mayer vs. Jas. C. Dew’s Estate,” the court required Tobias E. Stansbury to have a guardian appointed for the orphan children of Jas. C. Dew. His maiden sister, Rachel Dew, was appointed as their guardian. (This is an exceedingly long record with original signatures of Tobias E. Stansbury and of Rachel Dew. The name, Nicholson Dew, was ruled through in ink and it is supposed he had died subsequent to the date of his father’s will.)

JAMES C. DEW, son of Thomas Dew (17), b. March 22, 1785, d. Nov. 16, 1822, m. Sept. 27, 1807, Henrietta Stansbury.
James C. Dew, known as James Cromwell Dew, was married twice. By his first wife, Henrietta Maria Stansbury, he had the following children:

**Children**

Mary Ann, b. 1810, d. 1894, m. John D. Wendel.
John Hammond Dew, b. 1813 (?)
Thomas Dew, b. ——?, d. ——?
Nicholson Dew, b. ——?, d. before 1823.
Rebecca Smith Dew, b. 1816, d. Apr. 22, 1831.
James C. Dew, b. 1818, d. 1819.

James Cromwell Dew married the second time, Ann Williams, July 12, 1819. By this marriage he had

**Child**


*Note: Laws of Maryland, Chapter 183, Page 179—Act passed March 1, 1826. Section 1. "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland that the name of George Stiles Dew, a minor of the City of Baltimore, be, and is hereby changed and altered unto the name of John Holland Barney."—(Name of his grandfather.)*

Ann Williams, the second wife of James C. Dew, was a daughter of John Holland Barney and his wife, Charity Stiles, who was a sister of George Stiles, Mayor of Baltimore. She was also the widow of Baruch Williams, who died in Bermuda. John Holland Barney, the grandfather, was a son of the famed Joshua Barney, who was a noted Commodore in the U. S. Navy, War of 1812.

John Holland Barney, Jr., went to Newton County, Missouri, where he married Emeline Oliver and had descendants named Barney, who migrated to California.

However, he and his wife were apparently back on a visit to Baltimore when the following transaction took place:

"John H. Barney and wife, Emeline, of City and County of Baltimore, for a money consideration, sold to John Daniel Wendel of New York City, all undivided right, title, interest, estate, as heirs of James C. Dew, deceased," in and to two lots on east side of Bel Air Road (bought in his lifetime).
The Deiv Family

Recorded July 13, 1847, at half-past 6 o'clock P. M.

Witnesses: JNO. W. STUMP

WM. WARFIELD

(Ref.: Liber A. W. B. No. 382, page 166, Baltimore Court House; also another Land Record, Liber T. K. No. 262, page 242 or 262.)


CHILDREN

Henrietta Dorothea Wendel, b. June 3, 1837.
Mary Elizabeth Astor Wendel, b. Nov. 21, 1839.
Rebecca Antoinette Dew Wendel, b. Oct. 8, 1842.
Augusta Astoria Stansbury Wendel, b. June 2, 1845.
Georgianna Geisse Reed Wendel, b. Aug. 1, 1850.

Rebecca A. Dew Wendel was the only one of the children who married. At the age of 72 she married Luther A. Swope, a man of her own age, who had been a friend to the family for many years. John Gottleib, the only brother of the seven girls, died in 1914. Ella was born Sept. 3, 1853, at their country estate, Abbotsford, at Irvington, near Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson River. She was christened when an infant by the Rev. Martindale at the laying of the cornerstone of the Methodist Church at Dobbs Ferry. She died March 13, 1931, at her town house on Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth Street, New York. She was buried in the family vault, Trinity Cemetery, Chapel of the Intercession, 1553 Broadway, New York City.
The Dew Family

John Daniel Wendel's parents were Johann Gottlieb Mathias and Elizabeth (Astor) Wendel. (Elizabeth was a sister of John Jacob Astor, the first.) His grandparents were Johann Daniel and Catherine Margaretha, who were married May 21, 1766. John Daniel Wendel was an only child from these marriages.

MARY ANN (DEW) WENDEL

With a conservative and religious background of several former generations, Mary Ann Dew of Baltimore, who was left an orphan at the age of eleven years, married John Daniel Wendel in 1834 and went to New York City to live. She became estranged from her few remaining relatives during the Civil War; and, being busied with the cares of motherhood, as she reared a family of one son and seven daughters, she very naturally lost sight of the Southern members of her family—a thing which has occurred in practically every family that traces its ancestry back to the early Colonial Days.

Yet Mary Ann Dew Wendel was not entirely unconscious of her Southern connections, for it seems at least that she remembered that she had Virginia relatives of former generations when she placed the name “Virginia” in baby Ella’s name.

In her will made in 1882 she mentions her oil paintings of George Washington and of General Stansbury.

In some old family records she was mentioned as “Mary Ann Dew, the amiable.”

The following excerpt is from one of her letters written to her daughters:

(Ref.: Notes on the Wendels.—N. Y. Hist. Library, Central Park, West.)

“Happy for us if the grace of God enables us to live so that we retain innocency and freshness of character down to old age, which will throw a charm around us even then and cause our influence to benefit others after we have passed away.”
From an article, "Great Fortunes of History," by Roger W. Babson in the November, 1921, issue of Mentor, we get the following excerpt:

"Even more suggestive of the fairy tale than the fortunes won by financial manipulation are the fortunes based upon the holding of land in a great city, and growing dizzyly as that city strides on with seven-league boots. A hundred years or so sufficed to transform the holdings of woodland and marsh of the Astors, and the Goelets, the Wendels, the Rhinelanders, the Schermerhorns, and the rest into densely populated sections of modern New York. . ."

Note by the Compiler: When Ella Wendel, reputed to have been the wealthiest spinster in the world, died on March 13, 1931, at the age of 79, leaving a fortune estimated at between fifty and one hundred million dollars which she willed to charities, schools and friends, the family having no descendants and no known kin, the bally-hoo writers of New York City were given an opportunity, carte blanche, to use their imaginative and conjectural abilities. They forthwith concocted all sorts of queer and macabre stories which were printed daily about the Wendel family.

Even a melodramatic play was supposed to have been written from a legend surrounding this spinster who is made to appear in the play as a malevolent despot who rules the others with a rod of gold. The compiler of this genealogy attended nearly all of the hearings in the Surrogate's Court during litigation of the estate and heard numerous testimonials given by persons who knew the spinster and her family well and also heard many letters that were written by the different members of the family read in court, and, positively fails to see any analogy whatsoever between this play and the Wendel family with the exception that "never sell" was their maxim during the sunset years of their lives.

It never seemed to occur to the bally-hoo writers that old people who have already passed their three score years and ten—the allotted time on earth, do not want to sell their homes, change their abodes and transact business when it is unnecessary. It is known that the last two surviving daughters had planned several years ago to make a bequest of their town home site on Fifth Avenue to Drew Seminary of Madison, N. J. The story about keeping the half block on Fifth Avenue for a dog run was only a joke.

The home was undoubtedly gloomy during the last decade or so being surrounded by towering business buildings and having no neighborly homes near-by. However, the family had a sea-shore home on Long Island and a country estate upon the Hudson River, also, in their younger days they were accustomed to living abroad on the Riviera much of the time. They only lived in the Fifth Avenue home at intervals for short periods. (Two or three homes which were built at the same period as theirs are still standing on Fifth Avenue at the present time.)

In 1934 Kress and Company secured a long term lease from Drew Seminary for the Fifth Avenue property and erected a business building thereon. This building is not of a sky-scraper type but represents the latest type of modern architecture and is today by far one of the most attractive and outstanding buildings on Fifth Avenue.

A bronze tablet placed on the front of the building bears the following inscription:

"Upon this site for more than seventy years stood the home of John D. Wendel, Esquire. On the death of Rebecca A. D. Wendel and of Ella V. E. Wendel the last surviving members of the family the property passed by will to Drew Theological Seminary of Madison, N. J., which by this tablet makes grateful acknowledgment of the gift."
PEDIGREE OF A DEW FAMILY Whose ANCESTORS MIGRATED TO AMERICA AFTER THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

The pedigree of the Dew family of Somerton and Lower Heyford (Oxfordshire), England, was compiled by George James Dew, of Lower Heyford, who died May 15, 1928.

His daughter, Miss Dorothy Banfield Dew, of Lower Heyford, England, gave a copy of the English data to Mr. Theodore Martin Dew, of Baltimore, Md., who compiled the American branches of this family.

ROBERT DEW (buried at Somerton, Feb. 16, 1688, died before the children were of age), m. 1st Mary Hore, m. 2nd Ann (afterwards the wife of Wm. Whitall. Buried at Somerton, June 1st, 1727).

CHILDREN

John, Ann, Mary, Richard, William.

William Dew married Margaret Watts and their son, Robert Dew, married Sarah Hore. Thomas Dew, the youngest of eight of their children, married Mary Sturch of Soul dern. Thomas Dew married Dec. 11, 1764. He died June 28, 1793, and was buried at Lower Heyford. He was the first of the family to settle at Lower Heyford. His son, William Dew, married Susanna Brian. William Dew died April 15, 1816, and both he and his wife are buried at Lower Heyford. Robert Dew, a brother of William, married Mary Brian. They had a son, William, who married Ann Weller of Oxford, who was related to the Powell family, of which the Poet Milton's first wife was a member. William came to America and died in Baltimore March 27, 1880, and is buried there in Mt. Olivet Cemetery. James Dew, a brother of William, also came to Baltimore and died there June 24, 1879, and is buried in Loudon Park Cemetery.

GEORGE DEW (son of Robert and Mary (Brian) Dew of Lower Heyford, England), b. Mar. 23, 1822, at Lower Heyford. (Buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.),
...
m. Feb. 7, 1845, Mary Cromwell of Baltimore, Md. (d. Oct. 11, 1894).

CHILDREN
Mary King Dew, m. Albert Merklin—issue, George Dew Merklin.
George Robert Dew, d. April 25, 1917—no issue.
James Wm. Dew, m. Agnes McElroy Nov. 13, 1877, d. Aug. 18, 1921.
The last three were buried in New Cathedral Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.


CHILDREN
Edwin, William, James and Robert—all died young.
Frank Dew, m. Emma Turill. (Came to America with parents, but returned to England.)
Theodore Wesley Dew, m. Sarah McMaines.
Joshua Scott Dew, m. Lucretia Hall.
Jabez Dew (returned to England with his brother Frank).


NOTE: Wm. and Susannah (Brian) Dew had also Robert, m. Jane Merry; Mary m. Emmanuel Eagelstone; William Dew and Susannah Dew. All of them remained in England except Robert Dew, who emigrated to Osborn, Canada.


CHILDREN
Charles Frank Dew, m. Agnes Hill Conn.
John Walter Dew, b. 1868, d. 1870.
Wesley Jabez Dew, m. Mary E. Turner.
Margaret Elizabeth Dew, b. 1879, d. Oct. 5, 1908.
The Dew Family

Note: Theodore Wesley Dew was in U. S. Service during the Civil War in the Navy, stmr. "Banshee."


Child
Theodore Martin Dew, b. August 11, 1892, Baltimore, Md.


Children
John Hall Dew, m. Martha McP. Dawson.
Elizabeth Ann Dew, m. Thomas E. Nash.
Emma Frances, b. 1875, d. 1876.
Hattie May and Walter Spavin (twins), b. 1880, d. 1880.
Webster Scott, b. 1887, d. 1888.

Note: Joshua Scott Dew retired as Treasurer of the Union Trust Company of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.


Children
Sarah A. Dew, b. 1903, d. 1905.
Anna A. Dew.
Wesley J. Dew, m. Amelia S. Montier.
Norris G. Dew.
Edna E. Dew, m. Emil Fontz, dau. Edith Lillian Fontz.
Madaline R. Dew, m. Wm. Happel.

The Deiv Family

Children

Lawrence Kendell, b. June 29, 1922.
Alfred L. Kendell, b. 1925, d. 1927.
Norma J. Kendell, b. Apr. 7, 1926.

MADALINE R. DEW, dau. of Wesley Jabez Dew, m. April 24, 1916, Wm. Happel.

Children

Madaline R. Happel.
Jos. H. Happel.
Herman Happel.
Edward Happel.
Charles and Norris (twins) b. 1928, d. 1928.
Elizabeth Ann Happel.

JOHN HALL DEW, son of Joshua Scott Dew, b. June 15, 1878, m. Nov. 27, 1901, Martha McP. Dawson, d. 1931, buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Children

Dorothy Dawson Dew, b. Sept. 20, 1908.
Helen Katharine Dew, m. July 12, 1933, Henry L. Thomas.

Child

John Henry Thomas, b. 1923, d. 1935.


Children

Kezzie Elizabeth Dew, m. Wm. L. McCleary, d. 1917—no issue.
William James Dew.
Nellie Maria Dew.

GEORGE FREDERICK DEW, son of William and Ann (Weller) Dew, b. 1834, d. 1884, Coventry, England, m. Mary Ann Curtis (had several children).
ANN MARIA DEW, dau. of William and Ann (Weller) Dew, b. 1837, d. 1908, m. John M. White, d. 1913—no issue.


CHILD
Alice Sammonie Mary Moffett, b. Jan. 4, 1863 (living), m. William F. Howard, b. 1863, d. 1894.

CHILDREN
Edgar Robert Howard.
Annie Walton Howard, b. 1890, d. 1895.


CHILDREN
Walton White Dew, b. 1874, d. 1876.
Albert Goucher Dew, b. 1878, m. Martha E. W. Alford —no issue.
Walter White Dew, m. Mary A. Stevens.
Robert Frederick Dew, m. Celeste B. Noedlinger.

WALTER WHITE DEW, son of Albert Brian Weller Dew, b. June 22, 1881, m. Mary A. Stevens.

CHILDREN
Eleanor R. Dew, m. Curtis W. Baer, June 18, 1934.

Miss Dorothy Banfield Dew is the daughter of George James Dew (b. 1846, d. 1928) and his wife Mary (Banfield) Dew. George James Dew was a grandson of Robert and Mary (Brian) Dew of Lower Heyford, England. Miss Dorothy Banfield Dew is the Head Mistress of Lower Heyford School, England.
OTHER MARYLAND DATA

Andrew Dew (5) had a son, Samuel Dew (9), born in 1705. (Birth recorded in the North Farnham Parish Register, Richmond County, Virginia.) Samuel was bequeathed an estate of 200 acres in Sittingbourne Parish (Northern Neck, Va.), adjoining the property of John Barber. (See Andrew Dew’s will, 1711-1714.) This was land that Andrew Dew (5) purchased from his brother, Thomas Dew (4). (See Deed Book 4, page 19, Richmond County Court House, Warsaw, Va.)

Samuel Dew (9) sold his land as there are no further records of him in Northern Neck. He evidently migrated to Maryland. His father had land in Maryland at James’ Point on the Choptank River, which was escheated to him as being the nearest of kin to Stephen Rice, his half-brother, and son of Dominick Rice. (See Dominick Rice’s will given under Andrew Dew (3). Also, old land records in State Capitol, Richmond, Va.)

In Allibone’s Dictionary of Authors (J. B. Lippincott, 1902, Vol. 1, page 496), Samuel Dew is given as an author of sermons in the year 1735.

Note: Samuel Dew (9) was a brother of Thomas Dew (10) and of William Dew (11). He had a nephew, Samuel Dew, b. Nov. 14, 1733, son of William Dew (11), who migrated to Hampshire County, now West Virginia.

In the Maryland Census Records, 1790, Martha Due, with a girl and a boy is listed as living in Kent County.

Samuel Dew (9) naturally took his slaves to Maryland when he left Virginia. Being a preacher and an author of sermons, he likely became convinced that slavery was not a proper institution and manumitted his slaves.

Note: Slaves had no surnames and as a rule when manumitted they took the name of their master.

The Census Record, as mentioned above (Maryland, 1790), also lists Samuel Due, a negro with “6 free persons” as living in Kent County. It is obvious that the negro, Samuel Due, was a namesake of Samuel Dew (9).

In 1784 Andrew Dew of Frederick County, Maryland, secured a grant of land in Washington County, Maryland,
APPLIQUÉ HAND WORKING

At 10 a.m. on 1st January, 1965, the first group of appliqué artists met at the Art Institute of Chicago. The session was held in the main auditorium and was attended by twenty-five artists. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the problems and possibilities of appliqué. The group decided to form a society to promote the study and appreciation of appliqué. The society was named the "Appliqué Artists of Chicago." The group elected officers, set up a constitution, and agreed to meet monthly. The first meeting was held on 10th February, 1965, and was attended by thirty artists. The society has since grown to over one hundred members. The first exhibition of the society was held in the Chicago Cultural Center in May, 1965. The exhibition was very successful, and the group received many compliments for their work. The society continues to meet monthly, and to sponsor conferences and workshops. The group has also published a quarterly newsletter, "Appliqué News," which is distributed to all members. The society has now become a recognized force in the field of appliqué.
which he named "Adventure." In 1785 he secured another grant which is noted as "Due's Chance."

(Ref.: Land Records, State House, Annapolis, Md.)

(Washington County, Maryland, adjoins Allegheny County.)

The same Census Record (Maryland, 1790) lists James Due with five white persons living in Caroline County.

The following appear signing as witnesses to marriages in Kent County, Maryland:

Mary Dew, June 26, 1796.

Rachel Dew, June 19, 1806.

(Ref.: Records of "Cecil Monthly Meeting of Friends," Kent County, Maryland, Vol. 3, pages 502 and 512.)

Note: These families living in Kent and Caroline counties on the eastern side of the Chesapeake Bay were undoubtedly some of the offspring of Samuel Dew (9). All of them sooner or later migrated from that section of Maryland.

Mrs. John G. Graham, nee, Mary Marguerite Dew of St. Louis, Mo., furnished the data for the following branch of the Dew family, descended from Thomas and Josinah Dew, who migrated from Allegheny County, Maryland, to Ohio about the year 1800, and took up a large tract of land near Athens.

The birth and death dates of the early members of this family were copied from tombstones in the Dew Cemetery at Burr Oak, Ohio.


CHILDREN

John Dew, m. Anna Mary Duff.

James Crabtree Dew, m. Lydia Annie Tuttle.

Annie Dew, m. John McDonald.

Sallie Dew, m. James Tuttle.
The provided text is not legible due to the image quality. It appears to be a page from a document, but the content cannot be accurately transcribed.
JOSINAH DEW, m. McDonald.
Betty Dew, m. James Frazier.
Thomas Dew, m. 1st Mary McDonald, 2nd Elizabeth Zane.

JOHN DEW, son of Thomas and Josinah (Crabtree) Dew, b. 1791, d. 1877, m. Anna Mary Duff.

CHILDREN
John Dew, m. Elizabeth Stewart.
David Dew.
Thomas Dew.
Jane Dew.
Mary Dew.

JOHN DEW, son of John and Mary (Duff) Dew, b. 1828, d. 1873, m. Elizabeth Stewart, b. 1825, d. 1917, a direct descendant of Lord Kilamoor Stewart of Ireland.

CHILDREN
Samuel Stewart Dew, m. Laura Olive Gryer.
John Elmer Dew—never married.
David Newton Dew, m. Olive McDonald.

CHILDREN
Genevieve Dew.
Elizabeth Dew.

SAMUEL STEWART DEW, son of John and Elizabeth (Stewart) Dew, b. Jan. 8, 1859, d. May 31, 1933, m. Laura Olive Gryer, a direct descendant of Peter Bond of Baltimore, who came over to the early Virginia Colony.

CHILDREN
Martha May Dew, m. John Rexford Small—no children.
Mary Marguerite Dew, m. John G. Graham.

CHILD
John G. Graham, Jr., student at Washington Medical School, St. Louis, Mo.
JAMES CRABTREE DEW, son of Thomas and Josinah (Crabtree) Dew, married Lydia Annie Tuttle, daughter of Solomon Tuttle of the Salisbury, Conn., and later, Brandon, Vermont, Tuttle family. Lydia Annie Tuttle was the first white child born in Athens, Ohio. She was born on May 10, 1800, in a log cabin. To this union eleven children were born, eight of whom lived to become of age.

JAMES CRABTREE DEW, JR. (son of James Crabtree and Lydia Annie (Tuttle) Dew), was born Feb. 13, 1826, d. March 11, 1896. In 1869 he married Sarah Cecilia Klipstine. She died March 29, 1925.

CHILDREN

James C. Dew, m. Lily Hemry.
Estelle Dew, m. F. E. Kincaid.
Emma Dew, m. Moses Van Horn.
Lucy Dew, m. Charles Koons.
Lydia Dew—unmarried.
(Also three children who died young.)

Children of James C. and Lily H. Dew (deceased):
Edna Dew.
Clifford Dew—one descendant, Betty Jo Dew.
Clarence Dew.

Children of F. E. and Estelle (Dew) Kincaid:
Dahlton Kincaid, lawyer, Columbus, Ohio.
Donald Kincaid, lawyer, Zanesville, Ohio.
Myron Kincaid, studying medicine.
Sarah Margine Kincaid, student, Ohio State University.
Lois Kincaid, student, Ohio State University.

Children of Moses and Emma Dew Van Horn:
John Van Horn (deceased).
Car Van Horn.
Children of Charles and Lucy Dew Koons:
Irene Koons, m. 1st Bruce Converse, d. 1925.

CHILDREN
Ruth and Jean (twins).
m. 2nd ——— Wortham.
Ruth Koons, m. ——— Pereny.

Note: Mrs. Irene Koons Converse Wortham is a prominent M.D., now living in Valdez, Alaska. Mrs. Ruth Koons Pereny is an outstanding M.D. of Columbus, Ohio.
Dew Families

of

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Compiled

By

HUGH B. JOHNSTON, JR.
PREFACE

I must confess that I had no expectation of such immediate publication when first I began to collect records of the ancient and honorable Dew family of England and America. I established a line from Col. Thomas Dewe, Esquire, the first of our family in America, to Edith Dew, who married about 1790 my ancestor, Jesse Barnes, and until recently my researches did not advance much below that point.

After I had had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. White and of becoming acquainted with the purpose and scope of the book she contemplated, she asked me if I would organize my notes into a manuscript and bring them as nearly as possible down to date. I was delighted, of course, to be of this small assistance to her, and began at once to compose the *Dew Families of North and South Carolina*, with some mention of branches in Tennessee, Ohio, Georgia and Alabama.

The genealogy which follows is the result of my labours. I dare not hope or think it without error, especially since the time of publication is too near to allow a prolonged study of the subject, and the reader will note that the account of the last generations is rather incomplete. The omissions were involuntary on my part, for I included all records upon which I could lay hands. However, those whose names are not present should be able to find mentioned the name of a near ancestor and from that point to bring to date their own lines of descent, preserving them on the fly-leaves of their individual copies of the book.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to those whose invaluable assistance has enabled me to make the Dew genealogy so nearly complete. I refer especially to Mr. Howard Preston Dew, of Charleston, South Carolina, and to Mr. William Jesse Taylor, Sr., of Wilson, North Carolina.

*Hugh B. Johnston, Jr., A.B.*

Wilson, North Carolina.

February 25, 1937.
THE DEW FAMILY IN NORTH CAROLINA

Generation I.

Col. Thomas Dewe, Esq., has been mentioned at length in another portion of this book, and further details would be superfluous here.

1. Ann Dewe was born in 1634.
2. Andrew Dewe went to Essex County, Virginia.
3. John Dewe (II).

Generation II.

John Dewe, son of Col. Thomas and Elizabeth Dewe, was born in Nansemond County, Virginia, and died in the adjoining Isle of Wight County, Virginia. His wife appears to have been Elizabeth Shearer, daughter of John Shearer, Sr., of Isle of Wight County. John Dewe made his will in said county on January 31, 1677, and it was probated in court on October 17, 1678 (Isle of Wight Will and Deed Book 2, p. 167).

1. "my father, overseer."
2. Elizabeth Dewe, wife.
3. Alexander Webster, friend.
4. John Shearer, Jr., brother (-in-law).
5. George Bell, Jr., friend.
6. John Dewe, Jr., young son (III).
7. Lewis Dewe was not mentioned in the will, but may have been a posthumous child. He appeared in Chowan County, North Carolina, on June 7, 1715 (N. C. Hist. and Gen. Reg. 1, 2, p. 288), but no other record of him has as yet met the eye of the author.

Generation III.

John Dew, Jr., Esquire, was borne in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, in 1675. He married Susannah Shearer, daughter of Capt. Robert Shearer, and shortly after 1700,
according to Judge Benjamin B. Winborne, settled in Chowan Precinct, a section now known as Maney's Neck Township, in Hertford County, North Carolina. Most of the Dews of North and South Carolina, and some of Tennessee, Ohio, Georgia, and Alabama, have in him a common ancestor, as will be subsequently shown.

Perhaps, the first official record of John Dew, Jr., is to be found in the Calendar of Virginia State Papers, Volume 1, p. 153: "The Deposition of John Dew, aged Thirty-six years or thereabouts, on the holy Evangelists taken, faith, That on the 27th day of this Inst. January, a certain Meherrin Indian named John Querro, being at this Deponent's house on Meherrin River: This Deponent inquired of him, What newes, and particularly Whether Tom Blount, the Tuskeruro Indian was gone, or would go to meet the Gover'r of Virginia. To which the Indian replied, he was not, neither would he go: saying withall, perhaps the people of Virginia were not good and would scold—withall adding, That Tom Blount would not send or carry his Boyes: which this Deponent understood were to have been carried as hostages: And he further added: That perhaps Tom Blount would scold too, when the leaves were put out—Then this Deponent turning his discourse to one John Lewis who was present, whilst this Discourse lasted, Bid him take notice of it for he would inform the Presid't thereof—The Indian immediately changed his countenance, and said he did not hear Tom Blount himself say so, but one of the young men. And this Deponent further saith: That having had some Discourse with ye said John Lewis, the day before, concerning a Report of the Sinnagars joyning the Tuskeruros, this Deponent inquired of the said John Querro concerning ye same: Who told this Deponent that about the time of ye leaves coming, or between that time and hott weather, the Sinnagars were Expected, perhaps a thousand or more—. John Dew, Capt et Jurat 30d Die January 1712 Coram me — Thomas Pollock."

John Dew owned a goodly amount of land in North Carolina. He purchased 200 acres on Meherrin River on April 23, 1715, and must have owned land there even ear-
The Dew Family

lier. He had several grants from the Lords Proprietors, including 120 acres S. of Neuse River on December 12, 1715, 640 acres S. of Meherrin on September 21, 1725, and 640 acres N. of Meherrin on August 2, 1727 (N. C. Patent Office, Books 2, p. 361; 3, p. 205; and 3, p. 221). June 12, 1735, he paid Quit Rents in Bertie County on 550 acres (N. C. Col. Rec. II, p. 1727). In January, 1742, he conveyed to one Brett 100 acres lying on Buckhorn Creek, near Murfreesboro and Maney's Neck.

John Dew, Esquire, had a useful political career. July 15, 1716, he was given power of attorney in Chowan County by William and Ann Hooks. April 11, 1720, he was a member of Capt. Robert Patterson's Company of Militia on Meherrin River to Meherrin Creek (N. C. Hist. and Gen. Reg. I, 3, p. 443). He was a court witness on July 15, 1721 (idem II, 4, p. 616). April 7, 1722, he was Deputy Treasurer under John Blount for Chowan County, present Northampton district (idem I, 3, p. 445). October 29, 1724, the Council of the Proprietors at Edenton appointed him a Justice of the Peace to hold court in Bertie Precinct (N. C. Col. Rec. II, p. 540). May 29, 1725, he was reappointed J. P. (idem II, pp. 565-70), and served for a period of several years, at least until May 8, 1731 (idem III, pp. 223, 537; IV, p. 346). February 10, 1724, he served as Justice at a Bertie Court held at Timber Branch (N. C. Hist. and Gen. Reg. II, 3, p. 466). He was a vestryman in Bertie County in 1727 (N. C. Col. Rec. XXV, p. 210). January 22, 1728, he was executor in Bertie County of the will of John Chester, and March 11, 1729, executor of William Bridger, his son-in-law (Grimes' Abstract of North Carolina Wills).

John Dew, Esq., made his will September 6, 1740, in Bertie County, and it was probated in November Court, 1744, of Northampton County, North Carolina. He mentioned land on Meherrin River, and also on Buckhorn Branch in Edgecombe County. (See N. C. Hist. and Gen. Reg. I, 2, p. 201 also Grimes' Abstract.)

5. William Dew, son. He appeared in the Martin County Militia in 1748, when it was mustered for the Indian Alarm, and probably died during the campaign. (N. C. Col. Rec. XXII, p. 270.)
6. Patience Dew, daughter. She married William Bryant, whose will was made September 21, 1749, in Edgecombe County.
7. Elizabeth Clements, daughter. (IV).
8. Constance Dew, witness. She was wife of Joseph Dew, Sr.
9. Sarah Dew married William Bridger. She was dead at the time of her father's will.
10. Susannah Dew, wife.

Generation IV

Elizabeth Dew, daughter of John Dew and Susannah Shearer, married Francis Clement who is mentioned in N. C. Col. Rec. I, p. 645.

1. Giles Clements was granted 100 acres in Bladen County on April 7, 1750, and on July 29, 1750, 100 acres in Beaufort County (N. C. Col. Rec. IV, pp. 1040, and 1044).

2. George Clements was granted 100 acres in Anson County on April 4, 1750, (idem, IV, p. 1035).

Captain John Dew, III, Esquire, married Elizabeth Bryant, daughter of James Bryant, Sr., whose executor he was March 11, 1731. He was a member of Capt. Robert Patterson's Company of Militia on Meherrin River to Meherrin Creek on April 11, 1720 (N. C. Hist. and Gen. Reg. I, 3, p. 443). July 15, 1721, he was a witness in Bertie County (idem II, 4, p. 616). June 12, 1729, he patented 550 acres in Bertie County. In 1735, in "A List of Northampton Regiment," he was Captain of a Company of militia in Northampton County, having removed from Meherrin. October 4, 1744, the Council at Newbern appointed him a
Theorem 4

Suppose the function $f(x)$ is continuous on the interval $[a, b]$. If $f(x)$ is differentiable at some point $c \in (a, b)$, then $f(x)$ is differentiable on the entire interval $[a, b]$. Moreover, if $f(x)$ is differentiable on $[a, b]$, then it is continuous on $[a, b]$. This is a fundamental result in calculus and is often called the differentiability theorem.
Justice of the Peace for Northampton County (N. C. Col. Rec. IV, p. 713). July 20, 1745, he patented 200 acres in Bertie County (idem IV, p. 768). July 20, 1752, he witnessed the will of Thomas Powell in Albemarle, and on December 12, 1752, that of Nicholas Tyner, Sr., his son-in-law, in Northampton County.

In addition to land on Reedy Creek, Hertford County, he owned land in Edgecombe County, where he moved before February 21, 1758, when he served on a grand jury in the Edgecombe Inferior Court. March 16, 1758, he was in Northampton County and witnessed the will of Bartholomew Figures. March 27, 1759, he was seated as Justice on the Bench of Edgecombe County Court, and again March 28, June 26, June 27, and September 25. The inventory of his estate appeared in court September 24, 1760, and on the following day was ordered to be sold as read. He appears to have been very influential and widely known, as he signs many of the records simply "Dew." He operated one of the first water mills in the County, it being situated on the road from Tar River. Dew's Mill was mentioned in the Edgecombe Court February 23, 1758, December 24, 1761, and January 11, 1765.

The last will and testament of John Dew, III, was made in Northampton County, North Carolina, on September 2, 1749, and was probated in the Edgecombe County Court in 1760 (Edgecombe Will Book A, p. 1).

1. Abraham Dew, Sr., son (V).
2. John Dew, IV, son (V).
4. Sarah Dew, daughter. She may have married Dempsey Barnes, Sr.
5. Priscilla Dew, daughter. She was also called Drewsilla, and married a Bryant in Edgecombe County.
6. Elizabeth Tynor, daughter. She was widow of Nicholas Tynor.

Joseph Dew, Sr., son of John Dew and Susannah Shearer, married Constance, whose maiden name is unknown. In
1740 he was a juror for Bertie and Edgecombe Counties. About 1742 he conveyed land on Buckhorn Creek, near Maney's Neck. March 16, 1758, he witnessed the will of Bartholomew Figures in Northampton County (Grimes' Abstract). He is said to have moved to Edgecombe about 1760; and his children were to be found in that general section a few years later.

1. Charles Dew witnessed the will of Bartholomew Figures mentioned above. Sarah Dew who appeared in the Census of 1790, Currituck County, Edenton District, with one son over 16 and one daughter, may have been his widow.
2. John Dew (V).
3. Mary Dew.
4. Sarah Dew is said to have married Nicholas Bynum.
5. Spencer Dew was ordered to be conveyed under guard from Newbern to Duplin County on March 18, 1774, (N. C. Col. Rec. IX, p. 859), but the nature of his crime is unknown: perhaps it had to do with some of the political disturbances at that time around Newbern. Seth Dew, Bladen County, Wilmington District, Census of 1790, having four sons under 16, and four daughters, may have been his son.
6. Joseph Dew, Jr., moved to Ohio (V).
7. Abraham Dew died and left an orphan, Elizabeth Dew, according to the Edgecombe County Court of June 24, 1761.

Generation V

Abraham Dew, Sr., son of John Dew, III, received 200 acres of land in his father’s will. In 1740 he was a juror for Edgecombe and Bertie Counties. April 2, 1748, he witnessed in Edgecombe County the will of Christopher Gewin, and on September 21, 1749, was executor of the will of William Bryant. December 11, 1755, he was a member of Kehukee Baptist Church in Halifax County, at the time of its reorganization (Paschal's History of North Carolina Baptists, page 238). He served on grandjurys in Edgecombe County Court on June 23, 1761, December 22, 1761, December 24,
V. Conclusion

The findings presented in this report suggest that the introduction of a new technology in the field of ____ (insert field of study) could significantly impact the industry. The results indicate that the new technology offers a competitive advantage, as evidenced by increased efficiency and cost savings. Further research is recommended to explore the long-term effects and potential applications of this technology.

References


Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank ____ for their support and contributions to this project. Special thanks to ____ for providing valuable insights and feedback. This research was supported by ____.
1761 and September 29, 1762. April 15, 1767, he sold to Henry Dawson his interest in certain lands in Edgecombe County (Court Record). He was one of his father's executors in 1760. The Edgecombe Court for February 24, 1773, mentioned Elizabeth Dew as administrator of his estate. His inventory was exhibited in Court in April, 1774. February 29, 1780, the Court appointed Theophilus Thomas, Esq., to divide the estate among his heirs. Four orphans were named in the Court of October 18, 1774, and to this list will be added the names of his older children.

1. Sarah Dew. (She married a Rogers.)
2. Obedience Dew.
3. Millicent Dew (VI).
4. William Dew (VI).
5. John Dew (VI).
6. Reubin Dew, of South Carolina (VI).
7. Abraham Dew, Jr., of South Carolina (VI).
8. Thomas Dew (VI).

Arthur Dew, Sr., son of John Dew, III, patented 112 acres of land in Edgecombe County on June 12, 1749 (Patent Book II, p. 163). He was mentioned in Edgecombe County Court on September 24, 1761, February 25, 1772, May 6, 1779, and November 23, 1779. January 15, 1768, he was road overseer, appointed to help build a bridge at Dew's Mill on November 30, 1769, to help build another over Toisnot on December 1, 1770, to oversee the work at Dew's Mill Bridge on July 19, 1775, to use his slaves to work the road at Toisnot on May 28, 1772, to help lay off a new road May 3, 1785, was on a road commission August 1, 1785, mentioned as living on the road August 9, 1786, to use his slaves to work the road on November 9, 1786, and his gate on the road was mentioned April 25, 1787. He was a grandjuror in Edgecombe County on December 22, 1761, and a petit juror November 29, 1769. November 1, 1784, he received a deed from Britton Barnes and wife.

Jacob Battle, Sheriff of Edgecombe, paid Arthur Dew, No. 1783, for his services in the Revolutionary Army (North
May 31, 1791, he was appointed Constable for Edgecombe County, and the Court Record mentioned him as being in office on June 2, 1791.

In the Census of 1790 for Edgecombe County, Halifax District, he had one son over 16, two sons under 16, one daughter, and 16 slaves. Mary Dew, his widow, appeared in the Census of 1800, having one son under 10, one son 16 to 26, herself 26 to 45, and seven slaves. She made her will in Edgecombe County on January 17, 1801, and it was probated in May Court, 1801. Her estate was finally divided by the Edgecombe County Court on August 30, 1815, (Book 15, p. 292). There were six shares in this allotment: Polly Barnes’ heirs; William Dew; Elizabeth Farmer; Martha Simms; Arthur Dew, Jr.; John Dew’s heirs.

1. Elizabeth Farmer, daughter (VI).
2. Martha Simms, daughter (VI).
3. John Dew, son (VI).
4. Arthur Dew, Jr., son (VI).
5. William Dew, son (VI).
6. (Mary Edith Dew married Jesse Barnes . . . VI).
7. John Barnes, grandson.
8. Nancy Barnes, grand-daughter.
9. Thomas Barnes, grandson.
10. Enos Farmer, witness.
11. Jesse Farmer, witness. (One of the people called “Quakers.”)

John Dew, IV, son of John Dew, III, married Mary, as is proved by the will of John Parker in Edgecombe County on September 22, 1761. He was mentioned in Court on September 30, 1762, had a deed recorded February 25, 1772, and was paid a bounty for wildcat scalps on February 27, 1772. August 24, 1773, he succeeded Arthur Dew, Sr.,
as overseer of the road. February 24, 1773, he recorded a deed of gift to Dempsey Barnes. The Court of April 21, 1774, mentioned him as overseer of the roads. He appeared in Court on July 21, 1774, January 18, 1775, July 19, 1775, and July 16, 1776. He was very wealthy, and after 1777, when Nash County was formed from Edgecombe, he was associated with the former County. He received the home plantation in the will of his father.

He enlisted May 13, 1777, for three years in Capt. Silas Stevenson's Company from Northampton County, 10th Regiment, under Col. Abraham Shepherd (North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register III, 1, p. 96). He was a Sergeant in Evans' Company, 1782, for eighteen months. (Idem, III, 1, p. 98.) December 10, 1789, a memorial to him was read in the North Carolina State Convention (N. C. Colonial Records XXI, pp. 340, and 356).

His will was made December 30, 1790, in Nash County, and was probated there in May Court, 1791.

2. Nancy Dew, daughter.
4. Duncan Dew, son (VI).
5. Elizabeth Robbins, grand-daughter.
7. William Dew, witness.
8. Betsy Cone.
9. John Bond has certain lands in his care.


1. John Dew moved to Tennessee (VI).
2. Arthur Dew moved to Tennessee (VI).
Generation VI

Arthur Dew, Jr., son of Arthur Dew, appeared in the Edgecombe County Census of 1790, aged twenty-six to forty-five, with eight slaves. December 13, 1815, he was deeded by John Barnes, Thomas Barnes, and Nancy Farmer their share in the estate of their grandfather, Arthur Dew, Sr. In February Court, 1814, he served on a committee to divide the estate of Jepthah Barefoot, Sr. His will was made in Edgecombe County on September 12, 1816, and was probated in November Court, 1816. He died September 14, 1816 (date in Edith Dew Barnes’ Bible).

1. Martha Simms, sister.
3. Elizabeth Farmer, sister, received $500 acres.
5. John Barnes, nephew, received $50.
6. Thomas Barnes, nephew, received $50.
7. Nancy Barnes Farmer, niece, received $50.
8. Wiley Rountree, executor.

Duncan Dew, son of John Dew IV, appeared in the Census of 1790 for Nash County, Halifax district, with his wife and 20 slaves. His will was made in Nash County on December 3, 1803, and was probated in February Court, 1805. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Nicholson, of Nash County.

1. Elizabeth Dew, wife.
2. John Dew, Sr., executor.
4. Rhoda Creel.
5. Duncan Dew, cousin.
7. John Robbins, Sr., executor.
10. Rhoda Robbins.
11. Duncan Bond.
12. Larry Bond.
13. Larry Dew, son of John Dew.

John Dew, son of Abraham Dew, Sr., evidently left no posterity. He made his will in Halifax County on July 29, 1771, and it was probated in February Court, 1772. (The original may be seen at Raleigh, North Carolina.)

1. Mary Dew, wife.

John Dew, son of Arthur Dew, Sr., was born about 1764 and died in 1811. He married Sarah Thomas, daughter of the eminent Reverend Jonathan Thomas, of Edgecombe County. She was born in 1764 and died June 1, 1806. Their family Bible is now owned by Miss Lillie Dew, of Wilson, North Carolina. According to the Edgecombe County Court Records, he was appointed to help lay off a road on August 1, 1785, and again May 3, 1785. August 9, 1786, he was overseer of the Toisnot Road to Arthur Dew's house, and again November 9, 1786. January 30, 1788, he was no longer overseer, but on February 4, 1789, he was commissioned to repair Toisnot Bridge, being paid by the court for the same on November 4, 1789. He had a deed recorded November 2, 1790, and on February 10, 1791, was appointed "Patroller" of his district in Edgecombe County.

In the Census of 1790 for Edgecombe County, Halifax District, he had three sons under sixteen, one daughter, and six slaves. In 1800 he had three sons under ten, two sons ten to sixteen, was himself twenty-six to forty-five, had four daughters under ten, one daughter ten to sixteen, and his wife was twenty-six to forty-five, seventeen slaves. His heirs were deeded land by Benjamin and Elizabeth Farmer at Tarboro on February 28, 1825.

1. Mary Dew (VII).
4. Larry Dew (VII).
5. David Dew was born July 10, 1791.
7. Duncan Dew moved to Alabama (VII).
8. Elizabeth Dew (VII).
10. Sarah Dew moved to Alabama (VII).

Mary (Polly) Edith Dew, daughter of Arthur Dew, Sr., was born May 27, 1775, and died May 28, 1849. She married about 1791 Jesse Barnes, son of Dempsey Barnes, Sr. He was born November 10, 1764, and died October 11, 1843. (These dates are from their family Bible, owned by Mrs. Fred Carr, of Wilson, North Carolina.)

1. John Barnes was born May 10, 1792, and died October 15, 1822.
3. Thomas Barnes was born October 10, 1794, and died November 17, 1843.
5. Jesse Barnes, Jr., was born April 18, 1800, and died May 2, 1841.
6. Delphia Barnes was born March 28, 1802.
7. Wealtha Barnes was born February 19, 1804, and died September 29, 1827.
8. Edith Barnes was born December 12, 1806, and died July 7, 1835. She married Owen Bullock.
9. Elias Barnes was born April 12, 1809, and died June 12, 1856. He married Emma Sharpe, daughter of Benjamin Sharpe and Susan Edwards.
10. William Barnes was born July 14, 1811, and died December 1, 1890. He married on December 3, 1833, Jane C. Wilkins.
11. Gen. Joshua Barnes was born June 15, 1813, and died October 13, 1890. He married on May 16, 1843, Matilda Bynum, who was born May 21, 1819, and died December 5, 1883.
12. Rebeckah Barnes was born August 28, 1815, and died July 26, 1823.
13. Margaret Barnes was born January 11, 1818, and died December 30, 1825.

Millicent Dew, daughter of Abraham Dew, Sr., married a Dewall. Her will was made in Edgecombe County on April 24, 1786, and was exhibited in court for probate on May 3, 1786.

1. Sarah (Sally) Rogers, sister.
2. William Dew, brother.
3. Martha Dewall, daughter.

Thomas Dew, son of Abraham Dew, Sr., appeared in the Census of 1790 for Halifax County, Halifax District, with one daughter and nine slaves. His will was made in Halifax County on October 13, 1802, and was probated in November Court, 1802.

1. Joanna Dew, wife.
2. Catherine Dew, grand-daughter.
5. John Dew, son (VII).
6. Mary Dew, daughter.
7. Samuel Dew, deceased, son, who has left orphans:

William Dew, son of Abraham Dew, Sr., appeared in the Nash County Census of 1790, with one infant son and eight slaves. He made his will in Edgecombe County on September 8, 1802.

1. Frances Dew, wife.
2. Tempey Dew, daughter.
4. John Robbins and Jesse Farmer, executors.
William Dew, son of Arthur Dew, Sr., on November 13, 1800, witnessed the will of Isaac Farmer, Jr., in Edgecombe County. He was born February 11, 1780, and died August 11, 1821. (Dates are in Edith Barnes' Bible.) He married Delphia Rountree, who died August 5, 1821. His land was divided by the October Court, 1822, among John Dew's heirs, Elizabeth Farmer's heirs, Mary Barnes' heirs, and Martha Simms' heirs.

Elizabeth Farmer, daughter of Arthur Dew, Sr., was married to Benjamin Farmer, who was a Revolutionary War soldier and is honored by a granite marker in Wilson, North Carolina. He made his will March 16, 1825, and it was probated in February Court, 1827.

1. Elizabeth Farmer, wife.
2. William Farmer, son.
4. Absalom Farmer, son.
5. Dew Farmer, son.
6. Jacob Farmer, son.
10. Obedience White, daughter.
12. Elizabeth Amason, daughter.
13. A daughter who married John Barnes, deceased.

Martha Simms, daughter of Arthur Dew, Sr., died August 9, 1821. She married Barnes Simms. From an indenture in Edgecombe County, dated March 20, 1826, most of their children may be determined.

1. Mary Simms married Stephen Woodard of Wayne County.
3. Elizabeth Simms was born in 1800 and died in 1877. She married William Woodard, Sr., of Edgecombe County, who was born 1796, and died in 1846.
4. James Dew Simms, of Wayne County.
5. David Simms, of Wayne County.
6. John Simms, of Wayne County.
7. Patience Simms married Nathan Cooke.

Generation VII

Nancy Barnes, daughter of Mary Edith Dew and Jesse Barnes, was born August 3, 1793, and died in 1865. She married in 1812 John Farmer, son of Isaac Farmer, Jr. He was born in 1790, and died in 1853.

1. John Farmer, Jr.
2. Isaac Barnes Farmer was born September 18, 1816, and died October 7, 1892. He married Nancy Yelverton, who was born September 11, 1835, and died April 19, 1889.
3. Mary Farmer married on November 12, 1832, Blount Bullock.
4. Nancy Farmer married on November 18, 1833, Ruffin Evans, and secondly, at a date unrecorded, Thomas Yelverton.

5. Jesse Farmer (VIII).
7. Delphia Farmer married a Wilkins.
8. Lincy Farmer married a Bardin.

Elizabeth Dew, daughter of John Dew and Sarah Thomas, was born April 8, 1796. She married September 4, 1817, Moses Farmer, who was born July 11, 1791, and died in 1844.

1. Moses Farmer, Jr. (VIII).
2. Larry Dew Farmer (VIII).

John Dew, Jr., son of John Dew and Sarah Thomas, was born April 24, 1788. He married Elizabeth Barnes.
1. Larry Dew.
2. Duncan Dew.
3. David Dew.
5. John Hinah Dew married Mary Glass.
6. Andrew Dew.
7. Theresa Dew.
8. Sarah Dew.
11. Mary Dew.

John Dew, son of Thomas Dew, of Halifax County, appeared in the Nash County Census of 1790, Halifax District, with himself and eight slaves. He made his will in that county January 16, 1836, and it was probated in that year.

1. Sarah Allsbrook.
4. John Dew, Jr., son.

Jonathan Dew, son of John Dew and Sarah Thomas, was born June 21, 1787, and died December 27, 1818. He married Nancy Farmer, daughter of Benjamin Farmer and Elizabeth Dew.

1. William Dew, Sr. (VIII).
2. Jonathan Dew moved to Georgia (VIII).

Larry Dew, son of John and Sarah Dew, was born April 24, 1790, and died March 27, 1862. He married on November 15, 1818, Nancy Bardin. She was the daughter of Arthur and Peninah Bardin, and was born December 31, 1801, and died June 27, 1861.

2. Arthur Bardin Dew was born April 12, 1822, and died in April, 1864. He married in 1844, Edith Barnes, who died March 18, 1891. (VIII).
3. Duncan Barnes Dew was born November 17, 1823.
4. Peninah Dew (VIII).
5. Larry Dew, Jr., was born January 20, 1827.
8. David Dew was born February 12, 1830.
9. Sarah Dew was born December 28, 1831. She married a Hocutt.
10. Mary Ann Dew (VIII).
11. William L. Dew was born June 4, 1836. He married Victoria Harris.
13. James Edwin Dew was born August 13, 1840, and died in September, 1841.
14. Wiley Dew was born February 4, 1842, and was killed in the Civil War.
16. Nancy Dew was born January 8, 1847. She married William Harris.

Martha Dew, daughter of John Dew and Sarah Thomas, married Wiley Rountree. She was born March 26, 1798.

1. Nancy Rountree (VIII).
2. Delphia Rountree (VIII).
3. Obedience Rountree (VIII).

Mary Dew, daughter of John Dew and Sarah Thomas, was born August 11, 1785, and died in 1848. She married John Barnes, who died in September, 1814.

1. John Dew Barnes (VIII).
2. Elizabeth Barnes married Moses Farmer, her uncle. (VIII).
4. Edwin Barnes (VIII).
5. Sarah Barnes (VIII).
6. Mary Barnes (VIII).

Nancy Dew, daughter of John Dew and Sarah Thomas, was born May 22, 1801. She married secondly a Wiggins. Her first husband was a Worsley.
1. Delphia Worsley married a Wilkinson.
2. Ashley Worsley.

Obedience Dew, daughter of John Dew and Sarah Thomas, was born October 2, 1802, and died July 19, 1883. Her second husband was Thomas Johnson. Her first husband was Benjamin Wilkinson.

1. Augusta Wilkinson married a Winstead.
4. Theresa Wilkinson (VIII).

Theresa Dew, daughter of John Dew and Sarah Thomas, was born August 18, 1793. She married an Ellis.

1. —— Dew Dobbs.
2. Duncan Ellis.

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Generation VIII.

Edwin Barnes, son of Mary Dew and John Barnes, was born January 27, 1804, and died September 10, 1846. He married Theresa Simms, who was born October 7, 1808, and died June 22, 1889. She married secondly Elisha Barnes, and had by him sons Robert Barnes and William Barnes.

1. George Washington Barnes was born in 1829 and died in 1847. He was a soldier in the Mexican War, and was buried in Mexico.
2. John Thomas Barnes (IX).
3. Sarah Barnes married Oswald Lipscomb. She was born March 3, 1842. He was born July 26, 1820, and died February 3, 1891.
4. Dr. Edwin Barnes (IX).
The document contains text in a mixture of English and what appears to be a code or formula, possibly related to mathematics or computer science. The text is not legible enough to be transcribed accurately.
5. Lafayette Barnes was killed in the Confederate Army. He was born in 1840 and died in 1861 in Virginia.

6. Diana Barnes was born February 11, 1836, and died July 16, 1914. She married Nathan Thomas Rountree, who was born December 23, 1830, and died November 1, 1861.

7. Della Barnes was born in 1832 and died in 1858. She married a Simms.


Elizabeth Barnes, daughter of Mary Dew and John Barnes, was born April 15, 1815, and died in 1871. She married on January 13, 1835, Moses Farmer, her uncle. He was born July 11, 1791, and died in 1844.

1. Samuel Barnes Farmer was born December 20, 1835, and died in 1888. He married Temperance Cox and had a son, Charles P. Farmer (IX).

2. Jerusha Farmer (IX).

3. Walter Farmer was born in 1844, and died in 1864 in the Battle of Appomattox.


5. John Farmer died young.

James Dew Barnes, son of Mary Dew and John Barnes, was born August 25, 1808, and died June 17, 1877.

1. Calvin Barnes (IX).

2. David Barnes married Penny Bone.

3. John Barnes married Eliza Perry and their son, Roscoe Barnes, married an Overman.

John Dew Barnes, son of Mary Dew and John Barnes, was born December 22, 1813, in Wilson, North Carolina, and died April 24, 1892, in Alabama. He married on February 22, 1854, Pheribee Ann Hinton.

1. Edwin Barnes.


3. Emma Barnes married James T. Stirling, lives in Clinton, Alabama, and has two children.

5. Lydia Barnes married a Cross.
6. Mary Etta Barnes (IX).

Mary Barnes, daughter of Mary Dew and John Barnes, married John Harper.
5. Mary Ann Harper married a Tucker.

Sarah Barnes, daughter of Mary Dew and John Barnes, married a Barnes.
1. Julia Barnes married a Harrison.
2. Mary Barnes married a Dunn.
3. John J. Barnes married Sarah (Sallie) _________. She was born October 27, 1821, and died April 25, 1872.

Arthur Bardin Dew, son of Larry Dew and Nancy Bardin, married Edith Barnes.
1. John Dew (IX).
3. William Larry Dew was born September 19, 1848, and died June 10, 1909. He married on July 2, 1884, Temperance Barnes.
4. Nancy Dew married on December 30, 1885, Jesse Taylor and had a son, Arthur Taylor.
5. Martha Dew died June 8, 1903. She married on January 23, 1898, Jesse Taylor, above.
6. Henrietta Dew married on January 15, 1874, James Wesley (Dock) Thorne, and had a son, Guy Thorne (IX).
7. Cleora Dew (IX).
George W. Dew, son of Larry Dew and Nancy Bardin, was born October 4, 1844, and died in 1889. He married first Eunice Ellis, who died March 14, 1861, and secondly Dora Rountree.

1. Minne Dew (IX).
2. Elizabeth R. Dew was born January 12, 1873, and died in June, 1925.
3. George W. Dew, Jr., was born September 19, 1875.
4. William Emmit Dew was born April 28, 1882.
5. David Marvin Dew was born October 6, 1884.
6. Edward Homer Dew was born January 22, 1887.
7. Herndon Tuttle Dew was born May 28, 1889.
8. Isadore Rountree Dew was born July 3, 1891.
9. Alice Marie Dew was born May 11, 1893. She married Walter Powers.
10. Unity Dew died in March, 1871.
11. Frank Jennings Dew was born December 10, 1895.

Harriet Dew, daughter of Larry Dew and Nancy Bardin, was born August 11, 1819, and died August 17, 1880. She married on August 4, 1836, Dempsey Barnes, who was born July 27, 1798, and died May 11, 1838.

1. Jesse Dempsey Barnes was born June 22, 1837, married on June 30, 1859, Isabel Moore, and was killed July 31, 1864, at the second Battle of Manassas.

Harriet Dew married secondly, on September 22, 1839, Joseph David Barbee, who was born December 17, 1809, and died September 17, 1870.

1. Nancy Ann Frances Barbee (IX).
2. Sarah Elizabeth Peninah Barbee (IX).
3. Joseph David Barbee, Jr., was born May 27, 1847, and died August 27, 1871.
4. William Haywood Barbee was born September 25, 1844, and died April 20, 1914.
John Dew, son of Larry Dew and Nancy Bardin, was born February 1, 1821. He married first Mary Barnes, and secondly Sally Lucas.

1. Mary Zilla Dew married Thomas Newsome.
2. Puss Dew married first a Corrow and secondly a Spivey.

Jonathan Dew, son of Larry Dew and Nancy Bardin, was born May 7, 1828. He married on May 10, 1853, Martha Ann Ellis.

1. George G. Dew (IX).
2. Wiley Duncan Dew (IX).

Mary Ann Dew, daughter of Larry Dew and Nancy Bardin, was born November 28, 1833. She married Stephen Peele.

1. Stephen Peele, Jr.
2. Edwin Peele.

Moses Dew, son of Larry Dew and Nancy Bardin, was born April 12, 1838. He married first Spicey Ellis, and secondly Meade Williford, who was born in 1838.

1. Larry Dew.
2. Sallie Dew was born in 1867, married William Roscoe Ballance, and had sons, John Ballance, Robert Ballance, and Oscar Ballance.
Peninah Dew, daughter of Larry Dew and Nancy Bardin, was born February 17, 1825. She married William Hooks.

1. Nannie Hooks married first a Peele and secondly Leonard Dickenson.
2. William Hooks, Jr., married Lina Williams.
8. Larry Hooks.

William Dew, Sr., son of Jonathan Dew and Nancy Farmer, was born in 1815, and died in 1872. He married first Emily Williams and secondly Jane Finch.

1. Benjamin Dew (IX).
8. Dr. Samuel Barnes Dew (IX).
11. Mary Dew (IX).
13. Cora Dew (IX).

Jonathan Ellis, son of Theresa Dew and ——— Ellis, had three children of which we know.

1. Andrew Ellis.
2. Ten Ellis.
3. Lula Ellis.
Jesse Farmer, son of Nancy Barnes and John Farmer, was born July 26, 1821, and died August 18, 1876. He married on October 15, 1843, Mary Batts, daughter of William Batts and Martha Woodard. She was born February 23, 1825, and died July 1, 1894. Jesse Farmer enlisted July 20, 1863, as a private in Capt. Bass' Company, North Carolina, C. S. A., for the period of the war. He was admitted to Pettigrew General Hospital, Raleigh, North Carolina, on December 27, 1864.

2. Edwin Barnes Farmer married on December 14, 1871, Della Williford.
4. Woodard Farmer married Katie Flood.
7. Mary Farmer married Mack Whitehead.
8. Elizabeth Farmer (IX).

Larry Dew Farmer, son of Elizabeth Dew and Moses Farmer, Sr., was born October 30, 1818, and died April 6, 1887. He married on February 19, 1839, Sarah Dew, daughter of Jonathan and Nancy Dew. She was born May 10, 1822.

1. Elizabeth E. Farmer married Andrew J. Moore.
2. Sarah (Sallie) L. Farmer was born September 6, 1855, and died December 3, 1921.
3. Cora Farmer was born January 29, 1858, and died March 26, 1929.
4. James Edward Farmer was born July 1, 1851, and died September 11, 1914. He married Mary (Mollie) Gardener, widow of William Gray Ellis.

Moses Farmer, Jr., son of Elizabeth Dew and Moses Farmer, was born October 23, 1829, and died August 6, 1866. He married on November 24, 1853, Patience Wood-
ard, daughter of William Woodard, Jr. She was born May 28, 1835, and died November 30, 1926.

1. James Franklin Farmer (IX).
2. Junius Oscar Farmer (IX).
3. Annie Farmer died in infancy.

Delphia Rountree, daughter of Martha Dew and Wiley Rountree, was born December 1, 1828, and died February 6, 1892. She married William Woodard, Jr., who was born November 6, 1830, and died September 11, 1910.

1. William Woodard married Mary Uzzell and had a son, Walter L. Woodard, who was born November 5, 1881, and died December 9, 1905.
2. Martha Woodard married Dr. Albert Anderson.
4. Vavina Woodard was born April 15, 1861, and died February 9, 1889. She was the first wife of Governor Charles B. Aycock.
5. Cora Woodard also married Governor Charles B. Aycock, and now lives in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Nancy Rountree, daughter of Martha Dew and Wiley Rountree, married Benjamin Bardin.

2. Irene Bardin married “Buck” Griffin and had two daughters, Elsie Griffin, married to Frank Carter, and Marie Griffin, married to Cleve Hale, of Mount Airy, North Carolina.
3. Lillie Bardin, twin of Irene Bardin, died young.
4. Mary Bardin married first John Barnes and secondly a Giles.

Obedience Rountree, daughter of Martha Dew and Wiley Rountree, married Col. John Farmer.

4. J. Henry Farmer married Bessie Farmer, now living in Washington, D. C.
5. H. E. Farmer married Lola Pierce.

Gabraela Wilkinson, daughter of Obedience Dew and Benjamin Wilkinson, married a Parker.
1. Gabraela Parker married a Winstead.
2. W. S. Parker.
3. Dora Parker married a Winstead.

Theresa Wilkinson, daughter of Obedience Dew and Benjamin Wilkinson, married an Armstrong.
1. J. B. Armstrong.
2. B. C. Armstrong.
3. Delphia Armstrong married a Boseman.

Carolina Worsley, daughter of Nancy Dew and ——— Worsley, married a Publes.
1. Delphia Publes.
3. Della Publes married a Hunter.

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Generation IX.

Nancy Ann Frances Barbee, daughter of Harriet Dew and Joseph David Barbee, was born June 24, 1840. She married on September 10, 1859, William FitzGerald, who was born May 21, 1830, and died May 19, 1863.
1. William Jesse FitzGerald was born October 12, 1862. He married Virginia Rolfe and had William Jesse FitzGerald, Jr., Rolfe FitzGerald, and Jean Bass FitzGerald.

2. Virginia FitzGerald (X).

Nancy Barbee married secondly on January 7, 1872, John B. Clemmons, who died October 18, 1903.

1. Ella Clemmons married Tucker Coleman. She was born February 8, 1873, and died January 7, 1929.

2. Ruth Clemmons married Oscar Faulkner (X).

3. Topsie Clemmons married Harry Cox (X).

4. Albert Clemmons.

5. Joseph Clemmons.

Sarah Elizabeth Peninah Barbee, daughter of Harriet Dew and Joseph David Barbee, was born May 15, 1842, and died April 23, 1914. She married on March 18, 1866, Jesse Macon Taylor, who was born August 27, 1841, and died April 26, 1922.

1. Florence May Taylor (X).

2. India Winona Taylor was born December 2, 1868, and married on November 1, 1893, Charles B. Taylor, who was born December 26, 1861, and died April 16, 1920.

3. Ida Lee Taylor (X).

4. Sarah Devona Taylor was born July 26, 1874.

5. Joseph David Taylor (X).


Arthur Barnes, son of Edwin Barnes and Theresa Simms, was born April 24, 1832, and died December 18, 1899. He married a Maynard.

1. May Barnes (1862-1933).

2. Blanche Barnes.


Calvin Barnes, son of James Dew Barnes, was born January 27, 1839, and died August 29, 1899. He married Mary Ann Sterett, who was born January 16, 1837, and died August 22, 1906.
1. James Dew Barnes (X).
2. Kate Barnes was born December 22, 1869.
3. Annie Barnes (X).
4. Allie B. Barnes (X).

Dr. Edwin Barnes, son of Edwin Barnes and Theresa Simms, was born January 22, 1839, and died June 15, 1882. He married Olivia Vines, who was born July 23, 1846, and died June 29, 1894.

1. John Leslie Barnes has children, John Leslie Barnes, Jr., and Elizabeth Barnes.
2. Edwin Barnes, Jr.

John Thomas Barnes, son of Edwin Barnes and Theresa Simms, married Elizabeth Obedience Tartt. He was born in 1830 and died in 1894. She was born in 1832 and died in 1883.

1. Hattie Barnes (X).
2. Edwin Tartt Barnes (X).

Martha Ann Barnes, daughter of Sarah Barnes and—Barnes, was born September 12, 1830, and died January 29, 1891. She married Edwin Gray Clarke, who was born March 7, 1820, and died May 21, 1875.

1. James E. Clarke (X).
2. J. Alvin Clarke (X).
4. Nellie Ellen Clarke (X).

Mary Etta Barnes, daughter of John Dew Barnes and Pheribee Ann Hinton, married on November 6, 1879, John R. Taylor, of Green County, Alabama.

1. John Barnes Taylor, of Jackson, Mississippi.
4. Mamie Taylor.
5. Lydia Taylor married an Eatman.
Benjamin Dew, son of William Dew, Sr., was born May 14, 1853. He married Martha Boykin.

1. Oscar Dew married Cleon Thompson and had a daughter, Sudie Dew (XI).
2. David Dew (X).
4. Etta Dew (X).
5. Nannie Dew (X).
8. Elizabeth Dew.

Cleora Dew, daughter of Arthur Bardin Dew and Edith Barnes, was born October 21, 1859, and died March 17, 1923. She married on September 12, 1878, John Farmer.

1. John Herman Farmer was born in 1879.
2. William Floyd Farmer was born March 11, 1881, and died in November, 1929. He married Pearl Wheeles.
3. Edith Maud Farmer was born October 24, 1882, and married Percy Brantley.
4. Arthur Cleveland Farmer was born March 12, 1884.
5. Cleora Farmer was born January 24, 1887. She married William Westry.
6. Annie Lela Farmer was born June 24, 1888, and died December 16, 1917.
7. Bessie Irene Farmer was born August 5, 1892, and married John Thomas Boyette.
8. Guy Farmer was born in April, 1894.
9. Lula Ruth Farmer was born June 1, 1897.
10. Nannie Farmer was born August 9, 1902.
11. Albert Farmer.

Cora Dew, daughter of William Dew, Sr., married Rae-ford Griffin.

1. Mike Griffin married Anne Brown and had Josephine Griffin and Daphney Griffin.
2. Quilla Griffin married Willard Perry.
3. Besse Griffin.
George G. Dew, son of Jonathan Dew and Martha Ann Ellis, married first Lucy Perry. They had two children. He married secondly Emma Clifton and had two more children, whose names follow:

1. Addie Dew married Herbert Winstead.
2. Frank Dew married a Brakes.

Harriet Ann Dew, daughter of William Dew, Sr., was born November 3, 1855. She married George Philemon Clarke, who was born April 8, 1850, and who died February 5, 1890.

1. Pomeroy Philemon Clarke (X).
2. William Penn Clarke (X).
3. Julia Marie Clarke was born July 11, 1880. She married J. A. Sykes.
4. Charles Page Clarke (X).
7. Patsey Dew Clarke (X).
8. Lucy Polk Clarke married Luther W. High.

John Dew, son of Arthur Bardin Dew and Edith Barnes, was born October 12, 1846, and died June 1, 1908. He married on January 4, 1871, Arkey H. Baines, who was born July 23, 1839, and died March 21, 1915.

1. Eva Dew (X).
2. William Arthur Dew was born March 6, 1874. He married in January, 1906, Nannie Ricks. His second wife was Kitty Taylor, by whom he had Alvin Dew and Frances Dew.
3. Mary Lillie Dew was born September 27, 1875, and lives in Wilson, N. C.

Jonathan Dew, son of William Dew, Sr., married first Mollie Jordan.

1. Lillian Dew.
He married secondly Dora Coleman.
2. Albert Dew married Maggie Murray.
3. Sula Dew (X).
4. Emma Dew married Frank Brannan. They live at Washington, D. C.

Joseph Dew, son of William Dew, Sr., married first Frances Ann Finch.
1. Mattie Dew married John Vick and had a daughter, Blanche Vick.
2. Esther Dew married Albert Lamm.

Joseph Dew married secondly Bettie Brantley.
1. Iva Dew married H. B. Keen.
2. Eva Dew.

Marguerite Dew, daughter of William Dew, Sr., was born February 10, 1849. She married Josiah Vick.
1. Laura Vick (X).
2. Deane Vick (X).
3. Ida Blanche Vick (X).
4. Rev. Giles Westley Vick (X).
5. Ollin Vick (X).
6. Sue Margaret Vick was born April 25, 1885. She married John Franklin Corbett.
7. Pauline Vick (X).

Mary Dew, daughter of William Dew, Sr., was born in 1866, and married on March 24, 1884, Condary Glover, of Bailey, North Carolina, who was born in 1864.
1. Lonnie Glover (X).
2. George Glover married Hortense Wiggins.
4. Clifton Glover (X).
5. Mamie Glover (X).
7. Alfonders Glover (X).

Minnie Dew, daughter of George W. Dew and Dora Rountree, was born September 29, 1868, and died in 1934. She married Marcellus Strickland.

2. Elizabeth Strickland.
3. Elsie Marie Strickland.
4. Sally Louise Strickland.
5. Elmer Lee Strickland.

Nancy Dew, daughter of William Dew, Sr., married Thomas Bailey.

1. Nannie Bailey married Babe High.

Dr. Samuel Barnes Dew, son of William Dew, Sr., married Sue Lewis.

1. Archie Bernard Dew married a Shelton.
2. Randolph Dew.

Dr. Samuel Barnes Dew married secondly Nannie Norman.

1. Ruth Dew.

Sarah Dew, daughter of William Dew, Sr., married William E. Bissette.

3. Floxia Bissette married a Murray.
4. Lola Bissette married Paul Cone.
5. Edward Bissette married a Morgan.

The Dew Family

1. Robert P. Dew was born October 18, 1891, and married on November 24, 1915, Grace Bishop, who was born September 11, 1890. Their son, Harry Dew, was born December 14, 1930.
3. Benjamin Jonathan Dew married Ethel Hatcher, who was born June 28, 1901.
4. Martha Ann Dew was born September 22, 1901. She married Huland Branch, who was born April 16, 1903.
5. Charles Dew (X).

William Dew, Jr., son of William Dew, Sr., married Narcissus Lamm.

1. Flonnie Dew married Dwight Boswell.
2. Elizabeth Dew married Hilliard Dew, her cousin (X).
3. Cecil Dew.
4. Ollie Dew married Mary Lamm.
5. Levy Dew married Edna Bissette.

Charles P. Farmer, son of Samuel Barnes Farmer and Temperance Cox, married Elizabeth Williams.

1. Ernest Farmer married Leone ———, and had daughters Margaret Farmer and Leone Farmer.
2. Archie Farmer married Annetta ———, and has a son, Archie Farmer, Jr.
3. Lotta Farmer married a Jensen and has a daughter.

Elizabeth Farmer, daughter of Jesse Farmer and Mary Batts was born February 11, 1848, and died September 22, 1880. She married in February, 1866, David Lawrence Batts, son of Wiley Jordan Batts and Elizabeth Williford, who was born July 19, 1842, and died January 8, 1927. September 10, 1862, he was a member of Company H, Seventh Confederate Cavalry. He was captured, confined at Point Lookout, Md., and exchanged at Boulware's Wharf on March 19, 1865.

1. Mary Elizabeth Batts (X).
2. John Farmer Batts.
3. Fate Batts.
4. Martha Batts was born March 5, 1869, and died June 8, 1912. She married Morrison Webb.

James Franklin Farmer, son of Moses Farmer, Jr., and Patience Woodard, was born October 24, 1854, and died July 11, 1920. He married on July 6, 1876, Rebecca Wiggins, who was born November 23, 1855, and died March 18, 1835.

1. Moses Branch Farmer was born August 13, 1888.
2. Elizabeth Farmer was born September 5, 1886, and married on December 18, 1907, Nathan Anderson, Jr., who was born March 9, 1886. Their son, Frank Anderson, was born March 13, 1910.

Jerusha Farmer, daughter of Moses Farmer, Sr., and Elizabeth Barnes, was born January 6, 1838, and died March 20, 1910. She married on September 28, 1856, Warren Woodard, who was born April 27, 1826, and died February 1, 1903.

1. Walter Farmer Woodard (X).
2. James Edwin Woodard was born October 30, 1866, and died February 21, 1815. He married on November 16, 1911, Mary Hadley, who was born May 29, 1879. Their son, Walter Farmer Woodard, was born September 25, 1913.
3. David Woodard was born March 4, 1869, and died December 6, 1922. He married in June, 1901, Nellie Moye. Their son, David Warren Woodard, was born October 8, 1904, and is married to Romaine Clarke.

Junius Oscar Farmer, son of Moses Farmer, Jr., and Patience Woodard, was born August 18, 1857. He married Harriet Hodges, of Halifax County.

1. Jennie Farmer died in childhood.
2. Annie Farmer was born July 18, 1877, and died July 19, 1877.
3. Mary Farmer was born May 22, 1879, and died August 19, 1879.
4. Martha E. Farmer was born January 25, 1882, and died April 9, 1905. She married Arthur Fulghum. Their daughter, Mary Patience Fulghum, married Haskins McFall, of Danville, Virginia, and has a daughter, Mary Patience McFall.
5. Hattie Farmer (X).
7. Pearl Farmer (X).
8. Alice Farmer (X).

William Moses Farmer, son of Moses Farmer, Jr., and Patience Woodard, was born October 18, 1866, in Wilson County. He married on June 20, 1907, Blanche Vaughan, widow of Charles Warren Woodard. She was born September 17, 1878, in South Boston, Virginia.

1. William Moses Farmer, Jr., was born May 19, 1908, and died June 5, 1909.
2. James Oscar Farmer was born October 21, 1909.
3. Traver Harwood Farmer was born October 21, 1911.
4. William Woodard Farmer was born November 21, 1913, and died May 23, 1933, having completed part of a pre-medical course at the University of North Carolina.

"He was my friend, and I loved him as I might have loved a brother. Let this be an indelible and everlasting tribute to his stainless character, to his lovable personality, and to the influence and memory of our friendship which will remain with me until we meet again in the Great Beyond."—Hugh B. Johnston, Jr.

5. Everette Brantley Farmer was born August 30, 1917.
7. Margaret Vaughan Farmer was born November 9, 1922.

Guy Thorne, son of Henrietta Dew and J. W. Thorne, married Mattie Lewis, sister of Dr. Lewis, deceased, of Wilson, North Carolina.

2. Roberta Thorne (X).
3. Edith Thorne (X).
4. Charles Thorne married Hilda Cherry and has a son, Charles Cherry Thorne.
5. James Lewis Thorne (X).

**Generation X.**

Allie B. Barnes, daughter of Calvin Barnes and Mary Sterett, was born December 6, 1877, and married on December 9, 1896, William Walls.

1. Mary Allie Barnes Walls (XI).
2. Annie L. Barnes Walls was born June 16, 1899.
3. Elizabeth G. Barnes Walls was born November 23, 1902, and married on November 23, 1928, Louis Tomlinson. Their daughter, Elizabeth Ann Barnes Tomlinson, was born July 16, 1932.
4. Julia L. Walls was born September 26, 1909, and married on October 1, 1932, P. R. Paterson.
5. William Walls, Jr., was born December 22, 1915.
6. Allie Walls was born December 22, 1915.

Annie Barnes, daughter of Calvin Barnes and Mary Sterett, was born January 25, 1868, and died January 8, 1896. She married on February 25, 1891, Ashley Young.

1. Calvin Young was born March 24, 1894, and married on August 30, 1918, Hattie Boykin, who was born December 25, 1894. Their daughter, Margaret Jordan Young, was born July 25, 1922.
2. Ashley Young was born June 9, 1892, and married on December 10, 1932, Ila M. Hill, who was born June 2, 1909. Their daughter, Janet Barnes Young, was born November 29, 1933.

Edwin Tartt Barnes, son of John T. Barnes and Elizabeth Tartt, was born March 29, 1872. He married on April 18, 1900, Elizabeth Pace.

2. Elizabeth Pace Barnes married E. B. Abbitt.
Hattie Barnes, daughter of John T. Barnes and Elizabeth Tartt, married Col. John F. Bruton.

1. John Barnes Bruton married Gladys Smith and has a son, John B. Burton, Jr.
2. Howard Barnes Bruton married Elmira Woodard and has sons, Sid Woodard Bruton and Howard B. Bruton, Jr.

James Dew Barnes, son of Calvin Barnes and Mary Sterett, was born January 13, 1872, and died July 15, 1915. He married on January 10, 1901, Mary Elizabeth Yowell of Orlando, Florida.

1. Katherine Barnes was born October 29, 1901.
2. Calvin Barnes was born October 29, 1903.
3. Susan Barnes was born March 26, 1906.

Mary Elizabeth Batts, daughter of Elizabeth Farmer and David L. Batts, was born November 12, 1866. She married on January 6, 1882, George W. Thomas, Esq., son of William Howell Thomas and Mary Jane Woodard. He was born September 21, 1866. They had an only child.

1. Ruth Thomas (XI).

Alvin Clarke, son of Martha Ann Barnes and Edwin G. Clarke, was born April 13, 1852, and died January 24, 1923. He married Elizabeth Woodard, who was born December 13, 1856, and died January 9, 1930.

1. Ruth Clarke (XI).

Charles Page Clarke, son of Harriet Dew and George P. Clarke, married Jeannette Warren.

1. Ruth Page Clarke.
2. Jeannette Clarke.

James E. Clarke, son of Martha Ann Barnes and Edwin G. Clarke, was born in 1849, and died in 1894. He married Sudie Williams, who was born February 28, 1854, and died September 26, 1890.
2. Olzie Clarke (XI).
3. Archie Clarke married a Richardson and had no children.

Nannie Arthur Clarke, daughter of Harriet Dew and George P. Clarke, was born October 20, 1884. She married on June 8, 1904, Vance Forbes, who was born June 11, 1878, and died May 21, 1932.

1. Virginia Clarke Forbes was born January 17, 1906, and married on October 3, 1935, Graham Poyner.
2. Benjamin Jasper Forbes was born May 16, 1908, and married on March 21, 1934, Lucile Waters.
3. Nan Elizabeth Forbes was born October 4, 1909.
4. Jule Douglas Forbes was born September 20, 1911.
5. Vance Thomas Forbes was born March 28, 1914.
6. Harriet Frances Forbes was born June 12, 1916.
7. Sidney Page Forbes was born September 26, 1918.
8. Susan Clarke Forbes was born March 3, 1922.
9. Wiley Dew Forbes was born November 10, 1925.
10. Billy Clarke Forbes was born July 12, 1926, and died November 7, 1927.

Nellie Ellen Clarke, daughter of Martha Ann Barnes and Edwin G. Clarke, married Allison Deans.

1. Elizabeth Deans married H. Temple Crittendon and has a son, H. T. C., Jr.
2. Allison Deans has a son, Allison Deans, Jr.
3. Edwin Deans married Beulah Martin and has a son, Edwin Deans, Jr.
4. Iva Deans married Louis Cox and has a daughter, Iva Deans Cox.
5. Ruth Deans married William Wells and has sons, Allison Wells and William Wells, Jr.

Patsey Dew Clarke, daughter of Harriet Dew and George P. Clarke, was born February 10, 1888. She married William Dossier Smith, who was born November 14, 1879.
1. George Dossier Smith was born November 13, 1921.
2. Patsey Clarke Smith was born November 16, 1926.

Pomeroy Philemon Clarke, son of Harriet Dew and George P. Clarke, married May Hunter.

1. George Hunter Clarke.
2. Pomeroy Philemon Clarke, Jr.
3. Derwood Clarke.

Sarah Ann Clarke, daughter of Martha Ann Barnes and Edwin G. Clarke, married on November 6, 1872, Robert Newsome Harrison.

1. Martha Lavina Harrison (XI).

William Penn Clarke, son of Harriet Dew and George P. Clarke, married Annie Lewis.

1. Mabel Dell Clarke.
2. William Penn Clarke, Jr.
4. Addie Clarke.
5. Pope Clarke.

Charles Dew, son of Wiley D. Dew and Julia Forbes, was born November 7, 1902, and married Lola Flowers, who was born July 12, 1905.

1. Charles Moore Dew was born April 19, 1927.
2. James Lee Dew was born November 24, 1929.
3. Elizabeth Flowers Dew was born December 23, 1933.

David Dew, son of Benjamin Dew and Martha Boykin, married Maggie Griffin.

2. George Ogburn Dew.
5. Chester Ford Dew.
7. Willow Belle Dew.

Elizabeth Dew, daughter of William Dew, Jr., and Narcissus Lamm, married Hilliard Dew, her cousin, son of Benjamin Dew and Martha Boykin. He was born January 16, 1886; she was born September 23, 1894; they were married on December 1, 1911, and live at Bailey, North Carolina.

1. Ophelia Dew was born April 14, 1914, and married Clarence Harris, who was born April 21, 1901. Their son, James Harris, was born April 4, 1936.
2. Rabenia Dew was born October 24, 1916, and married Albert Vann Willett, who was born February 24, 1910. Their son, Douglas Willet, was born August 27, 1934.
3. Willesteen Dew was born June 12, 1920, and married James Dickson, who was born July 18, 1917.
4. Hilliard B. Dew, Jr., was born March 11, 1923.
5. Leslie Dew was born July 22, 1927.
6. Babbie Dew was born May 15, 1930.

Etta Dew, daughter of Benjamin Dew and Martha Boykin, married Joshua Lawrence Strickland.

1. Glen Strickland married Jack Collie and has a daughter, Jacqueline Collie.
2. Easley Owen Strickland married Ruth Haskins and has a son, Easley Owen Strickland, Jr.
3. Hilliard Abbie Strickland married Dorothy Cone and has daughters, Annie Cone Strickland, and Dorothy Strickland.
5. Jesse Strickland.

Eva Dew, daughter of John Dew and Arkey Baines, was born December 3, 1871, and died October 23, 1905. She married Charles F. Jones.
1. Bruce Jones (XI).
2. Cecil Jones was born September 26, 1904. He married Ruby Oakey.

Nannie Dew, daughter of Benjamin Dew and Martha Boykin, married James Malcus Winborne.

1. Martha Virginia Winborne.
2. James Benjamin Winborne.
3. Oscar Fergus Winborne.
5. George Wilbur Winborne.
6. James Malcus Winborne, Jr.
7. Emily Jean Winborne.

Sallie Dew, daughter of Benjamin Dew and Martha Boykin, married John Edgar Vick.

1. Martha May Vick married Robert Marion Batts.
3. Pansy Lee Vick married Wilbur Franklin Pace and had a son, Meadie Edgar Pace.
5. Chester Keston Vick.

William Edward Dew, son of Benjamin Dew and Martha Boykin, married Pennie Sherrod.

1. Dennis Arrington Dew married Nannie Brantley and has a daughter, Patricia Ann Dew.
2. Beulah Dew married Alfred Pitts.
3. Rolah Dew married Fred High and has a son Francis Jerry High.

Alice Farmer, daughter of Junius Farmer and Hattie Hodges, was born June 15, 1898. She married Needham Bridgman Herring, who was born October 12, 1895.
1. Alice Farmer Herring was born August 10, 1926.
2. Margaret Doane Herring was born October 18, 1933.

Frank H. Farmer, son of Junius Farmer and Hattie Hodges, was born February 11, 1889. He married in April, 1919, in New York City, Mary Heppenheimer, who was born there April 22, 1898. He died September 14, 1936.

1. Mary Alice Farmer was born March 29, 1920.
2. Harriet Hodges Farmer was born May 19, 1925.
3. Ann Elizabeth Farmer was born August 26, 1929.
4. Frank H. Farmer, Jr., was born September, 1932.

Hattie Farmer, daughter of Junius Farmer and Hattie Hodges, was born April 4, 1891. She married on February 15, 1914, Paul L. Clodfelter.

1. Nancy Clodfelter died in infancy.
2. Hattie Louise Clodfelter was born July 26, 1913.
3. Paul L. Clodfelter, Jr., was born August 4, 1918.

Lucy Farmer, daughter of Junius Farmer and Hattie Hodges, married in June, 1917, Dr. Julian Brantley, of Spring Hope, North Carolina.

1. J. C. Brantley, Jr.
2. Nancy Woodard Brantley.
4. Edwin Brantley.
5. Mary Farmer Brantley.

Pearl Farmer, daughter of Junius Farmer and Hattie Hodges, was born December 7, 1896. She married March 13, 1917, in Wilson, North Carolina, Asa Edward Bishop.

1. Marion V. Bishop was born January 15, 1918.
2. Asa Edward Bishop, Jr., was born December 18, 1920.

Virginia FitzGerald, daughter of Nancy Barbee and William FitzGerald, was born August 15, 1860, and died March 2, 1931. She married on January 11, 1881, William Cordero Hewlett, who was born August 3, 1859, and died July 29, 1922.
2. Russell Poindexter Hewlett was born April 4, 1889, and died August 8, 1922. He married on March 4, 1918, Anna O'Rourke. Their daughter, Mary Virginia Hewlett, was born September 17, 1919, and died March 4, 1920.
3. Guy F. Hewlett was born December 10, 1881, and died March 27, 1887.

Alfonders Glover, son of Mary Dew and Condary Glover, married Hattie Bottoms.
1. Samuel Glover.
2. John R. Glover.
3. Evelyn Glover.
5. Tommie Glover.
7. Vivian Glover.

Clifton Glover, son of Mary Dew and Condary Glover, married Nellie Brannon.
1. Randolph Glover.
2. Bobby Glover.

Earlie Glover, son of Mary Dew and Condary Glover, married Lillian Thompson.
1. Lewis Glover.
2. Henry Glover.
3. William Glover.

Lonnie Glover, daughter of Mary Dew and Condary Glover, married Joe Lamm.
1. Ethel Lamm married a Brantley and has a daughter, Louise Brantley.
2. Sula Lamm married a Denton and has a son, Harold Denton.
3. Comba Lamm married a Lamm and has a daughter Jackie Lamm.
4. Hobert Lamm has a son, Billy Jo Lamm.
5. Edward Lamm.
6. Robey Lamm.
7. Albert Lamm.
8. Easter Pearl Lamm.
10. J. C. Lamm.

Mamie Glover, daughter of Mary Dew and Condary Glover, married Cefare F. Bissette.

1. Julian Bissette.
2. Mary Elane Bissette.
4. Ruth Bissette.
5. Francis Bissette.

Stephen Glover, son of Mary Dew and Condary Glover, married Eula Griffin.

1. Freddy Glover.
3. Dewey Glover.
4. Fannie Glover.
5. Billy Glover.

Florence May Taylor, daughter of Sarah Barbee and Jesse M. Taylor, was born May 31, 1867. She married Walter C. Sadler.

1. Mildred Otey Sadler (XI).
2. Jesse Ryland Sadler was born January 16, 1900, and married on May 17, 1921, Anne Ruth Jones, who was born May 19, 1901. Their son, Howell Gray Sadler, was born October 22, 1926.

Ida Lee Taylor, daughter of Sarah Barbee and Jesse M. Taylor, was born March 11, 1872, and died January 31, 1915. She married on May 2, 1894, James Haywood Williams.
1. Ruth May Williams was born August 12, 1895. She married on June 3, 1916, Henry Jung (Young), who was born August 3, 1894, at Bremen, Germany. They live in New York City and have a daughter, Nancy Lee Jung, who was born August 18, 1919.

2. James Harry Williams was born January 13, 1898, and lives in New York City.


4. James Haywood Williams, Jr., was born May 15, 1910.

Joseph David Taylor, son of Sarah Barbee and Jesse M. Taylor, was born August 27, 1877, and died April 26, 1915. He married Emma Hilliard, who was born in 1884 and died in December, 1922.


2. Hyman Taylor was born March 19, 1906, and died August 16, 1909.

3. William Hubert Taylor was born September 28, 1914, and married on May 3, 1936, Vivian Harris.

William Jesse Taylor, son of Sarah Barbee and Jesse M. Taylor, was born August 12, 1884, and married on June 28, 1909, Dorothy Lee Pillars, of Jacksonville, Florida. She was born July 18, 1891.

1. Dorothy Adrienne Pillars Taylor was born March 23, 1911.

2. William Jesse Taylor, Jr., was born August 26, 1915, and died August 10, 1916.

3. William Jesse Taylor, Jr., was born October 20, 1917.

4. Richard Barbee Taylor was born August 16, 1921.

5. Robert Estes Taylor was born December 9, 1924.

Deane Vick, son of Marguerite Dew and Josiah Vick, married Lillie Powers.

1. Clement Vick.

2. Vernell Vick (XI).
Rev. Giles Westley Vick, son of Marguerite Dew and Josiah Vick, was born December 15, 1880. He married Annie Pitts.

1. Margaret Vick.
2. Giles Westley Vick, Jr.
3. Frances Vick.
5. Whitfield Vick.
6. Annie Sue Vick.

Ida Blanche Vick, daughter of Marguerite Dew and Josiah Vick, was born October 22, 1878. She married Leyman Glover.

1. Vera Glover.
2. Dorothy Glover married a Barefoot.
3. Alice Glover married a Gay.
5. Ralph Glover.

Laura Vick, daughter of Marguerite Dew and Josiah Vick, was born June 18, 1874. She married Lafayette Moore.

1. Edward Lafayette Moore married Pauline Cooke and had a son, Edward Lafayette Moore, Jr.
2. Marguerite Moore married W. H. Dubuy and had a son, Norman Dubuy.

Ollin Vick, son of Marguerite Dew and Josiah Vick, was born February 4, 1882. He married Mertia Eatman.

1. Alvin Vick.
2. Elton Vick married a Bottoms.
3. Catherine Vick.
4. Edwin Vick.
5. Josephine Vick.

Pauline Vick, daughter of Marguerite Dew and Josiah Vick, was born April 25, 1888. She married Christopher N. Hibberth.
1. Christopher N. Hibberth, Jr.

Charles Warren Woodard, son of Jerusha Farmer and Warren Woodard, was born August 16, 1874, and died February 11, 1902. He married in May, 1899, Blanche Vaughan, who was born September 17, 1878, in Virginia.


Walter Farmer Woodard, son of Jerusha Farmer and Warren Woodard, was born September 4, 1864, and died May 6, 1923. He married on January 20, 1897, Mattie Hadley, who was born August 12, 1871.

1. Mary Hadley Woodard was born July 30, 1899. She married Everette Blake and has sons, Everette Blake, Jr., and Walter Woodard Blake.
2. Thomas Hadley Woodard was born December 3, 1901. He married in 1929, Matilda Barnes.
3. Louise Hadley Woodard (XI).

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**Addenda to Generation X**

Sula Dew, daughter of Jonathan Dew and Dora Coleman, was born June 2, 1899. She married Joe Bissette, and lives at Bailey, North Carolina.

1. John Harvey Bissette was born June 22, 1919.
2. Josephine Bissette was born June 8, 1921.
3. Elmo Bissette was born July 27, 1923.
4. Wallace Noah Bissette was born May 21, 1927.
5. Pansy Ray Bissette was born July 31, 1929.

Ruth Clemmons, daughter of Nancy Barbee and John B. Clemmons, married Oscar Faulkner.

3. Oscar F. Faulkner, Jr.
“Topsie” (Harriet Lenora) Clemmons, daughter of Nancy Barbee and John B. Clemmons, married Harry Cox.

1. Sidney Cox married Estelle Harris.
2. Samuel Cox.

Edith Thorne, daughter of Guy Thorne and Mattie Lewis, married James Hannis Harper.


James Lewis Thorne, son of Guy Thorne and Mattie Lewis, married Minnie Barnes.

1. Ilda Thorne.
2. Mary Bell Thorne.

Roberta Thorne, daughter of Guy Thorne and Mattie Lewis, married Kent Anderson.

1. Henry Guy Anderson.
2. Walter Kent Anderson.

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**Generation XI**

John Thomas Barnes, son of Edwin T. Barnes and Elizabeth Pace, married Mary Ford Finch.

1. Mary Louise Barnes was born October 11, 1930.
2. Elizabeth Pace Barnes was born December 14, 1936.

Gladys Clarke, daughter of James E. Clarke and Sudie Williams, married Campbell Dance.

1. Virginia Clarke Dance married a Martin.
2. Valentine Dance.
3. Olzie Dance.
4. Campbell Dance, Jr.
Olzie Clarke, daughter of James E. Clarke and Sudie Williams, married Dr. John C. Rodman.

1. John C. Rodman, Jr.
2. Clarke Rodman.
3. Olzie Rodman.
4. Archie Rodman.

Ruth Clarke, daughter of Alvin Clarke and Elizabeth Woodard, was born June 26, 1880, and died January 9, 1930. She married H. D. Brown.

2. Elizabeth Brown.

Sadie Dew, daughter of Oscar Dew and Cleo Thompson, married a Kemp.

1. Chalmage Kemp.
2. William Kemp.
3. Carol Kemp.
4. Frances Kemp.

Martha Lavina Harrison, daughter of Sarah Ann Clarke and Robert Newsome Harrison, married Willard M. Moss, Sr.

1. Robert Vernell Moss (XII).
2. Howell Moss married Rebecca Eagles and has sons, Howell Moss, Jr., and William Eagles Moss.
3. Willard M. Moss Jr., married Doris Hancock.

Nancy Vernell Harrison, daughter of Sarah Ann Clarke and Robert N. Harrison, married Edward W. Nutall.

1. Edward W. Nutall, Jr., married a Folkes.
3. Norman Nutall.
4. Robert Moss Nutall.
Clarence W. Hewlett, son of Virginia FitzGerald and William C. Hewlett, was born July 29, 1886. He married Mary Stephen Carrick, who was born February 2, 1887.

1. Mary Stephens Hewlett was born July 7, 1919.
2. Clarence W. Hewlett, Jr., was born June 20, 1921.
3. Nancy Carrick Hewlett was born February 19, 1927.

Bruce Jones, son of Eva Dew and Charles F. Jones, was born March 18, 1902.

1. Bruce Ann Jones.
2. Donald Jones.

Mildred Otey Sadler, daughter of Florence Taylor and W. C. Sadler, was born September 4, 1897, and married on November 2, 1918, Alfred C. Sumner, who was born December 25, 1897.

1. Alfred C. Sumner, Jr., was born March 29, 1920.
2. Joe D. Taylor Sumner was born February 14, 1925.


1. Emma Marie Taylor was born in July, 1925.
3. Joseph David Taylor, III.

Ruth Thomas, daughter of Mary Elizabeth Batts and George W. Thomas, was born October 2, 1892, in Wilson County. December 5, 1911, she married Hugh Bolden Johnston, son of Bolden Stringer Johnston and Nancy Jane Dillard. He was born April 16, 1889.

1. Hugh Buckner Johnston was born April 11, 1913, graduated in the Class of 1933 from Davidson College, and lives at Wilson, North Carolina.
2. Ruth Dillard Johnston was born June 29, 1915, and graduated from Converse College in the Class of 1936.

3. Mary Johnston was born May 10, 1917, and died May 5, 1922.

4. Nancy Thomas Johnston was born July 27, 1930.

Vernell Vick, son of Deane Vick and Lillie Powers, married Agnes Bottoms.

1. Geraldine Vick.
2. J. P. Vick.
3. William Freeman Vick.
4. Giles Westley Vick.
5. Sue Marguerite Vick.

Mary Allie Barnes Walls, daughter of Allie B. Barnes and William Walls, was born September 4, 1897. She married on October 1, 1915, Sam Brooks.

2. Alice Brooks.
4. Mary Brooks.
5. Louise Brooks.

Macon Grey Williams, son of Ida Lee Taylor and James H. Williams, was born December 29, 1901. He married Geneva Batts, and lives in Washington, D. C.

1. Gene Grey Williams was born December 16, 1925.

James Edwin Woodard, son of Charles Warren Woodard and Blanche Vaughan, was born February 1, 1902. He married on August 8, 1927, Margaret Pate, who was born January 22, 1911.

1. Margaret Pate Woodard was born February 5, 1929.
2. James Edwin Woodard, Jr.
Louise Hadley Woodard, daughter of Walter Farmer Woodard and Mattie Hadley, was born November 1, 1904. She married Dr. Ralph Fike.

1. Louise Woodard Fike was born April 17, 1934.
2. Mary Hadley Fike was born June 3, 1936.

Warren Vaughan Woodard, son of Charles Warren Woodard and Blanche Vaughan, was born September 17, 1900. He married on December 22, 1923, Huldah Blythe.

1. Warren Vaughan Woodard, Jr., was born October 16, 1925.
2. Henry Blythe Woodard was born December 6, 1928.
3. Charles Jackson Woodard was born November 1, 1932.

Addenda to Generation XI

Virginia Faulkner, daughter of Ruth Clemmons and Oscar Faulkner, married Clarence Macon Johnson.

1. Ruth Barbee Johnson.
2. Virginia Caroline Johnson.
3. Clarence M. Johnson, Jr.
4. Frances Lonnelle Johnson.

Generation XII

Robert Vernell Moss, son of Martha Harrison and Willard M. Moss, Sr., married Constance Best.

1. Robert Vernell Moss, Jr.
2. Margaret Ingram Moss.
3. Sarah Harrison Moss.
The environment is maintained

We have measures to ensure the maintenance of the environment. This includes regular checks and maintenance activities to ensure that all systems are functioning optimally. Regular audits are conducted to assess the performance of the environment and to identify any issues that need to be addressed. Additionally, we have established procedures for responding to any environmental incidents that may occur. These measures are designed to ensure that our environment remains stable and reliable, supporting the successful operation of our systems and processes.
SOME DEWS OF TENNESSEE, OHIO, GEORGIA AND ALABAMA

Generation V

Joseph Dew, son of Joseph Dew, was living in North Carolina, Craven County, Newbern District at the time of the Census of 1790, when he had two sons under sixteen years and seven daughters. He was a Quaker, and in the Core Sound Monthly Meeting, page 257, it is recorded that "Dear Joseph Dew, the public friend," moved to Ohio in the year 1799. In North Carolina he married Violet Eastwood, by whom he had nine children.

1. Levina Dew was born in July, 1768. Her first husband was Abner Hall, and her second Joshua Ady.
3. Lany Dew married Enoch Harris.
7. Abigail Dew married Nehemiah Wright.
8. Elias Dew (VI).

Generation VI

Arthur Dew, son of John and Judith Dew, was living in North Carolina, Pitt County, Newbern District, at the time of the Census of 1790, having two sons under sixteen years and two daughters. He moved to Tennessee and before April, 1806, married Susannah, widow of Col. Tyree Harris, who died in 1801 in Davidson County, Tennessee, near Nashville (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. IV, p. 107; 5 Heywood Tenn. Reports, p. 229). Elias Dew, son of Joseph Dew, Jr., and Violet Eastwood, was born about 1787. His wife was Sarah MacMillan.

1. Ruth Dew was born August 5, 1812.
3. Mary Dew was born April 21, 1816.
4. Joseph Dew was born March 6, 1818.
The Dew Family

5. Esther Dew was born August 11, 1820.
6. Mariah Dew was born August 21, 1822.
7. Allen Dew was born August 23, 1824.
8. Albert Dew was born July 27, 1827.

John Dew, son of John and Judith Dew, was born January 4, 1764, in North Carolina, and died October 31, 1823, in Wilson County, Tennessee. He was known as the Reverend John Dew, Sr. At the time of the Census of 1790, he was living in Pitt County, North Carolina. July 2, 1786, he married Rocky Cannon, born June 12, 1756, daughter of John and Mary Cannon. In 1790, Pitt County, Newbern District, he had two sons under sixteen years, and one daughter who must have died young.

1. Matthew Dew was born November 9, 1787, and died April 26, 1832. He married on February 23, 1819, Jane Bradley.
2. William Cannon Dew was born November 27, 1790, and died May 27, 1851. He married on June 4, 1819, Ann Roland.
3. Elizabeth Dew was born February 9, 1796, and married on December 1, 1812, Laurence Sypert.

John Dew married secondly, on March 9, 1797, the widow Nancy Tarver Wright, born January 13, 1763, daughter of Benjamin and Martha Tarver. She had four children by John Wright, and four more by John Dew.

1. Nancy Dew was born April 22, 1798.
2. Sarah Dew was born April 7, 1800, and died in 1803.
3. John Howell Dew was born January 18, 1802.
4. Joseph Arthur Dew was born October 11, 1804, and died October 19, 1827.

Generation VII


2. Edward M. Dew.
4. Sarah Elizabeth Dew.

Duncan Dew, son of John Dew and Sarah Thomas, was born August 28, 1794, in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, and died June 24, 1864, in Kemper County, Mississippi. He lived at Eutaw, Alabama, has no living descendants. His wife was Sarah Greenwood.

1. Captain Duncan Dew, Jr., traveled in England and other parts of Europe. In England he is said to have discovered some Dew relatives, one of whom had a title. His library and family papers are thought to be in the possession of the Carpenters, of Eutaw, Alabama.
2. David Dew.
4. Mary Dew died young.
5. Nancy Dew died young.

Sarah Dew, daughter of John and Sarah Dew, was born September 2, 1799, in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. July 31, 1817, she married Jubal Carpenter, and they moved to Eutaw, Alabama.

1. A. M. Carpenter.
2. John Dew Carpenter (VIII).
4. Elizabeth Carpenter married a Hale.
5. Millicent Carpenter married a Cockrell (VIII).
6. ——— Carpenter married a Weaver.
7. ——— Carpenter married A. A. Cockrell.

Generation VIII

John Dew Carpenter, son of Jubal Carpenter, had two children.
1. S. J. Carpenter.
2. Elizabeth Carpenter married a Cockrell.

Samuel T. Carpenter, son of Jubal Carpenter, had a daughter.
1. Sarah (Sally) Carpenter married a Holley.
Millicent Cockrell, daughter of Sarah Dew and Jubal Carpenter, had:

1. Augustus Cockrell.
2. Leonidos Cockrell.
3. Quintus Cockrell.
4. Luther Cockrell.
5. James Cockrell.
6. Martha Cockrell.
7. Kate N. Cockrell married a Wrenn.

Jonathan Dew, son of John Dew, Jr., and Elizabeth Barnes, was born May 1, 1818, and died in Alabama in 1857. He married on November 28, 1844, Charlotte Avery, possibly after leaving Edgecombe County, North Carolina.

1. John Richard Dew was born January 9, 1846, and was killed January 5, 1864, in the Confederate Army.
2. Joseph Barnes Dew was born June 9, 1849, and died September 30, 1849.
3. David Allen Dew (IX).
4. James Calvin Dew (IX).
5. Mary Elizabeth Dew (IX).

Jonathan Dew, son of Jonathan Dew, Sr., and Nancy Farmer, was born in 1825, in North Carolina, and died in 1909 in Georgia. He married Emily Williams and had six children, although only two are named here.

1. William Dew (IX).
2. Sidney Haywood Dew was born December 24, 1869, and lives at 214 Peachtree Battle Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

Generation IX

David Allen Dew, son of Jonathan Dew and Charlotte Avery, was born October 6, 1851, and died December 9, 1899. He married on November 27, 1886, Amanda Cunningham Phillips.

1. Mary Dew was born in 1888, and married DeWitt Mason. They have sons, John Mason and DeWitt Mason, Jr.
2. John Dew married Nellie McNeal and has a daughter, Mary Frances Dew.
3. Isabel Dew married Alfred Shivers and has a daughter, Mary Catherine Shivers.

James Calvin Dew, son of Jonathan Dew and Charlotte Avery, was born October 17, 1852, and died September 11, 1897. He married on December 19, 1878, Ann Eliza Kittrell Rogers.

1. James Jonathan Dew was born May 17, 1883, and died September 5, 1901.
2. Annie May Dew was born April 12, 1888, and died August 29, 1889.
3. Martha Ophelia Dew was born December 8, 1890. She married on June 8, 1915, Orion Streetman Perry, of Greensboro, Alabama, and has a daughter, Ann Rogers Perry.
4. Cecil Rogers Dew was born July 26, 1893, and never married.
5. Julia Maud Dew was born October 20, 1896, and died July 24, 1914.

Mary Elizabeth Dew, daughter of Jonathan Dew and Charlotte Avery, was born April 14, 1856. She married on December 17, 1878, Romulus Brand, of Houston, Texas.

1. Florence Avery Brand was born January 14, 1880.
2. Jonathan Dew Brand was born May 26, 1881, and died October 5, 1931.
3. Romulus Abbott Brand (X).
4. Mary Eugenia Brand (X).
5. Annie Susan Brand was born February 7, 1887, and died June 7, 1887.
6. Nona James Brand was born August 13, 1891.
7. Clarence Eugene Brand (X).
8. Lucile Agnes Brand was born September 12, 1898.

Sidney Adolphus Dew, son of Jonathan Dew and Charlotte Avery, was born September 14, 1847, and died October 8, 1924. He married on February 5, 1873, Eugenia Caledonia Glass.

2. Eugene Roberts Dew was born March 9, 1876.
3. Lottie Beavers Dew was born August 21, 1877, and died September 2, 1935.
4. Luella May Dew was born February 21, 1879, and died September 18, 1908.
5. Emma Burdine Dew (X).
6. Elizabeth Annetta Dew was born March 26, 1883, and lives in Birmingham.
7. Annie Estelle Dew was born August 25, 1886.
8. Linnie Caledonia Dew was born February 2, 1890.
9. Mary Gray Dew was born July 4, 1892, and married on June 12, 1932, Arthur Whorton.
10. James Edward Dew was born January 15, 1895, and died March 10, 1895.

William Dew, son of Jonathan Dew, Jr., and Emily Williams, was born in 1845 and died in 1928 at Calhoun, Georgia.

1. Dr. James Harris Dew was born in September, 1905, and educated at Calhoun High School. In 1923 he entered Emory University in Atlanta, graduating in medicine there in 1929. From June, 1929, to July, 1930, he served as an interne at St. Joseph Hospital. October, 1930, to October, 1932, were spent in the study of surgery at the N. Y. Postgraduate Hospital, and October, 1932, to October, 1933, were spent there in the study of Gynecology. At present he is a practicing surgeon on the staff of St. Joseph Infirmary and Grady Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia.

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**Generation X.**

Clarence Eugene Brand, son of Mary Elizabeth Dew and Romulus Brand, was born November 8, 1895, and married on August 11, 1921, Frances Christian.

1. John Sibley Brand was born June 26, 1922.
2. Eugene Dew Brand was born March 10, 1924.

Emma Burdine Dew, daughter of Sidney A. Dew and Eugenia Glass, was born July 11, 1888, and married on September 1, 1908, Ellery Brooks May, of Greensboro, Alabama.
1. Bernice May was born October 21, 1909, and married on December 12, 1931, William Potts Fuller. Their daughter, Cynthia Ann Fuller, was born November 22, 1932.

2. Doris May was born June 15, 1911, and married on November 9, 1935, Eugene A. Moore.

3. Eugenia May was born February 5, 1913, and married on June 25, 1936, Samuel H. Graves.

4. Elizabeth May was born June 10, 1915.

5. Sidney Brooks May was born November 23, 1916.

6. Thaddeus May was born October 4, 1919.

7. Ellery Brooks May, Jr., was born March 6, 1924.

Mary Eugenia Brand, daughter of Mary Elizabeth Dew and Romulus Brand, was born February 17, 1885, and married on April 26, 1906, Robert Harper.


4. Carl Henry Harper was born December 15, 1912.

5. Clarence Cecil Harper was born March 21, 1916.

6. Annie Elizabeth Harper was born March 21, 1916.

7. Shelby Carson Harper was born September 20, 1918.

8. Eugenia Lucile Harper was born September 26, 1921.

Romulus Abbott Brand, son of Mary Elizabeth Dew and Romulus Brand, was born February 14, 1883, and married on October 20, 1907, Ola Ingram.

1. Erwin Ingram Brand was born July 28, 1911.

2. Romulus Abbott Brand, Jr., was born March 4, 1914.

Sidney Adolphus Dew, Jr., son of Sidney A. Dew and Eugenia Glass, was born June 17, 1874, and married on December 12, 1915, Margaret Ellrick.

1. William Ellrick Dew was born October 21, 1916.

2. Annetta Marie Dew was born January 28, 1919.
THE DEW FAMILY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

In the South Carolina Census of 1790 are found two Dews, probably coming from Maryland, since their names do not resemble those of North Carolina. One was James Due, of the Cheraw District, having one young son, two daughters, and six slaves; the other was Robert Due, of the Edgefield District, having one young son, one daughter, and one slave.

In a letter dated August 13, 1776, recorded in the North Carolina Colonial Records, it is written that "The apprehension of danger excited amongst the remote settlers on the Holston, was increased by the report some time after of another trader (fur trader), Robert Dews" who made under oath the statement that "the Indians are determined on war. The Cherokees have received a letter from Cameron that the Creeks, Chickasaws, and Choctaws are to join against Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia; also that Capt. Stuart had gone up the Mississippi with goods, ammunition, etc., for the northern nations to cause them to fall on the people of the frontier." January 21, 1777, Robert Dews made a second deposition about the Indians, and on July 20, 1777, the Overhill Cherokees signed a treaty at Fort Patrick Henry, near the Long Island of the Holston River.

GENERATION VI

Abraham Dew, Jr., of Edgecombe County, North Carolina, moved with his brother to the Georgetown District of South Carolina. On December 2, 1763, he had married Elizabeth Hickman in Edgecombe County (Clemens' North and South Carolina Marriages). He appeared in the Census of 1790 for South Carolina with one son over sixteen, and one daughter, his wife was already dead. March 27, 1795, he described himself as a planter and deeded sixty-five acres in Liberty, South Carolina, to his son, Abiah Dew, it being part of a "plat annexed to a grant to said Abraham Dew by his Excellency, Charles Pinckney, Esq., in 1789." (Marion Court House, Book C, p. 24; Grant Book
The Dew Family

He died before the Census of 1810, and left three children of which we know.

1. Christopher Dew, Sr. (VII).
2. Abiah Dew.
3. A daughter.

Reuben Dew, son of Abraham Dew, Sr., of Edgecombe County, North Carolina, moved before 1785 to South Carolina, where he appeared in the Census of 1790 with two sons over sixteen, one son under sixteen, three daughters, and five slaves. December 24, 1761, he had been mentioned in the Inferior Court Record of Edgecombe County, North Carolina, and about 1784 he received several land grants in South Carolina. The Christian name of his wife was Sarah, but her family name is not known, nor the names of any of his children except three sons.

2. Absalom Dew (VII).

Generation VII

Abraham Dew, son of Reuben Dew, left no descendants of which we know. Unity Dew, his widow, on April 23, 1801, deeded away a tract of land which Reuben Dew deeded to his son, Abraham Dew, on January 31, 1794, it being situated S. W. of Little Pee Dee River (Marion Court House, Book C., p. 431).

Absalom Dew, son of Reuben Dew, married Elizabeth Berry. A deed made by him was recorded at Marion Court House on July 6, 1804 (Book C, pp. 19 and 20). He left two sons.

1. William Dew (VIII).

Christopher Dew, son of Abraham Dew, Jr., appeared in the 1790 Census of South Carolina, Prince George Parish, with himself, his wife (a daughter of Andrew Berry),
and one daughter. His last will and testament, describing himself as a planter of Marion District, was made June 26, 1827.

1. Mary Dew, wife.
2. Charity Wise, daughter.
3. Mary Perrett, daughter.
5. Marino Hays, daughter.
7. Wilson Dew, son. He served as a private in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Major Lovelace Gasque's Battalion, South Carolina, in the War of 1812.
9. Christopher Dew, Jr., son.
11. Samuel Lane and Jesse Perrett, executors.

John Dew, son of Reuben Dew, married Rhoda and had two sons.

1. Reuben Dew married Comfort ———.
2. Allen Dew married Mary ———.

Generation VIII

Alexander Dew, son of Absalom Dew and Elizabeth Berry, was born in 1805. He lived near Conway, South Carolina.

1. David Dew.
2. Frank Dew.

Henrietta Dew, daughter of Christopher Dew, Sr., married Bryant Lane.

1. Mary Lane (IX).
2. Ann Lane (IX).
William Dew, son of Absalom Dew and Elizabeth Berry, was born circa 1801. September 24, 1814, his name was listed in Captain John Medver's Company, Battalion of South Carolina Militia for the War of 1812. His first wife was Mary Coleman, by whom he had five children. He died January 8, 1882.

1. Leonard M. Dew.
2. Elizabeth Jane Dew married John Atkinson.
5. Hartwell C. Dew (IX).

The second wife of William Dew was Celia Miles, by whom he had four children.

1. Franklin Miles Dew (IX).
2. Calvin Calcutt Dew married Mary Brown.
3. Elizabeth Dew married Max D. Bethune.
4. Dennis Leonard Dew (IX).

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**Generation IX**

Dennis Leonard Dew, son of William Dew and Celia Miles, married Anna McCall and had four children.

1. Zelle Dew.
2. Bernice Dew.

Franklin Miles Dew, son of William Dew and Celia Miles, married Missouri Ann Jackson.

1. Marcus W. Dew (X).
2. William Franklin Dew married and has twins, Laura and Pearl Dew.
3. Cora Dew married A. McG. Little and has a daughter, Genilla Little.
5. Clarence Fulton Dew died young.
6. Luther Dew (X).
Hartwell C. Dew, born 1831, died 1907, No. 34, Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Civil War, son of William Dew and Mary Coleman, married first Mary Lane, born 1828, died 1867, daughter of Bryant Lane, and had six children.

1. Alberta Dew (X).
2. Preston Stevens Dew (X).
3. John Lane Dew (X).
4. Duncan M. Dew (X).

The second wife of Hartwell C. Dew was Christian Ann Lane, daughter of Bryant Lane.

2. Robert Julian Dew (X).
3. Lawton Dew.
6. Harvey Dew—unmarried.
7. Mary Dew (X).

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Generation X

Isla Dew, daughter of Hartwell C. and Ann (Lane) Dew, married Rev. James Crumpler and had one child, Deans Crumpler, who married Martha Boozer of Columbia. They have one child, Mary Isla Crumpler.

Janie Dew, daughter of Hartwell C. and Ann (Lane) Dew, married Drayton Tucker Kinnard and have four children.

1. F. Marion Kinard, of Clemson College faculty.
2. H. Hubert Kinard.


\[ \begin{align*}
\text{(1)} & \quad \text{Equation 1} \\
\text{(2)} & \quad \text{Equation 2} \\
\text{(3)} & \quad \text{Equation 3}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{(4)} & \quad \text{Equation 4} \\
\text{(5)} & \quad \text{Equation 5} \\
\text{(6)} & \quad \text{Equation 6}
\end{align*} \]

F. Marion Kinard married Anna Sloan. They have one child, Margaret.

Hubert Kinard married Mildred Shroeder. They have one child, Billy Kinard.

Robert Julian Dew, son of Hartwell C. and Ann (Lane) Dew, married first Cora Bethea. They had one son, Robert Dew. He married second, Eleanor Roddick. They had four children.

1. Roddick Dew.
2. Hartwell Dew.
3. Margaret Dew.
(The last two were twins.)

Lawton Dew, son of Hartwell C. and Ann (Lane) Dew, married Kate Chenault. They have five girls.

1. Katherine Dew.
2. Dorothy Dew.
3. Margaret Dew.
4. Polly Dew.
5. Mary Jane Dew.

Lawrence Dew, son of Hartwell C. and Ann (Lane) Dew, married, first, Ellen Allen. They had three girls.

1. Marjorie Dew.
2. Theo Dew.

Lawrence Dew married, second, Annie Allen, his deceased wife's sister. They have one daughter, Annie May Dew.

Eudora Dew, daughter of Hartwell C. and Mary (Lane) Dew, married Henry E. K. Smith. They had nine children.
1. William Hartwell Smith.
2. Legrande Smith.
3. Mary Smith.
5. Vera Smith.
6. McLain Smith.
7. Ellison Smith.
8. Mildred Smith.

William Hartwell Smith married Pearl Stackhouse. They had two children.
1. Ellison Smith.
2. Sadie Pearl Smith.

William Hartwell Smith married second, Lucie Crantz. They have two sons.
1. Wilbur Smith.
2. Glen Smith.

Legrande Smith married Lucy Vereen. They have three children.
1. Vereen Smith.
2. Dora Smith.
3. Ellison Smith.

Mary Smith married A. B. Allen. They have three sons.
1. Rupert Allen.
3. Edgar Allen.

Vera Smith married Walter Covington. They have one daughter, Cappie Covington.

Ellison Smith married Kathleen O'Reily. They have two children.
1. Ellison Smith.
2. Helen Jean Smith.

Louise Smith married Henry Easterling. They have six children.
1. Franklin Easterling.
2. Dora Louise Easterling.
4. Travis Easterling.
5. Mildred Easterling.

Preston Stevens Dew, son of Hartwell C. Dew and Mary Lane, was born in 1857, and died in 1924. He married Celia Eugenia Allen.

2. Mary Alice Dew (XI).
3. Howard Preston Dew, of Charleston, South Carolina, married Carrie Wannamaker and has a son, George Wannamaker Dew.
4. Eloise Dew.

John Lane Dew, son of Hartwell C. Dew and Mary Lane, married Betha Cottingham.


Duncan M. Dew, son of Hartwell Dew and Mary Lane, married first a Thornton, by whom there were no children. His second wife was Elizabeth Chappell.

1. Teresa Dew married Sam Husbands and has Sam Husbands, Jr., and Patricia Husbands.
3. Elizabeth Dew.
4. Duncan M. Dew, Jr.

Luther Dew, son of Franklin Miles Dew and Missouri Ann Jackson, was born in 1887. He married Ida Huntley.

1. Frances Huntley Dew married Graham McKinnon.
3. Luther Dew, Jr.
4. Dorothy May Dew.
5. William Creed Dew.
6. Alma Lee Dew.
5. James Albert Dew married Caroline Terry and has a son, James Albert Dew, Jr.


Note: Preston Stevens Dew had four sons and one son-in-law when the World War began. At that time none of them were in the service. They entered the war and each one became a commissioned officer.

Jennie Lee Dew, daughter of Duncan M. and Elizabeth (Chappell) Dew, married Forest Carmichael. They have two girls.

1. Marylyn Carmichael.

2. Jane Carmichael.

Duncan M. Dew, Jr., married Pauline Bethea. They have two children.

1. Duncan M. Dew, the third.

2. Sandra Dew.

Alberta Dew, daughter of Hartwell C. Dew and Mary Lane, married Wylie Berry.

1. Constance Berry married W. J. Summerlin — one child, Mary Bryce.

Marcus W. Dew, son of Franklin M. Dew and Missouri Ann Jackson, married Kitty McDirmid.


3. Marion Dew has a son, Marion Dew, Jr.


Mary Dew, daughter of Hartwell C. Dew and Ann Lane, married Samuel C. Groover and had four children. Martha and Mary are twins.

1. Dew Groover married Lucile Waters.

2. Julia C. Groover married Carrie Mae Brannon.

3. Martha Groover.

4. Samuel Groover, Jr.
The Dew Family

Generation XI

Charles Dew, son of Preston S. Dew and Celia Allen, married on September 28, 1905, Sara Talley, of Trussville, Alabama.

1. Dyer Talley Dew married Lois Busby, of Shelby County, Alabama, and their daughter, Frances Talley Dew, was born October 24, 1936.

Hartwell Allen Dew, son of Preston S. Dew and Celia Allen, married Edith Ward, by whom he had three children.

1. Lucelia Ann Dew.
2. Hartwell Dew.
3. Preston Dew.

Judson Lamar Dew, son of John Lane Dew and Betha Cottingham, was born April 24, 1892. On January 14, 1914, he married Nora Williams Carter, who was born March 22, 1894.

1. John Lamar Dew was born December 6, 1914.

Mary Alice Dew, daughter of Preston S. Dew and Celia Allen, married George Elijah Smith.

1. Mary Alyce Smith.
2. George Elijah Smith, Jr.

Martha Ann Dew, youngest daughter of William and Mary Dew, was born December 4, 1834, and died January 20, 1908. On December 30, 1857, she married William Tally Atkinson, who was born September 25, 1833, and died October 13, 1863.

1. Whiteford Whitby Atkinson, b. 1858, d. 1859.
2. Julius James Atkinson, b. 1860, d. 1860—age one month.
4. John Tally, b. 1863, d. 1863—age two months.
Wm. Benjamin Atkinson was born March 24, 1861, and died December 30, 1907. On December 22, 1880, he married Lucy Henrietta Gaddy, who was born October 14, 1858, and who is now living.

1. Daisy Atkinson.
2. Benjamin Homer Atkinson, b. 1883.
3. Martha Kate Atkinson married June 11, 1924, C. N. Medlin.
4. Lois Atkinson.
5. Ella May Atkinson.


By first marriage:

By second marriage:
2. John Dozier Coleman, Jr.

Lois Atkinson married Thomas Joseph Bass on Dec. 27, 1917.

3. Tracy William Bass, b. 1923, d. 1926.

Samuel Tally Atkinson was born Jan. 22, 1895, and on Dec. 29, 1923, married Gladys Spigener.


Robert Earle Atkinson was born Dec. 16, 1897, and on Oct. 15, 1924, he married Vivian May McMillan.

1. Anne Mary Atkinson.
2. Robert Earle Atkinson, Jr.
DEW FAMILIES
OF WEST VIRGINIA
AND THEIR DESCENDANTS
THE WEST VIRGINIA FAMILIES
SAMUEL DEW

Samuel Dew, a son of William Dew (11) of Richmond County in the Northern Neck of Virginia, was the progenitor of the Dew families of Hampshire and Monroe Counties, West Virginia. He was born Nov. 14, 1733. According to the North Farnham Parish Records he was married to Betty Davis on January 31, 1766. It is said by his offspring that he married Betsey Ann Lewis. She was a second wife, as the West Virginia records bear this out.

Just exactly when Samuel Dew left Richmond County is not revealed. However, the records show that he was living in Hampshire County at the time of the settling of his father’s estate in 1769. He procured his first acreage in Hampshire County, which was then a part of Virginia, in the year 1761. He was then twenty-eight years old.


(Ref.: Deed Book 10, Folio 176.)

Deed of Samuel Dew and wife, Betty, dated March 9, 1780, conveyed 100 acres, formerly the property of his father, William, northerly of Farnham Church, and reserving a cemetery lot therein of about a quarter of an acre where said William Dew and many of his ancestors and relatives are buried.

(Ref.: Deed Book 15, Folio 18—Richmond County Court-House.)

Samuel Dew was married to Betty Davis on January 31, 1766. LeRoy Peachy was security.

(Ref.: North Farnham Parish Records.)

Samuel Dew moved from Hampshire County to Potts Creek in Monroe County. (Monroe County was then a part of Botetourt County, Virginia. Greenbrier County was formed from Botetourt and later Monroe was formed from
[Text content not legible or readable]
a part of Greenbrier. Greenbrier and Monroe are now a part of West Virginia.)

Samuel Dew, Isaac Miller, Ignatius White and George Beall are noted as the “Gentlemen Justices” of Hampshire County, 14 Feb. 1788.

(Ref.: Hampshire County Minute Book for 1788.)

In 1779 a warrant for $1000 pounds was issued to Samuel Dew for use of Col. Abraham Hite upon account to recruit the Continental Army.


Samuel Dew not only was a holder of much land, but he was a prominent leader in his locality.

Bishop Francis Asbury, the first Methodist bishop consecrated in America, was a friend of Samuel Dew’s and refers to him in his Journal.

Note: Francis Asbury was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1745, and when very young became an itinerant Wesleyan preacher. In 1771 he was sent as a missionary to America, where he was consecrated in 1784. “During a long life of incessant labor it is estimated by his biographer that he traveled about 270,000 miles (mostly on horseback), preached 16,500 sermons, and ordained more than 4,000 preachers. Of great natural ability and indomitable energy, he ranks with Wesley, Whitefield, and Coke in the Methodist movement of his time. He died in Richmond, Va., March 31, 1816.” Asbury left behind a Journalistic Diary of his travels in America.

It is to be noted that though some members of the Colonial Dew families were of Quaker faith it is apparent from existing records that their offspring embraced Methodism. Thomas Dew (17) of Baltimore County, Maryland, a cousin to Samuel Dew, was also prominent in the beginnings of Methodism in Maryland. (See Maryland branch.) He is undoubtedly the “Friend D.” mentioned by Asbury in the following excerpts below, which were taken from his Journal.

Asbury embarked in September with Richard Wright from Bristol, England, and landed at Philadelphia. He later journeyed to Baltimore and vicinity. “We then rode to Friend D’s and spent some time with his family.” He mentions on the same page that he was at Richard Owings’ where Dr. Warfield and others dined. (Ref.: Page 51.)
"Friend D. and I set off for Frederica (Md.), where the inhabitants are chiefly Germans." (Page 52.)

"Lordsday—we went about two miles to preach at Mr. D.'s; and met with a German minister, Mr. Benedict Swope, who heard me preach at both places."

"Tuesday—Preached at Winchester, then rode to Richard Owings' and preached."

"Wednesday—we rode about 20 miles to my old friend, Joshua Owings', the forest home for the Methodist at that time, and found a very agreeable house and family."

"Thursday—The congregation was large at Sam'l Merrerymans. Returned to Mr. D.'s and preached to his family."

"Tuesday, January 4, 1785. Rode fifty miles through frost and snow to Fairfax, Va."

"I gave up my horse and borrowed one of Mr. Randall." (Page 49.)

"Rode to York. Here Cornwallis surrendered." (Page 495.)

"Sat., 11th—Preached in Baltimore." (Page 497.)

"Friday, 17—Preached at Garrettson's Church."

"Friday, 24—Crossed mountains to Sharpsburg."

"Tuesday, 28—Rode to Springs called Bath. Leaving Bath I came to Brother Dew's, on the south branch of the Potomac, very unwell." (Page 497.)

Sunday, July 3rd.

"Monday, August 1st—Left for Baltimore. Reached Baltimore Thursday, 4th, 1785. I dined with Mr. Ogden." (Page 499.)

"July 10, 1790. Bro. Tunnell's corpse was brought to Dew's Chapel. I preached the funeral."

"July 16—We had twenty miles to Greenbrier Court-house."
LAND RECORDS

"Lord Fairfax to Samuel Dew of Hampshire County,"
327 acres April 21, 1761.
(Ref.: Book K, Folio 277, Richmond County, Virginia.)
In 1762 Samuel Dew patented 182 acres on the waters of the Southern branch of the Potomac River in Hampshire County.
(Ref.: Book 1, Folio 137, C.-H., Charleston, W. Va.)
In 1778 Samuel Dew patented 108 acres in same location.
In 1791 Samuel Dew patented 140 acres on Allegheny Mountains.
In 1818 Samuel Dew (Jr.?) patented 390 acres on South Branch of Potomac.

Perry Drew (Dew), 407 acres on Little Cacapehon, 1788.
(Book 3, Folio 101.)
Land next to John Perry on east side of Swope's Knob to Joseph Vincent, Greenbrier County. Jan. 14, 1800. (Book 4, Folio 482.)
Robert Dew, 314 acres on Pocatalico Creek, 1791. (Book 4, Folio 162.)
Susanna Dew, 773 acres on Dillon's Mountain, 1821.
Betsey Ann Dew and Wm. Ely, Sr., 154 acres on Little Cacapehon, 1833.
(Ref.: Book 6, Folio 355, 310.)
On 18th of May, 1789, Samuel Dew was appointed Clerk of District Court for counties of Greenbrier, Kanawha and Botetourt. The bond was signed by Samuel Dew, John Stuart, Geo. Hancock and Wm. Renick.
(Ref.: This record is in the C.-H. at Union, Monroe County, West Virginia.)
On Oct. 1, 1789, Wm. Scott and Mary, his wife, of Botetourt County, sold land on Potts Creek to Samuel Dew.
On Oct. 14, 1790, Samuel Dew bought land on Potts Creek, a branch of the James River, from Daniel Prentice and wife, Isabel.
(Ref.: Deed Book 4, p. 371, Botetourt C.-H., Fincastle, Va.)
Samuel Dew and John Hellums signed as securities for Rev. Henry Vanover when he was granted license to perform the rites of matrimony, October 11, 1791.

Samuel Dew was appointed to view the public buildings at Sweet Springs, October, 1791.

Samuel Dew and Henry Vanover signed as securities for Rev. Ed Mitchell when he was granted license to perform rites of matrimony, 1791.

Ed Mitchell was a minister and deputy sheriff in Botetourt in 1787. In 1791 he granted Wm. Taylor power of attorney to sell a tract of land in Kent County, Maryland, on the Delaware River.

(Ref.: Deed Book 4, p. 273, C.-H., Fincastle, Botetourt County, Virginia.)

(The Dew and Mitchell families were akin and from Northern Neck.) It may be interesting to insert here a record found in Deed Book 4, p. 218, Botetourt County C.-H.:

"EMANCIPATION OF EDWARD MITCHELL'S SLAVES"

"I, Edward Mitchell, of Botetourt County, in Virginia, being convinced in my own judgment that it is contrary to the principles of Christianity to hold our fellow creatures in bondage, or slavery, do hereby manumit and set absolutely free, the following negroes to-wit:" Here were the names of thirteen slaves ranging in ages from one year to forty-five years of age. He states further: "But believing it to be my duty to reserve the guardianship and tuition of the younger ones to myself until they shall respectively arrive at legal age, I do therefore reserve the same over the negro boys until they arrive at twenty-one and the girls, eighteen.

Signed: "EDWARD MITCHELL."

October 12, 1790.

The last record in the Courthouse at Union, Monroe County, West Virginia, showing Samuel Dew as clerk of the Court was made on Oct. 20, 1803. In Court Order Book there for years 1811 to 1813, page 70, is the following record of date 19th January, 1811:
“Plaintiffs in Chancery Court: Betty Dew, widow and relict of Samuel Dew, William Dew, Samuel Dew (Jr.), David Kean and wife, Elizabeth, late Elizabeth Dew, Lucy Dew, Peter Dew, Sarah Dew and John Dew (under the age of 21 years), by Jacob Persinger, his next friend, heirs at law of Samuel Dew, deceased, against defendants: Charles Dew, one of heirs and representative of the said Samuel Dew, deceased; Mary Vanmeter, widow and relict of Jacob Vanmeter, deceased; Henry Vanmeter, Joel Hinkle and Sarah, his wife, late Sarah Vanmeter, Nathaniel Cartmill and his wife, Rebecca, late Rebecca Vanmeter, etc. . . .”

On page 207 in same book of date 20th of March, 1812:

“Betty Dew, Admx., Plaintiff against Jno. Hutchison, Defendant. On motion of Plaintiff by their attorney—suit is set aside.” (David Kean one of Justices.)

This record seems to indicate that Charles Dew and Mary (Dew) Vanmeter, widow of Jacob Vanmeter were likely children by a first wife.

Note: According to the following record the youngest child, John Dew, was grown by 1817.

21 February, 1817. David Maggart and Eleanor Cummins were married by John Dew.

(Ref.: Page 20 in Marriage Records at Union C.-H.)

Will Book of Monroe County shows the Inventory of personal estate of Betty Dew, deceased, August 13, 1817. Appraisers were Shaver, Sinton and Jacob Wolfe. Among the debits, Samuel Dew (Jr.) for rent, amount credited by receipt from Peter Dew. John Dew, Administrator.

Deed Book F, Folio 402, Union, Monroe County, West Virginia: Deed from William Dew and Samuel Dew, Jr., land in Hampshire County on Potomac River to James Daley, exchange in Monroe County as per request of Samuel Dew, Sr.

In the year, 1822, Samuel Dew, of Hampshire County, West Virginia, took out a patent on an improvement on the universal compass.
SAMUEL DEW, the first, son of William Dew (11),
b. Nov. 14, 1733, m. 1st Betty Davis. (Ref.: North Farm-
ham Parish Records), m. 2nd Betsey Ann Lewis.

CHILDREN
Charles, b. June 17, 1767, d. Feb. 11, 1841, m. ——?

CHILD.
Agnes Ardelia Dew, m. ———? Wristen.
Mary, m. Jacob Vanmeter.
William Dew, m. Mary (Polly) Flora. (Settled in Alle-
gheny County, 1790.)
Samuel Dew, m. Joanna Parks.
Sarah Dew (no data regarding her).
Elizabeth Dew, b. Apr. 17, 1774, m. David Kean.
Lucy Dew, b. Dec. 18, 1775, d. Jan. 15, 1835 —— un-
marrried.
Peter Dew (lived in Greenup County, Kentucky).
John Dew, b. July 17, 1789. Became a Methodist
preacher.

MARY DEW, dau. of Samuel Dew, the first, m. Jacob
Vanmeter.

CHILDREN
Henry Vanmeter.
Sarah Vanmeter, m. Joel Hinkle.
Rebecca Vanmeter, m. Nathaniel Cartmill.
(Ref.: Court Order Bk. 1811-1813, Folio 70, 112, 285,
Monroe County Court-House, Union, W. Va.)

WILLIAM DEW, son of Samuel Dew, the first, m. Mary
(Polly) Flora. (Settled in Allegheny Co., Virginia, 1790.)

CHILDREN
Samuel Dew.
Achilles Dew, m. Sarah Persinger.
Absalom Dew, m. . . . . ? Stull.
Sarah Dew, m. Joseph Hall.
Harriet, m. ——— ? Scott.
Julius Dew (died out west).
Permilla Dew, m. ——— ? Harmon.
Lavinia Dew, m. ——— ? Persinger.
ELIZABETH DEW, dau. of Samuel Dew, the first, b. April 17, 1774, m. David Kean. (Justice of Peace of Monroe County. 1821 Deed Bk. 14, Folio 668, Botetourt County C.-H., Fincastle, Va.)

**CHILDREN**

Lucy Kean.
Samuel Kean.


**CHILDREN**

Mary Catherine Dew, m. Hezekiah Robinson.
Malissa Dew, m. Persinger.
Ira Dew.
John Dew, m. Nancy Elizabeth Bush.
Julius Henry Dew, m. Ida May Evans.
Rev. William David Dew, m. Minnie Arnott.

**CHILD**

Eiffel Ann Dew, m. Leo Newman.

MARY CATHERINE DEW, dau. of Dr. Achilles Dew, m. Hezekiah Robinson.

**CHILDREN**

Myrtle Robinson, m. Myers.
Edgar A. Robinson.
Elsie Robinson, m. Gillespie.
Minnie P. Robinson.
Bessie V. Robinson.
Laura Robinson.
Maude Robinson, m. Wright.
Ira C. Robinson.
Edith C. Robinson.

MALISSA DEW, dau. of Dr. Achilles Dew, m. Persinger.

**CHILDREN**

John Persinger.
Bub Persinger.
Lee Persinger.
Florence Persinger.
Ida May Persinger.

JOHN DEW, son of Dr. Achilles Dew, m. Nancy Elizabeth Bush.

CHILDREN
Edgar Homer Dew, m. Henrietta Esther Costler.
John Dew.
Donald Dew.

JULIUS HENRY DEW, son of Dr. Achilles Dew, m. Ida May Evans.

CHILDREN
Ira Allen Dew.
Roy Elmer (died in France, 1918).
Lewis Henry Dew.
Rosa Lee Dew (died in infancy).
Frank Robert Dew (died at age of 13).
Everitt Dew.
Carl Edward Dew.

IRA ALLEN DEW, son of Julius Henry Dew, m. Laverta Clarke.

CHILDREN
Rhoda Christine Dew.
Henry Winfrey Dew.
Leo Raymond Dew.
Charlotte Ann Dew.

LEWIS HENRY DEW, son of Julius Henry Dew, m. Mary Helmintoller.

CHILDREN
Thelma Guinta.
Norman Edward Dew.
Shirley Mae Dew.

EVERITT DEW, son of Julius Henry Dew, m. Ollie Walker.
CHILDREN

Zanel Everitt Dew.
Ralph Roland Dew.

CARL EDWARD DEW, son of Julius Henry Dew, m. Dorothy Marie Downer.

CHILD

Jeanne Elizabeth Dew.

SARAH DEW, dau. of William Dew, granddau. of Samuel Dew, the first, m. Joseph Hall.

CHILDREN

Henry Lewis Hall, m. Rebecca Bess.
Joseph Hall, Jr., m. Mary Childs.
Ledford Hall, m. Mary Hellums.
Ann Hall, m. William Falls.

HENRY LEWIS HALL, son of Sarah Dew Hall, b. July 28, 1842, m. Rebecca Bess.

CHILDREN

Henrietta Hall, m. Wallace Rutledge.
Lewis Boone Hall.
Hester Ann Hall, m. Peter Rookstool.
Robert Hall, m. Alice Eary.
Sallie Hall, m. Frank McCallister.
Jesse Hall, m. Adaline Dial.
Russell Hall, m. Addie Martin.
Minnie Hall, m. John Rookstool.
Lillian Hall, m. George Trant.
Ida Mae Hall, m. Elmer Katzmeyer.
Cecelia Hall, m. Omar Green Judy.

SAMUEL DEW, the second, son of Samuel Dew, the first, b. Sept. 20, 1771, d. before 1827 (Will-Book 27, Folio 528), m. Johanna Parks (buried at West Milford, Harrison County, West Virginia).

Samuel Dew was appointed by James Preston, Governor of Virginia, on Jan. 9, 1817, Surveyor for Hampshire Coun-
ty. Gave bond. (Deed-Book 20, Folio 375), May 19, 1817
to W. and M. Pres. for Masters for 1-6 legal fees. Bond-
Deed-Book 20, Folio 803, or 303.)

CHILDREN
Samuel Dew (the third).
Betsey Ann Dew (died before 1840.) (Deed-Book 36,
Folio 230.)
Sarah Dyer Dew.
John Lewis Dew, b. 1813, m. Anna ———? before 1836.
Susan Dew (living 1856). (Deed-Book 49, Folio 1815.)
(There was a sulphur spring on the place where she resided
in Hampshire County. This property adjoined that of the
heirs of Thomas Taylor, deceased.)
William Henry Harrison Dew, b. 1819. (Minute-Book
36, Folio 14.)

SAMUEL DEW, the third, son of Samuel Dew, the sec-
ond, b. in Hampshire County, West Virginia, m. (name un-
known).

CHILDREN
Lee Allen Dew, m. Nancy ———?, d. 1887.
Perry Thompson Dew, b. 1835, d. March 16, 1898. (Illi-
nois Infantry Volunteers, 1865.)

PERRY THOMPSON DEW, son of Samuel Dew, the
third, m. Sally McClure, b. 1836, d. March 26, 1898.

CHILDREN
Julius Charles Dew, b. 1860, d. 1919.
Eva Belle Dew, m. William Carr, b. 1863, d. 1927.

JULIUS CHARLES DEW, son of Perry Thompson
Dew, m. Addie May Reeves.

CHILDREN
Bessie May Dew, m. George Steingoetter.
Walter Albert Dew, m. Mary May Wise.
Roy Vincent Dew, m. Etta Bluhm.
Julius Charles Dew.
Flossie Dew, m. Edward Craddock.
John R. Dew, m. Mildred ———?
Velva Dew, m. Victor Orr.
Hazel Dew.
Edith Dew, m. Roy Christmann.
Ruby Dew, m. Hiram Lloyd.
Georgia Dew, m. W. N. Ward.


CHILDREN
Marjorie Steingoetter.
Marion Steingoetter, m. Jentz.
George Steingoetter.

DR. WALTER ALBERT DEW, son of Julius Charles Dew, m. Mary May Wise, Belleville, Illinois.

CHILDREN
Blanche Dew.
Perry Thomas Dew.
Walter Albert Dew.
Mary May Dew.

ROY VINCENT DEW, son of Julius Charles Dew, m. Etta Bluhm, Wichita Falls, Kan.

CHILDREN
Julius L. Dew.
Ervin Dew.
Roy Dew.


CHILDREN
Robert Craddock.
Jack Craddock (died in childhood).

JOHN R. DEW, son of Julius Charles Dew, m. Mildred ———?, South Jacksonville, Fla.

CHILDREN
Jacquelin Dew.
Beverly Dew.
VELVA DEW, dau. of Julius Charles Dew, m. Victor Orr, Moscow, Idaho.

CHILDREN

Kenneth Orr.
Kathryn Orr, m. Lester Rogers.
Edith Orr.
Jean Orr.
Lois Orr.

EDITH DEW, dau. of Julius Charles Dew, m. Roy Christmann, Belleville, Illinois.

CHILDREN

Carol Jean Christmann.
Roy Christmann.

RUBY DEW, dau. of Julius Charles Dew, m. Hiram Lloyd, Dallas, Texas.

CHILDREN

David Lloyd.
Gloria Dawn Lloyd.

GEORGIA DEW, dau. of Julius Charles Dew, m. W. N. Ward, Henrietta, Oklahoma.

CHILDREN

Billy Ward.
Garland Ward.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON DEW, son of Samuel Dew, the second, b. 1819, d. May 30, 1881 (buried at West Milford, Harrison County, West Virginia), m. Jane Davis (a cousin of Jefferson Davis), d. Jan. 1, 1891.

CHILDREN

Samuel Dew (served under “Stonewall” Jackson. He was wounded in the knee and then transferred to the cavalry. Killed in action at the Battle of Frederick, Maryland, and was buried on the battlefield).
Susan Dew, m. James Hoff.
Sarah Ellen Dew, m. Dr. Duncan Ward.
Dr. Rush Hereford Dew, m. Letitia Pritchard.


Note: Susan Dew was the first woman in West Virginia licensed to practice medicine by the State Board of Medical Examiners. She practiced medicine at West Milford for more than forty years.

CHILDREN
Jane Dew Hoff, m. William O. Kennedy.
Lucy Belle Hoff.
Jessie Hoff, died at age of ten.
Willa Kathryn Hoff, m. Lloyd F. Chalfant.
Samuel Hoff, m. Daisy Wilcox.

CHILD
Madaline Hoff.

JANE DEW HOFF, dau. of Susan Dew and James Hoff, m. William O. Kennedy.

CHILDREN
Eva Lillian Kennedy, m. Dr. Lynn Barlett Wolfe.
Susan Dew Kennedy, m. Dr. Kyle Young Swisher.

CHILDREN
Richard Eugene Swisher.
Kyle Young Swisher.
Wm. Bergett died in infancy.
Elizabeth Jane Swisher.
Robert L. Kennedy died at age of 2 years.
Chilela Virginia Kennedy, m. Allen Nace Rumble.

CHILD
Billy Ben Rumble.
Willa Kathryn Kennedy, m. Thurman Bryce Butler.

WILLA KATHRYN HOFF, dau. of Susan Dew and James Hoff, m. Lloyd F. Chalfant.
**The Dew Family**

**CHILDREN**

Guy F. Chalfant, m. Jean Bland.
Helen Marie Chalfant.
Fred Chalfant.

SARAH ELLEN DEW, dau. of William Henry Harrison Dew, b. Sept. 14, 1844, m. Dr. Duncan Ward.

**CHILDREN**

Roxy Lena Ward—died in infancy.
William Dew Ward—died at age of 26 years.
Whirley Ward—died in infancy.
Okey Ward—died at age of 16 years.
Lillian Ward, m. A. Frank Whalen, Jr.
Rush James Ward.
Mathew George Ward—died in infancy.

LILLIAN WARD, dau. of Sarah Ellen (Dew) and Duncan Ward, m. A. Frank Whalen, Jr.

**CHILDREN**

Mary Whalen.
Sarah Whalen.
Frank Whalen, Jr.


Note: Dr. Rush Hereford Dew practiced medicine for fifty years within a radius of fifty miles of West Milford.

**CHILDREN**

William Ernest Dew.
Chilela Dew, m. Dr. Mathew Samuel Holt.
Lillie May Dew, m. Guy C. Davis.
Mary Jane Dew.
Maude Olive Dew.
Fred Roderick Dew.
Samuel Dew.

CHILDREN
Margaret Holt, m. Henry Early.
Mathew Samuel Holt, Jr., m. Mary Elizabeth King.
Charles William Holt, m. Margaret Nichols.
Andrew Edwin Holt.
Chilela, b. 1908, d. 1910.
Rebecca Jane Holt (Greenbriar College, University of West Virginia, hostess in Washington for her brother, Senator Rush Dew Holt).

RUSH DEW HOLT
Rush Dew Holt, b. June 19, 1905, of West Virginia, was elected to the U. S. Senate in the fall of 1934 when 29, but as the Constitution declares that a person shall not become a senator until he is 30 years old he had to wait until his birthday the following June before he could take the oath of office.

Rush Dew Holt comes from a family of professional people. His uncles and grandfathers on both maternal and paternal sides were teachers, physicians, lawyers, clerics and statesmen. Many of his ideas and aspirations for future politics are given in a lengthy write-up on the youngest Senator, by Ray Tucker in the New York Times Magazine of May 19, 1935, from which the following excerpt is taken:

"Young people," he says, "have greater opportunities now than ever before. This is a changing world—a period of evolution—and opportunities always accompany change, whether it be social, economic, industrial or political. That is one reason why the voters are putting younger men in office than they used to, and why directors of great corporations are choosing their executives from the younger generation. It is not an accidental development. We need the


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advice and counsel of age, of course. I don’t believe that everything in the past was wrong. But we should take the best there is from it and look forward a bit. We should project the past against the future, and not the future against the past, as we have been doing.

“Young people should not be afraid to pit their ideas against those of their elders. They should not accept things simply because these things are old or conventional. This is a time for questioning and daring and experimentation. It is through this kind of conflict that every worthwhile advance has come. Young people must not follow the old leaders and standards blindly in any field. The trouble with most young men’s political organizations is that the youngsters get into the same old rut. They think they ought to pattern after the bosses of the past. That would be all right if the old bosses had anything to offer. But their days, their ideas and their ways of doing things are gone. Either they haven’t worked or they have been discredited.

“The same is just as true in business and industry and finance. The depression demonstrates it. We youngsters didn’t bring on the World War, the depression or the banking crisis. We were too young to make trouble. We had no say. We had no money in stocks in 1929 or in the banks in early 1933; or even if we had, we had no voice in manipulating or handling it. We certainly didn’t precipitate the difficulties that paralyzed the systems of production and distribution. But now, with renovation and reform of old things, with a newer and more constructive spirit in the conduct of business and industry and finance, young people have a real chance. They start at scratch.

“Young people must realize one thing, though. They’ve got to work and make sacrifices in anything they go into. No matter how we may be able to improve living and working conditions, the requirements for accomplishment and success will not be easy. The fundamentals won’t change. Young people have got to learn that. I know that I’ve had to. There were many times when I should have liked to let up a bit, but I had to work and give up things I craved for the bigger and more important things I wanted to do. I
like to play bridge and tennis and to dance, but I've had mighty little time for those things in the last few years."

MARGARET HOLT, dau. of Dr. Mathew Samuel and Chilela (Dew) Holt, b. Feb. 13, 1896. (Attended Salem College, New England Conservatory of Music; won state contest sponsored by West Virginia Music Clubs, as pianist; taught music in public school for ten years), m. Henry Early, June 25, 1932.

CHILDREN

Helen Page Early.
Margaret Nelson Early.


CHILD

John Mathew Holt.

CHARLES WILLIAM HOLT, son of Dr. Mathew Samuel and Chilela (Dew) Holt, b. July 14, 1899. (Attended Salem College, University of West Virginia, band director of Lewis County schools for eight years; now doing post graduate work at Chicago University), m. Margaret Nichols, of Elkins, W. Va., June 16, 1935.

LILLIE MAY DEW, dau. of Dr. Rush Hereford Dew, b. August 27, 1872, m. July 21, 1898, Guy C. Davis.

CHILDREN

Mary Letitia Davis, m. Donald Nance.
Lee Davis, m. Virginia Snyder, of Pittsburgh, Pa.


CHILDREN

Elaine Nance.
Donald Davis Nance.
REV. JOHN DEW, son of Samuel Dew, the first.

( Methodist circuit rider; associated with Peter Cartwright,
evangelist of Illinois; one of the founders and the second
President of McKendree College), b. July 17, 1789, d. Sept.
5, 1840, m. Lucy Randle (grand-daughter of blind John
Randle of Virginia).

CHILDREN

Samuel Parker Dew, m. Elizabeth Walker.
Edward Coles Dew, m. Rhoda Beuchamp Walker.
William Henry Dew, b. 1825, d. 1825.
Delia Davidson Dew, b. April 20, 1826, d. Sept. 9, 1826.
Sarah Caroline Matilda Dew, m. Samuel S. Cased.
Charles Lewis Dew, m., and had issue.
Henley Bruce Dew, m., and had issue.
Lucy Anne Elizabeth Dew, m. ———? Journey.
John Randle Dew, m. Harriett Tabitha Robb.

REV. JOHN DEW, son of Samuel Dew, the First
Taken from "HEROES OF METHODISM,"

By Rev. T. N. JOHNSON

CHAPTER XI

As I stated in my first chapter, we were honored by
having such itinerant ministers as Samuel H. Thompson, John
Dew and Joshua Barnes live among us. The Rev. John Dew
was born in the state of Virginia, July 17th, 1789. In early
life he was converted and united with the Methodist Episco-
pal Church. In 1812 he was received into the Ohio Confer-
ence and appointed to the Salt River Circuit, Kentucky.
Then to the Jefferson, Madison and Guyandott circuits in
the same Conference. In 1816 he fell in the Tennessee Con-
ference and was appointed to Holston Circuit. At the close
of the Conference year he located. In 1823 he was re-ad-
mitted in the Missouri Conference, and appointed to the
Illinois Circuit, to which he was returned the next year.
Illinois being separated from Missouri Conference, Mr.
Dew was transferred to Missouri and appointed Presid-
ing Elder of Missouri District. His next appointment was St. Louis station. In 1827 he was transferred to the Illinois Conference and appointed superintendent of the Pattawome Mission. He planted Methodism in Galena. God blessed his labors abundantly that year. In 1830 he was sent to Shoal Creek Circuit, with Edward R. Ames as Junior preacher, who afterwards became one of the noted Bishops of our Church. Then he was appointed to Lebanon circuit for two years. He served the Kaskaskia Circuit one year and located. Two years afterwards he was readmitted and appointed President of McKendree College—the first one. I was a student at that time—1836. In 1837 he was appointed Presiding Elder to Carlyle District, after that to the Lebanon District. This was his last appointment and on this field he finished his itinerant career, dying September 5th, 1840.

Mr. Dew was a well-developed, muscular, active man; five feet and a half in height; of dark complexion, black hair, a black piercing eye; in a word, he was of fine personal appearance. He had a strong, cultivated intellect. He was a hard student. He had great analytical powers. He had a sweet, melodious voice, which would charm his congregations, whether reading, singing or preaching. His song services were especially attractive to the people. He was a man of great dignity and firmness, but these traits were permeated with beauty and sweetness of spirit, which made him one of the most lovable of men. Mr. Dew was skillful in teaching, a popular president of the college, the students loved him dearly, hence his influence over them. Even those who were inclined to skepticism felt the power of his godly example, and his uniform kindness towards the students. The many friends of old McKendree should thank God for such a man as the first president was; for the man who sowed such good seed in such good soil, giving us in the great Mississippi Valley a grand harvest of cultivated men. And doubtless Mr. Dew had much to do with making McKendree College the center of light, which it has been for more than fifty years, to Southern Illinois and vicinity.

Brother Dew was a public-spirited man. He was a patriot of the revolutionary type—a patriotic gentleman. As
a friend, he was as true as Jonathan to David. As a father, he was passionately fond of his family. Brother Dew was a cheerful man, always carrying sunshine wherever he went. He was very entertaining and instructive to young people; and they loved him as a father.


CHILDREN
Jeremiah Thornton Dew.
Anne Elizabeth Dew (died at age of four).
Fanny Dew (died in infancy).


CHILDREN
Emma Dew, m. Olin Thorpe.
Samuel A. Dew, m. Josephine Avery.
Julia Louise Dew.
m. 2nd Cora Charlesworth.

CHILD
Jerene Virginia Dew.

EMMA DEW, dau. of Jeremiah Thornton Dew, m. Olin T. Thorp.

CHILDREN
Julia Thorp.
Kathryn Thorp.


CHILDREN
Virginia Dew.
Barbara Dew.
John Avery Dew.

CHILDREN

Virginia Elizabeth Dew, b. 1847, d. 1868, m. Thomas B. Morris—son, Chas. E.
Emma Florence Dew, m. Albert Seaman.
Charles Edgar Dew, b. 1854, d. 1855.
Lucy Cora Dew, b. 1857, d. 1873.
Simeon Walker Dew, b. March 15, 1867 (California), m. Gertrude Steinweden, Nov. 18, 1896.


Note: Albert Seaman was the great-great grandson of John Seaman, one of the early settlers of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia.
The fourteenth deed in the Deed-Book at Winchester shows a grant of 720 acres of land from Lord Thomas Fairfax to this John Seaman, who was himself the grandson of Captain John Seaman, who came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630 with Governor Winthrop; assisted in founding Salem, Massachusetts; the Hartford Plantations in Connecticut; commanded one of the four companies under: John Mason in the Pequod War, and was one of the founders and Chief Magistrate of the town of Hempstead, County of Nassau, Long Island, from 1647 to his death in 1695.

CHILDREN

Clara Belle Seaman, b. June 1, 1875.
Edward Dew Seaman, b. April 10, 1878, m. Belle Lichtenwalter, Shelbyville, Ill.

CHILD

Vida, b. July 2, 1902.
Albert Seaman, b. 1880, d. 1894.
George G. Seaman, b. Oct. 11, 1885.
The Dew Family

CLARA BELLE SEAMAN, dau. of Emma Florence Dew Seaman, b. June 1, 1875, m. 1st Second Lieut. John T. Berry, Seventh U. S. Infantry, at San Francisco, March 23, 1901. Lieut. Berry died at Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 30, 1904, as a result of disease contracted in the Luzon and Samar campaigns of 1901, 1902 and 1903 in Philippine Islands, m. 2nd Albert Miller, of Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 17, 1909. (He died Sept. 26, 1916.)

CHILD

GEORGE G. SEAMAN, son of Emma Florence Dew Seaman, b. Oct. 11, 1885, at Taylorville, Ill., m. March 2, 1918, to Vida Vandeveer, dau. of Eugene Aaron Vandeveer and Eudora Georgianna (Atwood) Vandeveer; grand-dau. of Judge Horatio Middleton Vandeveer, Circuit Judge; intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln and the strongest figure politically and financially in the history of Christian County.

CHILDREN
Vida Seaman, b. Oct. 19, 1921, at Grayton.
George G. Seaman, b. Nov. 9, 1923, d. Nov. 9, 1923.
Georgene Seaman, b. Feb. 17, 1926.

COLONEL GEORGE G. SEAMAN
Colonel George G. Seaman was born at Taylorville, Illinois, October 11, 1885, the son of Albert Seaman and Emma Dew Seaman. He was a direct descendant of the Captain John Seaman, who came to Massachusetts colony in 1630 with Governor Winthrop and was one of the founders of the Hartford Plantations in Connecticut. Colonel Seaman's mother, Emma Dew Seaman, was a grand-daughter of John Dew, one of the early Methodist preachers of Illinois and the founder of McKendree College at Lebanon in this state.
Colonel Seaman graduated from the Taylorville High School in 1905. He was appointed as an alternate candidate for the United States Military Academy in 1906, but the principal candidate passed the examinations and therefore there remained no vacancy for young Seaman. Determined to become an officer of the army of the United States, in March, 1907, he resigned his position with the Minneapolis General Electric Company and enlisted as a private in the Second U. S. Cavalry. In seven months he was a Corporal, nine months later he was promoted to Squadron Sergeant-Major, July 16, 1908. In November, 1909, he was the fourth highest ranking competitor out of two hundred and fifty-six for the eight vacancies for Second Lieutenant of Field Artillery in the United States Army. At the outbreak of the World War he was a captain of Field Artillery, stationed at El Paso, Texas. In May of 1918 he went to France, as a Major, commanding the first Battalion of the Twenty-first U. S. Field Artillery, which was attached to the Fifth Division. He commanded this organization through the battles of Frappele and St. Mihiel and in various sections of the front line. During the battle of St. Mihiel he was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonel and shortly thereafter was detailed to the staff of the Chief of Artillery of the A. E. F. and was given the mission of conducting a school for Brigade and Regimental Commanders of Field Artillery in the Divisional Artillery Training Centers of Southern France and the close of the war found him on duty. Colonel Seaman returned to the United States in December, 1918, as mustering-out officer for the Alabama, Florida, Georgia Artillery Brigade of the National Army.

In February of 1919 on account of the pressure of private affairs he resigned his commission in the Regular Army and returned to civil life, taking over the management of the farming interests of his family in Central Illinois, in which business he has since been constantly engaged.

At the St. Louis Caucus in May, 1919, at which the American Legion was formed, he served upon the committee that drafted the constitution and by-laws of that organization and was selected to act as chairman of the committee which organized the American Legion in the State of Illi-
The Dew Family

He served in this capacity until the end of the first State Convention, held at Peoria, having declined to accept the nomination for commander for the ensuing year. For his work in behalf of the Legion in Illinois the rank of First Department Commander was formerly conferred upon him at a later date.

In October of 1919 at the solicitation of the then Chief of Staff of the United States Army, General Peyton C. March, an old and warm personal friend of his, Seaman accepted a commission as Colonel in the Organized Reserves, which rank he still holds. He has been extremely active in the training and development of Reserve Officers in Illinois, has been several times recommended for promotion to the rank of a Brigadier General and since 1929 has commanded a Brigade of Artillery in the Organized Reserves.

Colonel Seaman took an active part in the organization of the Reserve Officers' Association in Illinois, was its first vice president, and served as president of the Illinois department of that organization in 1930. In 1931 he was Corps Area President of the Reserve Officers' Association of the Sixth Corps Area, comprising the states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, and also a member of the National Executive Committee of the Association.

In 1924 Colonel Seaman was appointed State Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War for the State of Illinois and in this capacity set up and perfected a state-wide organization for the selection of boys throughout the state for the Citizens' Military Training Camps. He continued in this position until his resignation in 1928.

In 1931 Colonel Seaman became president of the Corn Belt Joint Stock Land Bank of Taylorville, Illinois. The Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of May 12, 1933, having directed that all Joint Stock Land Banks be liquidated as rapidly as possible, this bank fully liquidated in March, 1934, and Colonel Seaman retired from active business other than the general supervision of the farms belonging to his family in Christian and Shelby counties.

Colonel Seaman has always been active in his local Farm Bureau.
During the years since his return to civil life he has been frequently sought by his party as a candidate for public office but has always declined, preferring to serve his party in less conspicuous, if no less onerous, ways. He has been a Republican all his life. He is a member of the American Legion, Forty and Eight, Reserve Officers’ Association, most of the Masonic bodies, including the Shrine; the Union League and Army and Navy Clubs of Chicago; the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C.; the Sangamo Club of Springfield, and the Taylorville Country Club. He is also an honorary member of the American Business Club of Taylorville and is a director of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce.

In March, 1918, he was married to Miss Vida Vandeveer of Taylorville, Illinois, the daughter of the late E. A. Vandeveer and Eudora Vandeveer of that city and a granddaughter of H. M. Vandeveer, one of the commissioners who laid out what was then called Dane and is now called Christian County. Colonel and Mrs. Seaman have three children, one boy and two girls.

SARAH CAROLINE MATILDA DEW, dau. of Rev. John Dew, m. Samuel S. Cased.

CHILDREN
Preble Cased—deceased.
Lucy Cased, m. ———-? Wilhoit.
Samuel Cased.
Harry Cased.
Ada Cased, m. ———-? Crum.

CHARLES LEWIS DEW, son of Rev. John Dew, b. April 10, 1832, m. ———-?, d. April, 1915.

CHILDREN
Leon Dew.
Charles W. Dew.
Frank Dew—deceased before 1932.
HENLEY BRUCE DEW, son of Rev. John Dew, b. Sept. 12, 1834, m. ——?

Child
Charles F. Dew (attorney in Centralia, Ill.)


Children
George Olin Journey and others.


Children
John Wesley Dew, m. ———?—issue, two sons.
Lucy Dew.
Frank E. Dew.
Charles F. Dew, m. ———?—issue, two children.

Children
Arthur Dew.
Adelaide Dew, m. ———? Burke.
Martha Virginia Dew, m. ———? Waterhouse.
Edward Dew—deceased.
Samuel Dew—deceased.
William Dew—deceased.
Herbert Arthur Dew, m. Mary Millbrook.

HERBERT ARTHUR DEW, son of John Randle Dew, b. Sept. 13, 1877, m. June 3, 1903, Mary Millbrook.

Children
Harriett Virginia Dew.
Helen Jane Dew, m. T. L. Rosser Cheesbrough, nephew of General T. L. Rosser.
Margaret Dew.
Herbert Randle Dew.
Stanley Arthur Dew.
A successful experiment is one where National Weather Service

forecasters are able to predict weather conditions accurately. This

requires a thorough understanding of atmospheric science and

weather patterns. The National Weather Service uses a variety of

tools and technologies to monitor and predict weather.

Forecasts are based on historical data, current observations,

and models that simulate the atmosphere. These models take

into account factors such as temperature, humidity, wind speed,

and pressure.

In order to provide accurate forecasts, the National Weather

Service uses a network of weather stations located around the

country. These stations collect data on a variety of weather

parameters and transmit it to the National Weather Service

headquarters. The data is then analyzed by forecasters who

use it to develop forecasts for different regions.

The National Weather Service also uses remote sensing

technology, such as satellite imagery and radar, to

monitor weather patterns. This data is combined with

ground-based observations to improve forecast accuracy.

Overall, the National Weather Service works hard to

provide accurate and timely forecasts to help people

stay safe and prepared for any weather conditions.

These forecasts are crucial for many industries,

such as agriculture, transportation, and emergency

management. Accurate forecasts can help prevent

costly disasters and save lives.
TENNESSEE FAMILIES

AND MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

♦ ♦ ♦

EAST TENNESSEE DEW FAMILIES

Compiled by

MRS. AVI IRA SMITH

Knoxville, Tennessee
"ROBERT DEW" RECORDS

The earliest record to date noted of a Robert Dew is that of a will made in Kent County, Maryland, June 4, 1745, probated June 15, 1745, by Robert Dew, who was obviously a bachelor as no mention is made of any relative whatsoever in the will. His bequests are horses, colts, hunting saddle, snaffle bridle, etc.

... "all just debts to be paid first."
... "to John Wallace, Scotchman, my beloved friend."
... "to Colin Ferguson, my beloved friend."
... "to John Cragg" (Craig?)

The witnesses were Thos. Cowper, Roger McCarty, Jas. Wood.

Note: Thomas Dew (10), Planter of Baltimore County, Maryland, mentions a brother, Robert, and a son, Robert. His will was made 1737 and probated 1738. The above bachelor, Robert Dew, died in 1745. Robert Dew, son of Thomas Dew (10) married Esther Raven in 1744. A Robert Dew belonged to Augusta County militia in 1758 and is paid for his services. (Henning, Vol. 7, page 195.) Other soldiers paid at the same time were: John, Henry, Moses and Reice Bowen, John Campbell, George and Richard Mathews, and Michael Kelly. Others by the following names were also mentioned therein as soldiers in the militia at the same time: Hughston, Hall, Lewis, Craig, Young, Rogers, McDowell, Lyle, Nathaniel Evans, James and John McClong.

In the year, 1777, we have a record of a Robert Dews, a Watauga man. (North Carolina State Records, Vol. 22, p. 995-1005.)


Transfer from Robert Dew to Wm. Rennie, Oct. 27, 1803, 314 acres of land in Greenbrier County. (This record was gotten from the Land Records in the Court House in Charleston, W. Va.)
On March 13, 1804, Robert Dew is of record in Anderson County, Tennessee, with acreage secured from the survey of Richard Henderson and Co., Clinch Survey in Anderson County, Tennessee. There are records of over 15 land transfers to and from Robert Dew for period 1804-1856. He died 1858.

In an old Order Book (page 3) in the Court House at Clinton, the county seat of Anderson County, Tennessee, are many old records similar to the following:

“Ordered that James Wallace be overseer of the road from the south bank of Clinch River at the Island ford to the middle lick in Sinclair’s Gap of the lone mountain and that William Worthington be overseer of the road from said middle lick to the Knox County line and that John Gibbs and Robert Dew designate the land and bounds to said Wallace and Worthington. 11 Oct., 1819.”

Oct. 11, 1819—“Ordered that the following gentlemen be jurors to next term of Co. C’t, Hugh Barton, Jos. Sinclair, Robt. Dew, Jno. McAdoo, Sen’r., Jno. Gibbs,” etc.

ROBERT DEW OF TENNESSEE

The parentage of Robert Dew of Tennessee is not positively known. He was probably the son of Robert and Esther Raven Dew, who sold their estate in Fairfax in 1759, and the grandson of Thomas Dew, who died in Baltimore County, Maryland, 1758. According to the census report for 1850, he was born in Virginia about 1776. He married Nancy Wallace, daughter of John and Jenny Miller Wallace, of Monroe County, now West Virginia. They were married on December 30, 1800, by Rev. John Alderson, who established a school and also the first Baptist Church west of the Allegheny Mountains in 1781, at Alderson, which was then in Greenbrier County. They migrated to Anderson County, Tennessee, where the records show that Robert Dew purchased land there in 1804.

Robert Dew was highly educated and the records show that he was one of the prominent men of his county and
was a land owner of large acreage. He became a school teacher and was an invalid for several years before his death. He was unable to walk and had to be carried to the school room daily. In his will he named only seven of his fourteen children. It is supposed that he had previously given the unmentioned ones their shares before making his will. The records in the War Department in Washington, D.C., show that Robert Dew was a Sergeant in Captain James Tunnell's Company of East Tennessee Militia in the War of 1812.

Called into service Sept. 19, 1814—Roll dated, Knoxville, Sept. 24, 1814. Six months' service present from Anderson County. Elected by order from Sergeant to Third Lieut., Oct. 29, 1814.

Robert Dew died Feb. 22, 1858, and his wife died Dec. 15, 1863. They are both buried near Andersonville, Tenn.

The following records of births were copied from Nancy Dew's old family Bible:

David Dew, b. June 4, 1809.
Charlotte Dew, b. May 26, 1811.
Peggy Dew, b. Aug. 1, 1813.
Jenny Dew, b. March 9, 1815.
Samuel Dew, b. Nov. 28, 1816.
James Dew, b. June 7, 1819.
Andrew Jackson Dew, b. Oct. 1, 1821.
Randolph Dew, b. Aug. 3, 1826.


CHILDREN

Nancy, Polly, Charles, Charlotte, Jane, Luke, Robert, Peggy (Margaret), and Catharine.

This family migrated to Illinois about 1838.

CHILD

John Hardin Dew.


CHILDREN

Ida Alice, b. Aug. 31, 1870, m. Frank Mowder.  
Rose Arminie, b. July, 1872—died in infancy.  
James Wilbur, b. April 2, 1875—unmarried, lives in Georgetown, Texas.  


CHILDREN

Cecil Francis.  
Charles Claude (Jack), m. Tena Smalley, Aug. 4, 1920.  
Gladys M., m. Raymond W. Heberling, of Easton, Ill., Aug. 26, 1918.  
Opal, m. Dr. Philip E. Sheehan, July 12, 1930, Huntington Beach, Calif.—one son.  
Jacob Wilbur, b. Dec. 20, 1905, d. June 8, 1908.


CHILD

Shirley Ann, b. Aug. 8, 1923.  
Cecil F. Mowder was in the World War, being held in the Limited Class at Camp Stewart, Newport News, Va.

CHILDREN

CHILD
Charles Richard Dew.
Charles Claude Dew, b. 1911—unmarried, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

(John Ackerson Dew lives in Mason City, Illinois.)

POLLY DEW, daughter of Wallace and Jane Lamar Dew, b. circa 1826, married and had one son.

CHARLOTTE DEW, dau. of Wallace and Jane Lamar Dew, b. circa 1829, d. Feb. 9, 1889, m. 1st Rev. Moody.

CHILDREN
One died young. One married Richard Bearden and had a daughter, Carrie, who married Raymond Board.

CHILD
Lee Board—married and living in Peoria, Ill.
Margaret Moody, m. Elija Centers.

CHILDREN
Pearl Centers—living in Colorado.
Star Centers—living in Cleveland, O.
John Centers—Cleveland, O.
Ethel Centers, m. Lynn Murphy.

CHARLOTTE DEW MOODY, m. 2nd Lewis Ashust.

CHILDREN
James Ashust, m. Ida Burnham.

CHILD
Charlotte Ashust.
MARGARET DEW (Peggy Ann), dau. of Wallace and Jane Lamar Dew, m. Joseph Parks.

CHILDREN

Charles Parks.
Elmer Parks, m. Marie Ernie. (He died in 1934. His widow and daughter live in Havanna, Ill.)
Doris Parks, d. 1927.
William Parks.
Clara Parks, m. Herman Salley—live in Kentucky.

CATHERINE DEW, dau. of Wallace and Jane Lamar Dew, b. circa 1842, m. Nathan Shields.

CHILDREN

William Shields.
Elmer Shields.

(Three children who died young.)

NOTE: Data concerning the family of Wallace Dew was secured from Bureau of Census Records and from Mrs. Ida Mowder, of Huntington Beach, Cal., and Mrs. Lynn Murphy, of Greenview, Ill.


(They moved from Tennessee to Morgan County, Illinois, later going to Mason County, Illinois, where they lived until his death in 1853. His widow died at the home of her son in Lincoln County, Nebraska.)

CHILDREN

Elizabeth, m. Ishmael Hickey, of Johnson County, Nebraska.
Nancy Dew, m. Charles Carman, of Freemont, Iowa.
Mary Dew, m. ——— Carman, Atchison County, Mo.
Hester Dew, m. Sylvester Cogshall—lived in Dakota.
Jacob Dew, m. Anna Maria Hardin, March 17, 1867.
Robert Dew, m. Elizabeth Bain.

Children of Jacob Sylvester and Anna Hardin Dew were:
Lelia, m. Percy Brundage.
Laura—died in infancy.
Jessie Dew.
Roderick—died.

(Jacob Dew enlisted in Company D, Eighty-fifth Illinois Infantry and served until he received his honorable discharge.)

Children of Robert and Elizabeth (Bain) Dew:
Hettie Dew.
Nettie Dew, m. William Minn, of Chase Co., Nebraska.
Ada Dew, m. McArthy, of Kansas City.
Jennie Dew, m. Oscar Douglas.
Minnie Dew, m. ——— Tucker.
John L. Dew—died.
Carrie M. Dew—died.
Dellie Dew—died.

In the year 1866, Robert Dew and his family moved from Illinois to Johnson County, Nebraska. His biography is in the "Biographical Album" of Johnson County, published in 1889. (Copy in D. A. R. Library, Washington, D. C.)

Note: Data concerning the family of William Dew was given by his grand-daughters, Misses Hettie and Jessie Dew, of Tecumseh, Neb.


CHILDREN
Marline Dew.
Darthula Dew, m. John Harris, July 8, 1865.

CHILDREN
Wesley—died young.
William, m. Mary Bayless.

CHILDREN
Alice, m. McCausey.
Annie, m. James Wallace.
Polly Dew, m. Nicholas Gibbs, June 3, 1865.

CHILDREN
Obe, John, Frank, William, Tom, Elizabeth and Alice.
Nancy Dew, m. William Atkins.
The Dew Family

David, m. —— Harman.

CHILDREN

Seralda, m. James Duncan.
Lucy, m. Matt Duncan.
Isaac, m. Mary Atkins—migrated to Missouri.
Wallace, m. Celia Ann Wright.
Stokes—died in Civil War.
Joseph, m. Jane Warwick.
(Data given by Moss Dew, of Anderson County, Tenn.)

Children of Wallace and Celia Ann (Wright) Dew:
William, m. Sarah Stokesbury.

CHILDREN

Wallace, James and Fair.
m. 2nd Catharine Vandegriff.

CHILDREN

Harvey and Caroline.
Rufus, m. Harriett Warwick.

CHILDREN

Nannie—died.
Wallace, m. Lee Parks.
Myrtle, m. —— Luttrell.
Robert.
Alice, m. Carl Murphy.
Harvie, m. Betsey Milton—one son, Moss.
Charles, m. 1st Etta Stokesbury—one child, died in infancy, m. 2nd and had Charles, Tom, Lucile and Tetia.
Robert, m. Rilla Rhea.

CHILDREN

Moss, m. Parrott.
Esco, m. Lena.
Mable, m. William Foster.
Moss, m. Martha Peetree.

CHILDREN

Deloss, m. Mattie Hillon.
Zelma.
must be answered. What is the answer?

- The answer is not provided directly on the page. It requires interpretation or context from the surrounding text.

- The page contains text discussing a question, but the specific question is not visible due to the cropping.
Eva—died young.
Mollie—died young.
(Another son died in infancy.)


CHILDREN
Joseph Ross Dew.
William A. Dew—died in infancy.

m. 2nd Susan Leach, b. June 3, 1817, d. Jan. 17, 1887.

CHILDREN
Catherine Dew, b. Nov. 12, 1837, m. William Fitzgerald.
Oliver Dew, m. Mary Jane McAdoo.
Calvin.
Robert C. Dew, b. Dec. 29, 1844, d. Feb. 26, 1899, m. Jennie Gossett—no issue. (Robert Dew was County Clerk of Anderson County, Tennessee, for years. His widow lives in Clinton.)
David Dew, m. Sarah Petree—no issue.
Manerva Dew.
Martha Ann, Flurada, Rufus M., Wilburn—died young.


CHILDREN
William Donald Dew.
Lula Helen, b. Feb. 11, 1871, d. Sept. 11, 1872.
Joseph Franklin, b. April 30, 1875, d. Sept. 9, 1876.
Martha Hall.
Joseph Dew, m. 2nd Oct. 6, 1881, Rebecca Newport, d. March 20, 1929. Children by this marriage were:
Charles Edgar, m. Emilie Knobloch, 1917. He died April 19, 1931.

CHILDREN
Clifton Ross, b. Dec. 21, 1929.
(Widow and sons live in El Paso, Texas.)

CHILD
William Eugene Daugherty.
Jessie Campbell, b. Nov. 6, 1890, m. George Black, Chattanooga, Tenn.

CHILDREN
Mildred Black, b. July 18, 1913.
Helen—died in infancy.

CHILD
Kenneth Pettiford, Jr.


CHILD
Verna Lawson Dew, b. Aug. 15, 1884, m. Lark Hodge.

CHILD
Lois, m. John Bradshaw, Aug. 31, 1919.

CHILDREN
Elmer, Archibald, Mildred, Lynn, Charles, Mary Frances, Harold and Edward.
Howard Allison Dew, b. Nov. 9, 1887, m. Eva Stewart, Dec. 18, 1912.

CHILD
Evelyn, m. James George.

Joseph Monroe Dew.

Stella Dew, b. Oct. 6, 1895, m. Charles Peoples.

CHILDREN
Aline.
Mary Ella, m. Carlyle Frances.
Ruby, Pearl and Harry—all died young.

JOSEPH MONROE DEW, son of William and Alice (Rhoads) Dew, b. May 10, 1891, m. Etta Jennings.

CHILDREN
Leona Christine, m. Lionel Conner.
Joseph M., Jr., d. June 26, 1924.
Mary Elizabeth, b. Sept. 5, 1922.
David, b. July 1, 1924, d. March 14, 1928.
Martha Maxine, b. August 25, 1926.
Edward, b. July 12, 1928.

(Joseph M. Dew is a Methodist minister now located at Lenoir City, Tennessee.)


CHILDREN
Ross Byron Smith, b. Aug. 8, 1900, m. 1st Nellie Lane, of Miami, Florida.

CHILDREN
Martha Elizabeth Smith, b. June 2, 1926.
Stephen Lane Smith, b. Sept. 13, 1928.

m. 2nd Madeline Presnell Hiscock, Nov. 4, 1933.

CHILD
Sarah Dudley White, b. June 5, 1934.
Helen Estelle Smith, b. Dec. 8, 1908.


CHILD
Willis Eugene Daughtery, b. Sept. 16, 1905.

Note: Joseph Ross Dew always lived in Tennessee. He was a teacher when a young man. He later became a nurseryman and was the proprietor of the Knoxville Nursery Company. He belonged to the Baptist Church and had been a charter member of three Baptist churches.

CATHARINE DEW, daughter of David and Susan (Leach) Dew, b. Nov. 12, 1837, m. Nov. 5, 1865, William Fitzgerald. (They migrated to Missouri.)

CHILDREN
James Rufus Fitzgerald.
William David.
Appalona, b. Nov. 18, 1874, d. Aug. 12, 1894.
Nora Belle, b. Oct. 11, 1877—unmarried.
Gordon Wayne.
Susan Lavada.

JAMES RUFUS FITZGERALD, of Middletown, Mo., b. Aug. 10, 1866, m. Amelia Rinkle.

CHILDREN
Delbert Fitzgerald, b. May 5, 1893, m. Effie Morris, Nov. 20, 1913. (Live in Fullerton, Calif.)

CHILDREN
Elrita, b. Oct. 28, 1918.
Opal, b. Jan. 28, 1922.
Lowell, b. July 18, 1926.
Florence Fitzgerald, b. Sept. 14, 1898, m. Elbert C. Lemaster. (Live in Middletown, Mo.)
CHILDREN
Myrtle Lemaster, b. Feb. 10, 1922.
Melva Lemaster, b. April 15, 1924.

WILLIAM D. FITZGERALD, Farber, Mo., b. Aug. 11, 1871, m. Elizabeth Shaw.

CHILDREN
Olive Fitzgerald, b. Aug. 19, 1898.
Rosie Fitzgerald, b. Aug. 17, 1904.

GORDON W. FITZGERALD, Middletown, Mo., b. March 25, 1879, m. Belle McCoy, Nov. 29, 1899.

CHILDREN
Deward William, b. April 3, 1921 (St. Louis, Mo.)
Delsie Hazel, b. July 20, 1903.
Roy Irvin, b. Nov. 16, 1912.

SUSAN LAVADA FITZGERALD, b. June 4, 1881, m. Neal Oden.

CHILDREN
Katie Oden, b. June 18, 1901, m. Herbert L. Gibson, Dec. 13, 1922.

CHILDREN
Rosalie, b. Nov. 11, 1923.
Nadine, b. Aug. 4, 1925.
Derrill, b. May 4, 1930.
Fay Marie, b. Feb. 10, 1933.
Estalene Oden, b. Oct. 11, 1925.

The Dew Family

CHILDREN
Susan Elizabeth Dew—died young.
Martha Catherine Dew, b. Sept. 11, 1862.
David Oliver Dew, b. April 25, 1867.
Mary Malinda Dew, b. Feb. 8, 1870, m. Susan Foster, Sept. 25, 1892.

CHILDREN
Ruth, b. April 18, 1895, m. Leslie M. Kennedy.

CHILD
Leslie, Jr. (Knoxville, Tennessee.)


CHILDREN
Malissa Cordelia Wade.
Rosa Belle Wade.
Nora Catherine Wade, b. Aug. 11, 1880, m. Gaynum Cross—no issue.
David Zenie Wade.
Susan Lillian Wade, b. July 22, 1885, m. Alfred Henry Overton.

CHILDREN

MALISSA CORDELIA WADE, b. Aug. 27, 1874, d. June 25, 1930, in Elwood, Ind., m. William Thomas Sanders, March 27, 1892.

CHILDREN
Roxie Mable Sanders, b. Dec. 20, 1892, m. William Howard Oakie.

CHILDREN
William H. Oakie, Jr.
Harold Joseph Oakie.
Edna Jane Oakie.
Frances Homer, b. July 12, 1895—unmarried.
Vivian Rose, b. Aug. 28, 1900, m. Wesley Hines, Jan. 1, 1921.

CHILDREN
William Byron Hines.
Frances Wesley Hines.
Virgil Dawson, b. Oct. 27, 1904. (Living in New York.)

ROSA BELLE WADE, b. Nov. 1, 1877, m. Boyd Cox, Aug. 2, 1901.

CHILDREN
Fred Cox, b. April 16, 1903, d. June 7, 1936, m. Carrie Ault.

CHILDREN
Elmer Cecil, b. 1926.
Mary Ruth, b. 1928.
Eva Madaline, b. 1932.
Avie Cox, b. March 17, 1905, m. Flossie Rosenbolm, 1929.

CHILDREN
Howard, b. 1930.
Kenneth, b. 1932.
Herschel, b. 1934.
Mae Cox, b. Oct. 5, 1907, m. March 24, 1927, Joe Reynolds.

CHILDREN
Herbert, b. 1927.
Alvin, b. 1929.
Rosella, b. 1932.
Joe B., b. 1934.

CHILDREN
Margaret, b. May 17, 1931.
Jewel, b. May 15, 1933.
Grace Cox, b. Aug. 18, 1915—unmarried.
Everette Cox, b. Aug. 23, 1918—unmarried.
DAVID ZENNIE WADE, son of Daniel and Manerva D. Wade, b. Sept. 6, 1882, m. Emma Josephine Bone, Nov. 21, 1914.

CHILDREN
Emma Ruth Wade, b. Feb. 9, 1921.
Frances Bernice Wade, b. Aug. 25, 1927.
(Lived in Merced, Cal.)

RUFUS M. DEW, son of David and Susan (Leach) Dew, b. March 28, 1856, m. 1st Elizabeth Llewellyn.

CHILD
Adrian Dew.
m. 2nd Mary Bird.

CHILD
Woody Bryan Dew.

GORDON MYNATT DEW, son of David and Susan (Leach) Dew, b. May 4, 1857, d. Feb. 17, 1921, m. Mary Millsap, Oct. 8, 1882. (They had 12 children.)

CHILDREN

CHILDREN
Marie Morris, m. Jasper Payne (They have two children, Kenneth, b. 1923, and Shirley, b. 1926.) Live in Jefferson City, Mo.
H. Edward Morris, m. Vivian Vehlewald, 1931.
J. C. Dew, Kirksville, Mo., b. April 3, 1885, m. May McKensie, July 3, 1914

CHILD
Clarissa.
Stella N. Dew, b. May 27, 1886, m. Edward L. Thompson, 1914. (Live in St. Louis, Mo.)

CHILD
Helen Louise Thompson, b. 1917.
Flora Kate Dew, b. 1888, d. 1899.
Harry G. Dew, Dallas, Texas, b. July 7, 1890, m. Lena Miller.

CHILD

Virginia Rhea Dew.
Alice Rose Dew, b. June 3, 1895, m. Kelly Duncan, 1914.

CHILDREN

Herbert Duncan, b. April 20, 1915, d. 1936.
Billy Fred Duncan, b. Aug. 2, 1923.
Patricia M. Duncan, b. Sept., 1929.
(Live in Los Angeles, Cal.)


CHILDREN

Shirley M., b. Feb. 13, 1921.
Clifford and Clara (twins), b. July 25, 1918—d. young.

CHILDREN

Billy H. Dew, b. 1923.
Dulia M., b. 1925.
Joe Leslie, b. 1929.
Geraldine E., b. 1932, d. 1935 (accidently killed by auto).

Joe Kenneth Dew, b. Feb. 28, 1902, m. Teresa Miller—no issue. (Live in Milwaukee, Wis.)
(The widow of Gordon Mynatt Dew, lives in Jefferson City, Mo.)

WILBURN W. DEW, son of David and Susan (Leach) Dew, b. March 6, 1860, d. Feb. 6, 1905, m. Ellen Miller, July 30, 1879.

CHILDREN

Bertha Lavada Dew, b. May 1, 1880, m. 1st Arthur W. Davis—no issue.
m. 2nd Fred F. Haynes—one daughter died in infancy.
William David Dew, b. March 12, 1882, d. Nov. 9, 1921.

CHILD

Bonnie Belle Maxey.

m. 2nd Russell W. Hoss, Dec. 25, 1906—no issue. (Knoxville, Tenn.)

Raymond Walker, b. Aug. 12, 1897, m. Edythe Evelyn Purkey, Aug. 19, 1819.

CHILDREN

Raymond, Jr., b. 1920.
Lionel, b. April 4, 1923.
Belmont, b. July 28, 1925.
(Live in Elwood City, Penn.)

BONNIE MAXEY, daughter of William F. and Nellie Dew Maxey, b. July 16, 1904, m. Charles G. Roos, July 2, 1921.

CHILDREN

Dorothy Jean, b. June 22, 1923.
Carolyn Nell, b. Dec. 23, 1929.
(Live in Knoxville, Tenn.)

CHARLOTTE DEW, daughter of Robert and Nancy Wallace Dew, b. May 26, 1811, m. Isaac Rutherford.

CHILDREN

Margaret, m. Russell Morton.

CHILDREN

Charlotte, m. —— Goans.
John, m. ———
Mary, m. Caswell Mitchell.
———?, dau., m. James Mitchell.
The Dew Family

CHILDREN

Herman Mitchell, m. ——— Irwin.
Mary, m. ——— Irwin.
Charles, m. Mary Florence Wallace—Children (names unknown now).
John—killed in Civil War (was a Union soldier).
Rufus, m. Polly Strader. (Lived in Arkansas.)
Calvin, m. Martha Gibbs.

CHILD

Rufus, b. Jan. 12, 1856, m. 1st Emma Leak (two children, died young); m. 2nd Feb. 18, 1897, Alice Moore.

CHILDREN

Hubert, b. July 1, 1899.

MARY RUTHERFORD, dau. of Isaac and Charlotte (Dew) Rutherford, m. Caswell Mitchell, brother of James Mitchell.

CHILDREN

Rufus Mitchell.
Sarah Mitchell.
Jane Mitchell.
Charles, b. March 17, 1877, m. Lena Longmire.

CHILD


RUFUS MITCHELL, son of Caswell and Mary Rutherford Mitchell, b. June 29, 1869, m. Mary Stokesbury.

CHILDREN

Herman, m. ——— Jones (one child).
William, m. ——— Sharp (one son and one daughter).
Zenia and two others—each married.

SARAH MITCHELL, dau. of Caswell and Mary Rutherford Mitchell, m. Horace Lea.
CHILIDREN

John Lea, m. and had one child.
Charles Lea—died.
James Lea, m. ——— Gilbert. (Had two children.)
Elizabeth Lea, m. ——— Smith. (Had one child.)
Margaret Lea, m. Cecil Foust—no issue.
Beulah Leah, m. Earl Foust—no issue.
Lassie Kate Lea.

JANE MITCHELL, dau. of Caswell and Mary Rutherford Mitchell, m. Russell Stokesbury.

CHILDREN

James, m. ——— Jacobs. (Had one child.)
Lena, m. ———

(Data concerning Charlotte (Dew) Rutherford obtained from Rufus Rutherford of Clinton, Tenn., and Charles Mitchell, of Knoxville, Tenn.)

PEGGY DEW, dau. of Robert and Nancy Wallace Dew, b. Aug. 1, 1813, m. ——— Kirk. Went to Missouri to live.

JENNIE DEW, b. March 9, 1815, also m. ——— Kirk. Went to Missouri.

SAMUEL DEW, of Mason County, Illinois, son of Robert and Nancy Wallace Dew, b. Nov. 28, 1816, m. Nancy ———, and had the following children:
William, Jane, Armistead, James, Randolph. (Data obtained from Census Records, Washington, D. C.)

JAMES DEW, of Mason County, Illinois, son of Robert and Nancy Wallace Dew, b. June 7, 1819, married twice and had two children, Jennie and William. (Data obtained from James Dew, of Anderson County, Tennessee.)


CHILDREN

Rhoda, b. 1844, m. ——— Parrott—no issue.
Charlotte, b. 1845, d. young.
Tabitha, b. 1846, m. William Hall, son of Obadiah Hall.

**CHILDREN**

Polk Hall, b. 1882, unmarried.

Obadiah Hall, m. —— Weaver.

James, b. 1847.
Nancy—died 1871.
Inez, b. 1849—died.
Jane, m. ———, d.—no issue.
Hamilton, b. July 10, 1852.
Louisa, m. Andrew Monroe Black.
Mollie, b. 1859, m. John Adkins.

**CHILD**

Charles Adkins, m. has three children. (Lives in Logan, W. Va.)
Mollie Dew Adkins, d. in Corbin, Ky., 1936.

CHARLES ADKINS, son of John and Mollie Dew Adkins, b. Aug. 1880, m. Sarah Hopkins Dec. 29, 1909. They have five or six children. The oldest child is married and has two children.


**CHILD**

Frazier Black, b. Oct. 8, 1872, m. Lula Lonham.

**CHILDREN**

Ethel—died young.
Clara, m. King.
Lora and Arthur.

**CHILDREN**

Mayme Warwick, m. ——— St. Clair.
Beulah, m. ——— Miller.
Carl.
Oscar Black, b. Sept. 1, 1877, m. Maud Underwood, Nov. 6, 1913—no issue.

Owen Black, b. June 29, 1879, m. Anna Hodge November, 1907.

CHILDREN

Elmer Black.
Charles Black.
Roy—died at age of 16.

JAMES DEW, son of Andrew Jackson and Mary Baker Dew, b. Jan. 20, 1847, m. Nancy Haven. They had ten children:

CHILDREN

William Andrew, Mary Jane, Emma, Joseph Hamilton, Robert, Lula, Rufus, Dora Von Deiler, Jessie Alice, Etta Pearl.

WILLIAM A. DEW, of Knoxville, Tenn., son of James and Nancy Haven Dew, b. Sept. 12, 1867, m. Media Cliff, April 21, 1889.

CHILDREN

Ernest E. Dew, b. 1892, m. Mollie Tipton, Chattanooga, Tenn.

CHILD

Dorothy.

Ollie Mae Dew, b. 1894, m. 1st Elmer Ficklin.

CHILD

William Ficklin.

m. 2nd Emery Terry.

CHILDREN

Elizabeth and Rebecca, twins—died young.
Alma Odessa, b. 1897—died young.
Katharine, b. 1902.
(Data concerning the family of Andrew Jackson Dew was given by William A. Dew, D. P. Dew and Mrs. Pearl Reidel, of Knoxville, Tenn.)

MARY JANE DEW, dau. of James and Nancy Haven Dew, m. William Arnold.
CHILDREN

Edgar Lee Arnold, m. --- Foster, one child—died young.
Clarence Samuel Arnold, m. Ruth Wyles.

CHILDREN

Evelyn, Clarice—two, died young.

EMMA DEW, dau. of James and Nancy Haven Dew, d. Jan. 26, 1926, m. 1st Tom Martin.

CHILD

Charles Martin, m. Myrtle Turpin.

CHILDREN

Melvin.
Cora Mae.
m. 2nd Lillian Cupp—one child, died.

LULA DEW, dau. of James and Nancy Haven Dew, d. May, 1932, m. 1st Grant Gervin—no issue, m. 2nd July 24, 1900, George Coker. They had seven children:

CHILDREN

Jessie, Cora, Charles, George, Dan, Mayme and Harrison.


CHILDREN

Rosalie, b. Aug. 1, 1924.
Howard Preston, b. June 16, 1925.
Rubie Mae, b. Sept. 25, 1927.
Cora Thelma, b. July 22, 1930.
Rufus Lynn, b. May 23, 1932.
(Live at Cedar Springs, Tenn.)

MAYME COKER, dau. of George and Lula Dew Coker, m. Walter McGill.

CHILDREN

Leila Mae, John, and two who died young.
HARRISON COKER, son of George and Lula Dew Coker, m. Roxie Hensley.

CHILD


CHILDREN

Agnes Abrams, m. Herschel Price—one son, Roy.
Melvin Abrams, m. Edythe Saylor.

CHILDREN

William and Wanda.
James Abrams.
Leroy Abrams—died.
Harvey Lee Abrams, m. Sue Ellis, m. 2nd Elizabeth Hale.
Hattie Pearl Abrams, m. John Huff—no issue.

ETTA PEARL DEW, dau. of James and Nancy Haven Dew, b. Feb. 17, 1890, m. 1st Bismark Fishe, Jan. 17, 1906.

CHILDREN


CHILDREN

Joseph David Cleveland.
Clark Hamilton Cleveland.
Nancy Ellen Cleveland.

m. 2nd Paul Reidel, Jan. 3, 1925.

CHILDREN

Paul Reidel, Jr., b. June 12, 1926.
Robert Herman Reidel, b. Dec. 11, 1928.
(Live in Knoxville, Tenn.)

HAMILTON DEW, son of Andrew Jackson and Mary Baker Dew, b. July 10, 1852, m. Susan Goans.
CHILDREN
Nora Dew, b. Sept. 28, 1878, m. Tom Parrott.
D. Polk Dew.
Ona May Dew.
Vernace Dew, b. October, 1886, m. ——— Warwick
—died.
Charles Dew, b. April 28, 1889—died.

D. POLK DEW, son of Hamilton and Susan (Goans)

CHILDREN
Georgia Emmalee, b. July 9, 1905, d. Feb. 11, 1930, m.
Lillard Jennings Irwin, Nov. 22, 1923.

CHILDREN
Jennings Polk Irwin, b. 1925.
Alice Florence Irwin, b. 1927.
Richard Milburn Irwin.
Maxie Moore, b. July 22, 1908, m. Frank Miller, 1931.
D. Polk Dew, m. 2nd Jan. 1, 1918, Carrie Amelia Irish.

ONA MAE DEW, dau. of Hamilton and Susan (Goans)
Dew, b. March 26, 1884, m. 1st James Henry Sanders.

CHILDREN
Anna Lou Edith Sanders, b. April 27, 1901, m. Robert
M. Bennett.

CHILDREN
Mary Ruth—died in infancy.
Alma Jean, b. July 31, 1933.
Hazel Naomi Sanders, b. Sept. 5, 1909, m. Arlie Isaac
Ford, 1930.

CHILDREN
Oscar Kenneth Ford, b. 1932.
Billy Paul Ford, b. 1935.
Clyde James Sanders, b. May 4, 1904, d. May 18, 1936,
m. Nannie Tate, April 4, 1927.
CHILDREN

Dorothy Naomi.
Marvin Thomas.

HAMILTON DEW, son of Robert and Nancy Wallace Dew, b. July 27, 1823, m. Susan Jett. They had five daughters:

CHILDREN

Nancy Sarelda, Mary, Lavicie, Charlotte and Martha. Two daughters, Mrs. Lavicie Hansard and Mrs. Nancy Cox, are now living in Anderson County, Tennessee. Hamilton Dew was a Baptist minister.

NANCY SARELDA DEW, dau. of Hamilton and Susan (Jett) Dew, m. 1st Thomas Huff, April 4, 1866.

CHILDREN

Ollie, William and Nan.

m. 2nd Frank Cox.

CHILDREN

Nolie—died young, Wayne, Rule, m. Celia Rhodes.

OLLIE HUFF, dau. of Thomas and Nancy Dew Huff, m. Trigg Carden.

CHILDREN

Mattie, m. Leon Burkhart.

CHILDREN

Clarence.
Eugene.
Billy and Johnny (twins).
Bobby.
Ruth, m. Robert Feilder.

CHILDREN

Helen, Juanita, D. Lee, Carl, Glen and Leslie. Roscoe, m. Stella Cox.
CHILDREN

Ruby, James and Paul.
Fred, m. Annie Lewis.

CHILDREN

Elery, m. Edith Mix (have three children).
Trula, m. Robert Miller.
Irene, m. Ernest Ott.
Lawrence, m. Georgia Porch—one daughter, Marjorie.
Hobert, m. Annie Owen—one son, Ray.
Claude, m. Daisy Wallace—one daughter, Louise.

WILLIAM HUFF, son of Thomas and Nancy Dew Huff, m. Kitty Burkhart.

CHILDREN

Frank, m. Mabel Shell—one child, died young.
Omer—had two daughters.
Maude, m. James Stanley—one son, James, Jr., one dau., Bonita.

m. 2nd Josie Mitchell.

CHILDREN

Trent, m. Jessie Williams—has two daughters.
Pearl, m. Frank Bayless—had one son.
Pauline, m. James Lett—had two daughters and one son.
Lucy, m. Owen Davis—two dau., Betty and Wanda.
Clint, m. Phelps.
Carl, m. Ruth Masters.
Dossie—unmarried.

NAN HUFF, dau. of Thomas and Nancy Dew Huff, m. Isaac Grimes.

CHILDREN

Ella, m. Jeff Brady—no issue.
Jake, m. Ossie Beets—had one son, Roy Lee.
Mossie, m. Warren Stebbins.

CHILD

Cecelia.
Asher, Elmore, Clyde, Homer, Pauline and Nannie Mae are unmarried.

MARY DEW, dau. of Hamilton and Susan (Jett) Dew, m. Allen Alred.

CHILDREN
Ida, m. 1st Robert Long—two daughters, died young.

m. 2nd William Humphrey.

CHILD
Ed Humphrey, m. Lillie Petree.

Hamilton.
William.
Enoch.
Susan, m. Fair Worthington.
Pryor, m. Bernetta Goans.

LAVICIE DEW, dau. of Hamilton and Susan (Jett) Dew, m. John Hansard.

CHILDREN
William, m. Neila Collins.

CHILDREN
Mary, m. Mahoney Hughes.
Adrian, m. Bridges—several children.
Cecil, Harley and Raymond.
Lilly, m. Jeff Nelson—no children.
Hamilton, m.—several children.
Moss, m. Ollie Hubbs—one dau., Nellie.
Charlotte, m. ——— Stokesbury—one son and one dau.
Lou, m. Charley Coker—several children.
Annie, m. Herbert Fielder—several children.
Kirk, m. Sheridan Hale—two sons.
Martha, m. Atwood Farmer—six children.
m. 2nd ——— Bridges—three children.

The Dew Family

CHILDREN

Etta, m. Jeff Alley.

CHILDREN

Lilly, m. Carl P. Sams.
Gertrude.
Ruth.
Zelma, m. Paul Foster.
Fletcher, m. Mamie Butler.
Claude, Lawrence and Warren.
Hamilton, m. May Lee Irwin.

CHILDREN

Elmo and Roy.
Fair, m. Sarah Kincaid—no issue.
Robert, m. Rachel Boggs— one son, Robert Worthington, Jr.
Bruce, m. Effie Russell.

CHILDREN

Eugene, Earl, Dwight, Jane and Bruce, Jr.
Lavicie, m. Fair Longmire—one dau., Pauline.
Nora, m. Finley Patterson.

CHILDREN

Grace, Kenneth, Oral.
Ollie, m. John W. Hall, Sept. 11, 1936.
Family address—Clinton, Tennessee.

ARMISTEAD DEW, son of Robert and Nancy Wallace Dew, b. Jan. 13, 1825, m. 1st Lavicie Cox, March 17, 1847. 
(Armistead Dew and family moved from Tennessee to Missouri, then later to Washington. He died in Spokane, Wash.)

CHILDREN

Susan, m. Melbourne Brown, April 15, 1871.
John, m. Orlena Monroe, Aug. 3, 1874.
Margaret, m. Henry Barnett, May 14, 1875.
Alice, m. Rufus Duncan, Feb. 13, 1874.
Nan, m. Wiley Davis, March 13, 1880. (Mrs. Nan Davis now living in Missouri.)
Matthew, m. and died in Missouri.
Robert, died in Montana—unmarried.  
m. 2nd Jane Hammick.

Children

Charlotte.  
Joseph.  
Sterling.  
Lavicie.  
(Live in the state of Washington.)


Children

Nancy, b. 1850, m. Lafayette Keller.

Children

Alonzo, m.—several children.  
Lilly, m. Turner.

Jane, m. Charles Vandergriff.

Child

Maude, m. W. R. Petree.  
Samuel died at age of 21—unmarried.  
Doris, m. Lee Warwick—no issue.  
Wiley, m. Martha J. Underwood.

Child

Ruth, m. Ira Luttrell.  
m. 2nd Mary Ann Falin.

Children

John, William, and Margaret. (Now living in Ky.)  
Mary—died young.  
James—formerly lived in Indiana, now in Tennessee.  
Charlotte, m. John Lett.

Children

Margaret, m. George Oaks.
CHILDREN
Stella, Maurice, Randolph, Lawrence, Alco, Harriett, Josephine and Robert.
Maurice, m. Mossie Fraker—three children.
Elizabeth, m. William Wilson. (Lives in Oakland, Calif.)
John—lived in Spokane, Wash.
Hamilton—accidently drowned in Spokane, Wash.

(Data concerning the families of Hamilton, Armistead and Randolph Dew obtained from Mrs. Seralda Cox, Mrs. Ollie Carden and James Dew, of Anderson County, Tennessee.)

MIDDLE TENNESSEE RECORDS

Note: The majority of the pioneer settlers of Middle Tennessee were descendants of the Colonial families of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. At the conclusion of the Revolutionary War many soldiers were given "bounty land" in the "new Western Country." In the latter part of the year, 1790, the President, George Washington, appointed Willie Blount, of North Carolina, governor of the new territory.

Among the names in old records of the early inhabitants of Middle Tennessee we find: Grimes, Baxter, Mitchell, Smith, Lewis, Cannon, Williams, Brown, Dew, Jones, Young, Joseph Herndon, Andrew Jackson, Daniel Evans, Nathaniel Evans, Thomas Rogers, Moses Kelso, Benjamin Gist, William Sypert, William Bailey, John Donelson, John Coffee and others.

John Dew and Arthur Dew, brothers and sons of John Dew, of Pitt County, North Carolina (see North Carolina Census for 1790), settled in Wilson County about the year 1800. Their father, John Dew, was a son of Joseph Dew, Sr., who was a grandson of John Dew, of Isle of Wight, Virginia, who left his will (probated 17th Oct., 1678), in which he mentioned his son, John, and his "dear father."

From Goodspeed's History of Tennessee (page 841) we learn that much land was granted in Wilson County to soldiers for their gallant services in the Revolutionary War. Among the early settlers were James Kennedy, John Williams, John Conroe, Nicholas Conroe, Thomas Evans, John Haywood, James Rogers, John Wright, William Martin, George Brewer.

In 1799 settlement was rapid. The names of the first settlers on Barton Creek were: Holloway, Levi, Snowden, Hickman. On Spring Creek: James Cannon, William Sherrill, Thomas Williams, John Jones, Benjamin Motley, Rich-

Court met at Edward Mitchell's in 1804. (Page 846.)

From 1836 to 1838, Lunsford Bramlett was chancellor and John H. Dew, clerk and master. (Page 850.)

Captains of county militia in 1800: Bishop, Moore, Echols, Dillard. In 1807: Hallum, Williams, Stiles, Smith, etc.

Business men of Lebanon (the county seat) 1800-1820: James Anderson, Edward Mitchell, Benjamin Tarver, George Hallum, Nathaniel Dew. 1820: Mathew Dew, Harry L. Douglas, William Hall, etc. (Page 854.) Note: Nathaniel Dew (?) was a signer of a petition in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, in 1800. (Ref.: I. of W. Records. Archives, Richmond, Va.)

B. J. Tarver, born in North Carolina, came with his father, Benjamin Tarver, in 1808, son of Silas and Nancy (Harris) Tarver, born in North Carolina.

J. B. Tarver, born 1835, was brother to B. J. Tarver.

Records in Court House of Davidson County, Nashville, Tenn.: Book F, page 72—John Dew bought 226 acres on the Cumberland River on Nov. 14, 1803, from Howell Tatum. (Howell Tatum bought the land from Seth Lewis, who left the state.)

On March 31, 1808, John Dew sold the above acreage to William B. Allen, of Buckingham County, Virginia. Witnesses to this transaction were: Thomas Dillon, William Rachel and Mathew Dew. (Book G, page 273.)

Other land records from 1785 to 1807 show the following names:

John Williams from N. C.—Book A, page 94.
John Ford from N. C.—Book B (2), page 131.
William C. Dew sold the above land on 5 Nov., 1818, to Joseph and Robert Woods. (Ref.: Book N, page 106.)
John Coffee was one of the witnesses to a Deed of Conveyance of 425 acres from Nathaniel Hays to Andrew Jackson on 30 March, 1805. (Book F, page 241.) This is land on which Andrew Jackson built the Hermitage.

Note: What is now the state of Tennessee in 1776 was known as “The Washington District Territory south of the Ohio River.” In 1777 it was known as Washington County, a part of North Carolina. Captain Jones, of North Carolina, laid out the town of Jonesboro in 1780. This territory in 1785 was known as the state of Franklin. It later became the state of Tennessee.

In the year 1779, a boat “Adventure” was built at Fort Patrick Henry for Colonel Donelson to use for exploration. He, with his family and others, sailed from the fort on the Holston River to the French Salt Springs on the Cumberland River. Colonel John Donelson was one of the vestrymen to whom R’d. Chamberlain, of New Kent County, Virginia, conveyed land in Pittsylvania County for Camden Parish, 1773. John Donelson migrated to Fort Patrick Henry and from there by water route to where the city of Nashville now stands. His daughter, Rachel, married first, Robards, married second, General Andrew Jackson. His grand-daughter, Mary, married General John Coffee. Colonel Thomas Hutchins and Colonel Robert Hays were also his sons-in-law.

John Dew bought of John Harpool a tract of land on Barton’s Creek in Wilson County Feb., 1808. This land, 320 acres, adjoined John Brown’s land.
John Hallum, Sr., sold land to Arthur Dew, of Davidson County, 15 July, 1808.
Arthur Dew, of Wilson County, sold land to John Hallum, Feb., 1810.

Arthur Dew purchased land from Morris Hallum in 1819—Wilson County.

William Dew in 1819 bought lot No. 12 in Lebanon, Wilson County.

William C. Dew sold lot No. 12 to William L. Sypert in 1820—Lebanon, Wilson County.

Mathew Dew bought of Thomas Bradley a lot in Lebanon in 1829.

Nathaniel Dew sold a tract of land in Wilson County to Daniel Richards, 1823.

John Dew sold to Gross Scruggs land in Wilson County in 1818.

Quit claim between Arthur Dew and Echilles Chandler—1835.

John H. Dew settled the estate of Mathew Dew in Wilson County, 1835.

Mathew Dew left the following children: Nancy, married Figures; Jack and William. The latter two went to Georgia.

A land transaction took place between Jose C. Dew, of White County, and John Dew, of White County, in regard to land which was conveyed to Jose C. and John by Abraham Sherill Feb. 25, 1833. Dated Sept. 29, 1841. (Ref.: Book N, page 367—White County.)


Nov. 16, 1844, Jose C. Dew granted power of attorney to John Dew to collect a distributive share, which had descended to him from Arthur Dew, deceased, late of County of Wilson: “I do appoint John Dew to demand and receive from Jno Lastro Adm. etc.”
Jose C. Dew to John Dew for valuable consideration, my distributive share of the estate of Arthur Dew of Wilson County, 25 Nov., 1844.

Will of John Dew in White County (Book 1855-60, page 316):

... "to my nephew, Jno M. Dew, all land and where Jno M. now lives on falling water." Jno M. Dew, Executor, Nov. 15, 1859. Witnesses: Wm. P. Howard and Z. Hitchcock.

Jose C. Dew and wife, Nancy Dew, to Hayes Arnold. White County, Mch. 2, 1859.

The name, Arthur Dew, is among those inscribed on the Revolutionary War Monument at the Court House in Nashville, Tenn.

Wm. Freeman was appointed guardian for Wm. C. Dew, Nancy Jane Dew, Thomas B. Dew and John H., minor orphans of Mathew Dew, deceased, 1835.

In the will of John Dew, Sr., dated 30 Sept., 1823, and probated 17 Feb., 1824, recorded at Wilson County C.-H., Lebanon, Tenn., he names his wife, Nancy Dew, and

Children

Mathew T.
William C.
Ann Tarver.
John Howell.
Joseph Arthur.

Elizabeth Cannon Sypert, wife of William Lawrence Sypert. "Arthur Dew paid Sept. 30, 1820." Witnesses to this will were Gross Scruggs, Elija Rutledge and Temperance Rutledge.
In a record of 7th of January, 1848, C.-H. at Lebanon, Wilson County, in the settlement of the estate of Arthur Dew, are given the names of his brothers and sisters as follows:

"We, John Dew, Jose C. Dew, Wm. Tarver and wife, Elizabeth, distributees of Arthur Dew, conveyed to Davis S. Dew, etc." Signed by Susannah Tarver, Ekilles Chandler and wife, Chloe R., L. L. Winham and wife, Elizabeth Winham.

Note: Susannah Swift, daughter of Wm. Swift, of Caswell County, North Carolina, married Tyree Harris. They had a daughter, Frances P. Harris, noted in a record of May 2, 1818, with Alfred M. Harris as a witness to the transaction. (They probably had other children besides Frances.)

The Swift family of North Carolina may have descended from the Swifts of Maryland. Wm. Swift lived in Queen Anne County, Maryland, in 1736. Theophilus Swift was in Charles County, Maryland, in 1737.

(Ref.: Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 7, page 194.)

RECORDS OF TENNESSEE MARRIAGES

Arthur Dew to Susannah Harris—Dec. 19, 1805. Davidson Co. (P. 81.)

(Susannah Swift, dau. of Wm. Swift, of Caswell Co., N. C., married Tyree Harris.

Jonathan Dew to Nancy Hampton—Jan. 5, 1808. Davidson Co. (P. 90.)


Cloe Dew to Achilles Chandler—July 31, 1827. Wilson Co. (Acklen's Tenn. Rec.)

Williford Due to Barbary Powell—June 24, 1835. Maury Co. Records.


Nancy Due to R'd L. Craddock—1832. Maury Co. Records.

James C. Dew to Parthena Black—Nov. 21, 1848. Maury Co. Records. (No issue from this marriage. Ref.: "Mrs. Dew was daughter of Jas. Black, of Maury Co., Tenn. She married Dew, he died and she's never had any children." "Leonidas Ketcham was Mrs. Dew's nephew, being her sister's son." Ref.: Ketcham vs. Dew, 1862. 7 Coldwell, page 332.)

Sarah Dew to Elijah F. Craig—1844.

Other marriage records of parties akin or allied to the Dews:

Henry Tune (Toon) to Elizabeth Grimes, Nov. 8, 1836. Wm. D. Mitchell to Ann Davis, 1827. Maury Co., Tenn.


Jas. M. Brison (Bryson) to Jane Mathews, 1839. Maury Co., Tenn.

Simon Willett to Nelly Brown, 1832. Maury Co., Tenn.

Isaac G. Sansbury to Elizabeth Murphee, 1823. Maury Co., Tenn.

Jno. L. Sandberry (Stansbury) to Sarah Lindsey, Nov. 15, 1848. Maury Co., Tenn.

Henry Hobson to Lucy S. Tarver, Oct. 3, 1823.

Jno. Holloway to Polly Manly, Jan. 17, 1828.
Curtis Scribner to Sina Merryman, 1822.
Josiah Beasley to Elizabeth Tarpley, Dec. 7, 1818.
John Tarpley to Sarah Davis, 1825.

Arthur Dew married Susannah Harris, widow of Tyree Harris, on 19th of Dec., 1805. On June 27th, 1806, a record (Book G, p. 47, C.-H., Nashville, Tenn.), shows that Susannah Dew, formerly Susannah Harris, was given her dower land and arrangements made whereby she and her husband, Arthur Dew, were to pay common rent for part of the heirs' land and were to live in the lower story of the Mansion House whereas the orphan children were to occupy the upper story.


Land records at Lebanon C.-H., Wilson County, Tennessee, for year 1818:
Davis S. Dew—Book X, page 343.


From Acklen's Tombstone and Bible Records of Tennessee we get the following records:
The Dew Family

R. J. Dew—1842-1917, Trenton, Tenn.
Amanda Dew—1849-1903.
Ann Dew—May 10, 1800-Mch. 19, 1871 (East of Franklin Road), Wilson Co.
(Cedar Grove Cemetery, Lebanon, Wilson County.)


CHILDREN

John Dew.
Jose C. Dew, m. Nancy Hunter, Oct. 20, 1818.
Arthur W. Dew, d. 1832.
Elizabeth Dew, m. William Tarver.
Davis Swift Dew, b. 1806, d. 1870.
Chloe Dew, m. Eckilles Chandler, July 31, 1827.
(Arthur Dew had eight children.)
(It seems apparent that Arthur Dew was a widower with children, John, Jose C., Arthur W., and Elizabeth, before he married Widow Susannah (Swift) Harris.)

DAVIS SWIFT DEW, b. 1806, d. 1870, m. ——?

CHILDREN

Robert Jose Dew, b. 1842, d. 1917. (Tombstone at Trenton, Tenn., has R. J. Dew, 1842-1917).
Others.

ROBERT JOSE DEW, m. ——?

CHILDREN

Robert Joseph Dew.
Charles Givens Dew.
John Carlos Dew.
Others (?)

Note: The Dew family of St. Petersburg, Fla., are probably descended from this family. Mrs. Bessie Dew, living there, has sons, R. Joe Dew, Roy L. Dew, and James Carlos Dew.
REV. JOHN DEW, OF WILSON COUNTY, TENN.

Some revealing records of Rev. John Dew's family of Wilson County, Tennessee, are on file in the Pension Records Archives in Washington, D. C. These records consist of two old leaves from a family Bible and several affidavits and letters which were secured to accompany an application to the U. S. Government for a pension under act of 1836, for Nancy Dew, widow of Rev. John Dew, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The application was sent to Washington on May 27, 1851, and a certificate of pension was issued on January 7, 1852. The following lineages and excerpts are taken from these records:

"Rev. John Dew was born Jan. 4, 1764. He died Oct. 11, 1823. His father was John Dew, who married Judy. (No surname given.) Rev. John Dew married the first time, Rocky Cannon, daughter of John and Mary Cannon, on the 2nd of July, 1786. By this marriage he had:


Rev. John Dew moved from Pitt County, North Carolina, to Washington County, Georgia, where his wife died and he sometime afterwards there married second Ann (Nancy) Wright, widow of John Wright and daughter of Benjamin Tarver, on the 9th of March, 1797. Ann Wright, widow of John Wright, was married first in Warren County, North Carolina, in 1782. John Wright died July 19, 1795, and his widow, Ann, or Nancy (Tarver) Wright, married John Dew in Washington County, Georgia, at Benjamin Tarver's, near Sandersville. John Wright was a son of William Wright, who married Rocksilary Howell. John and Ann (Tarver) Wright's children were:

Tempy Wright, b. 1783, m. Elijah Rutledge—Aug. 18, 1807.
Martha Wright, m. John Belote—Oct. 12, 1808.
Benjamin Wright, b. 1788, m. Mary E. Lewis—May 20, 1811.
Patsey Wright died at the age of 22.
Rev. John Dew m. 2nd widow Nancy (Tarver) Wright and they had the following children:
Sarah Dew, b. 1800, d. 1803.

Note: Rev. John Dew bought land on the Cumberland River, Tennessee, in 1803.
(Ref.: Land Book F, p. 72, C.-H., Nashville, Tenn.)

Record from the Comptroller's Office, State of North Carolina, June 28, 1851.
Book No. 175, page 12—January, 1779, to John Dew, 63 lbs. 8 s.
Book B, No. 521, John Dew, $439.86.
1st pay made at Wilmington, N. C.

From the Pension Record the following excerpts from letters accompanying the records are interesting:
Nancy Dew's memo to Benjamin Wright:
"Enquire of General Jackson respecting John Wright. Hugh White, Joseph White and General Jackson used to visit my father in the Waxshaw settlement in S. C., four miles from Catawba Town."
"Arthur Dew, of Wilson County, brother of John Dew, can prove John Dew's service."
"Celia Ury, of Sumner County, and Polly Spann, of Rutherford County, on Sag's Creek, 13 miles from Murfreesboro, are both my sisters and were at both of my weddings."

Excerpts from a letter from Benjamin Wright to Major Robert Hallum, dated Purdy, Nov., 1844:
"I went from your home to General Jackson's. . . . I stayed with him all night and until after dinner the next day. He was very feeble when I was there and the weather, bad as it was, snowing nearly all the time. He was not able to walk without being aided by some person. . . ."

Note: Andrew Jackson, b. March 15, 1767. Married Rachel (Donelson) Robards, 1791. Hero of the Battle of New Orleans, 1815. President of U. S. 1828-1836. Returned to his home, the Hermitage, a few miles out from Nashville, Tenn., and died there June 8, 1845.

Tennessee was admitted to the Union in 1796.

From Robert Hallum's affidavit: (Seal at Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee):

"During my acquaintance with the said John Dew he was a minister of the gospel and a highly respectable citizen, and at an early day a Senator in the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, but which was prior to his being a minister of the Gospel."

From Wm. L. Sypert's affidavit:
27 May, 1851.

"Since John Dew's death he recollects having seen the discharge in hands of his Administrator, John H. Dew, who was then a partner of affiant's in the practice of law, but affiant does not know what has become of the said discharge."

WILSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE, DEW LINEAGES


CHILDREN

Mathew T. Dew, m. Jane Bradley, Feb. 23, 1819, b. Nov. 9, 1787, d. April 26, 1832.


m. 2nd Ann Tarvar Wright, widow of John Wright, March 9, 1797.

CHILDREN

Sarah D. Dew, b. April 7, 1800, d. Jan. 8, 1803.
John H. Dew, b. Jan. 18, 1802, d. ——?


CHILDREN

Wm. C. Dew.
Nancy Jane Dew, m. ——? Figures.
Thomas B.—Went to Georgia to live.
John H. (Jack)—Went to Georgia to live.

MAURY COUNTY—MIDDLE TENNESSEE RECORDS

In "Beginnings of West Tennessee," by Samuel Cole Williams, a description of the exodus of settlers to the new Western country from Virginia and North Carolina is given on Pages 118 and 119. It says, "Kinsmen and neighbors formed groups to purchase tracts for houses near together."

In looking over the Census Records for Maury County we find also many familiar names of families who migrated to the new Western country from Maryland via a stay in North or South Carolina, such as the Coffee, Grimes, Briscoe, Stiles, Willett, Holloway, Gardner, Richards, Hammond, Rogers, Dowell, Warfield, Franklin, Cromwell and numerous others. (Reference for these names: Census Records for Tennessee. Western District, Maury County, 1830.)

The Census Record for Maury County in 1840 gives John H. Dew with one male between 30 and 40; one male under 5; one female between 30 and 40 and one under 15; 15 slaves. In this same Census Record are the following surnames: Bryson, Sansbury, Coffee, Smith, Grimes, Cromwell, Bond, Stiles, Kelso, Hinds (Hines), etc.
The Census Record for Maury County, Tennessee, for the year 1850, Rebecca Dew, 40 years of age, b. in Tennessee. Martha Franklin, 23, b. in Tennessee. Joseph Herndon Dew, 12, b. in Tennessee. Joseph Herndon, 78, Notary Public, b. in South Carolina. Sallie Franklin, 6, b. in Tennessee. This represents the household of Rebecca Dew in District 9. (Page 549.)

The same record for the same year but in the Eighth District gives Wm. Dew, 47 years old, farmer, b. in Tennessee. Mary Dew (his wife), 45, b. in Virginia. Children: Ursula, 22; William, 20; John, 18; Margaret, 16; Wesley, 12; Martha, 8; Newton, 6; Granville, 4. It also has the following surnames on its record besides most of those for 1840: Barnett, Scott, Williams, Harris, Bowen, b. in Maryland. Dillard, b. in Virginia. Thompson, b. in Virginia. Sansberry, b. in North Carolina. Mary A. Smith, b. in Virginia.

In Maury County for 1850 is also given on Page 685 for the Eleventh District: Williford Dew, 35, b. in Tennessee. Ursula Murray, 44; Araminta Dew, 13; Bluford Dew, 11; Elizabeth Dew, 60, b. in North Carolina.

A list of the Representatives in the State Legislature of Tennessee shows that John H. Dew was a Representative from Wilson County in 1831 (2 years), again 1833 (2 years). It shows that in the year 1841 a John H. Dew was a State Representative in the Legislature from Maury County.

The Chancery Court Minute-Book at Lebanon, Wilson County Court House shows that a John H. Dew was Clerk and Master of Chancery Court for Wilson County from July 25 to January, 1838, when he tendered his resignation.

In Goodspeed’s History of Maury County, Tennessee, is given (on Page 764) a list of lawyers not specially mentioned elsewhere who were before the Columbia bar. Among the names are John H. Dew and further down the list, J. H. Dew.
Davidson County Marriage Records in the Court House in Nashville (Page 232), give Joseph Herndon to Patsey Coleman, Aug. 26, 1799.

They had a daughter, Rebecca, b. June 19, 1801. She married first, Houston, and became a widow. The C.-H. Marriage Records show that John H. Dew married Rebecca G. Houston, June 14, 1836. T. Maddin was the preacher who performed the ceremony.

The Will-Book for year, 1844, Maury County Court-House, Columbia, Tenn., gives the will of John H. Dew, which was made on March 5, 1844. In his will he mentions his wife, Rebecca G. Dew, and his son, Joseph Herndon Dew. He also made a bequest to Stephen D. Herndon. Signed, John H. Dew. The witnesses were Allen Brown, L. H. Phillips and W. T. Dillon.

It is stated in Goodspeed's History of Tennessee (Page 758, Maury County), that the epidemic called black tongue was the cause of the death of Colonel Dew and others in 1844. (This disease is now known as cerebrospinal meningitis.)

The following names and dates were copied from tombstones in the Dew burial lot in Rose Hill Cemetery, Columbia, Tenn.:


JOSEPH HERNDON DEW, son of John H. and Rebecca Green Herndon Dew, was born in 1837, and died in 1899. On April 30, 1866, he married Elizabeth Oatman (Johnson), of Columbia, Tenn. From this union were born the following children:

May Dew, m. Jan. 29, 1891, James John Ambrose.
Adaline Dew, m. Oct. 25, 1897, Albert Bristow Way.
Rebecca Dew, m. ——— Cooper (deceased).
CHILD

ADALINE DEW, dau. of Joseph Herndon and Elizabeth Oatman Dew, m. Albert Bristow Way.

CHILDREN

CHILD
Margaret Elizabeth Porter.
The introduction of Heraldry came about with the use of armor in the Middle Ages, when it became necessary for men to be able to recognize each other as friend or foe in the melee of the battle. The warriors adorned their shields with marks to distinguish each other, and decorated the top of their helmets with crests. Crests were used as marks of honor long before the introduction of Heraldry. Helmets show the rank of the person to whom the arms belong.

Coat of armor, or surcoat, was a loose coat worn over the armor of a knight; hence the term coat of arms because on this garment were blazoned the armorial bearings of the wearer.

The earliest arms were given in 1240. Heraldry appears as a science at the beginning of the Thirteenth Century.

(Ref.: The Manual of Heraldry, edited by F. J. Grant.)

HERALDS' COLLEGE

The College of Arms, or Heralds' College, was incorporated in 1483. (Great Britain.) It is located on Victoria Street in London. It was instituted to examine and inquire concerning the rights and titles in heraldry of all claiming or using the privileges, to regulate the use of heraldric devices, to inquire into claims and violations and to systematize the various rules as to impaling, etc.

NOTE: Our Constitution states that no title of nobility shall be granted by the U. S. A. Therefore, we have no royalty or nobility in the U. S. Heraldry means nothing in our country. However, it is interesting to see the designs and coloring of our ancestors' "Coat of Arms."

The Dew "Coat of Arms," given in this book is not found in Burke at the present time. He does not claim to present the Coat of Arms of all English families. He does give the following:
DUE: Az. a chief indented Arg.

DEWE: (Kent) Gu. a chev. arg. between nine plates, five and four.

Note: The Dew "Coat of Arms" given in this book was gotten in person on October 13th, 1931, by the compiler of this genealogy, from Mr. Philip Cary, the York Herald, College of Arms, London. It can now be found in the "Canterbury Dew Wills," extracted by Holsworthy, in the New York Public Library, Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, and also in the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C. As this is the Coat of Arms of the English Dew family, which was akin to the Bennett family, it is therefore the correct one for the American descendants of Thomas Dew, of the early Virginia colony, who is shown by the records to be of the same English Dew family. The genealogy of the English Dew family showing the Bennett kinship has been given under Thomas Dew, the first. A chart showing this was also in the Heralds' College.

The Dew families in England were apparently all descended from the same ancient progenitor, however, different branches of a family may have different Coat of Arms due to continuous impalement or quartering of a wife's Coat of Arms with that of the husband's.

MISCELLANEOUS

Samuel Dew, John Dew and Elizabeth Dew were brought over to the Virginia Colony by Major Andrew Gilson on 5th Aug., 1664.

(Ref.: Nugent's "Cavaliers and Pioneers. Page 144 (13).

It is likely that Samuel was a son of Andrew Dew, the first. He had been to England to school or to visit and was brought back. There is no other record to be found of a Samuel Dew in the Colony at that time. However, it is evident he was a kinsman to the Dew family already established in the colony. Andrew Dew, the second, had a son, Samuel Dew, and the name, Samuel, continued down in the descendants of that branch for several generations, in fact, down to the present day. Samuel A. Dew, a lawyer of Kansas City, Mo., is a lineal descendant of Samuel Dew, son of William Dew (10) of Virginia.

The names, John and Elizabeth Dew, seem to indicate that they were also members of the family already in the colony.
The Dew Family

In the Pennsylvania Archives—Third Series, are found the records of St. Michaels & Zion, a Philadelphia church. The Marriage Volume of this church shows that on Dec. 20, 1778, Wm. Dew (Mariner) married Sarah Barton (L). (The L means she was a Lutheran.)

There was a Mr. J. A. Dew, who was Field Assistant in the Department of Entomology at the Alabama Experiment Station, May, 1912. He wrote a scientific treatise, "The Grass Worm and Fall Army Worm."

Noel Aylmer Dew, born in Bangor, Wales, 1887, son of William Dew, whose ancestral home is in North Wales, and who died in 1906, is mentioned in the History of Columbia River Valley, by Lockley.

In the Land Records at Annapolis, Maryland, is one of an Andrew Dew, of Frederick County, who secured a grant of land in Washington County in 1784, which he called "Adventure." In 1785 he had another grant called "Due's Chance."

Note: There were two or three Dews shown in 1790 census in Maryland. It has been impossible to place them all. Some of them do not seem to fit in with the records. Perhaps many records have been lost and destroyed.

Note: It has been noted during my researching that the records reveal a kinship or family connection of the Smith, Gorsuch, Gittings, Stansbury and Dew families of Baltimore. James C. Gittings married Rebecca Nichols Smith on April 19, 1822. They had a daughter named Sarah Gittings, who, in her will of Feb. 20, 1849, left one "Burrough" to Caroline Gorsuch. (Liber. 23, Folio 36, Baltimore C.-H., Baltimore, Md.—Wills.) This was a book (Quaker) printed in England before the middle of the seventeenth century. George Fox, about the year, 1673, sent a copy of a "Burrough" to Colonel Thomas Dew, of the early Virginia colony. Could this by any chance be the same copy? (See reference under Colonel Thomas Dew.)

Another Dew family whose ancestors migrated from England to America since the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Irvin A. Dew, of Medford, Oregon, writes me: "My grandparents, Wm. and Mary Dew, came from England to London, Canada, about a hundred years ago. Later settled in Jackson County, Michigan, near Hanover."

"My aunts, Helen and Fanny, lived in Dayton, Ohio, Susan and Louisa near Hanover, Michigan. I believe all of
based on some previous observations and a series of experiments. It appears that the results of the five experiments are consistent, suggesting that...

In summary, these findings provide evidence that...

To further support this conclusion, I propose the following hypothesis...

However, it is important to note that...

Based on these findings, I conclude that...

In conclusion, the results of this study suggest that...

Future research should focus on...

In this regard, it is crucial to consider...

Given the importance of these findings, I recommend that...

These results have significant implications for...

I would like to thank...

This work was supported by...

References:

[1] Smith, J. (2000). The Importance of...


Appendix: Additional Data and Analysis
the second generation given have passed on. Have not kept in touch with the family but have been told that my great-grandfather’s name was John."

William and Mary Dew had the following children:
Amos John Dew, son—Irvin A. Dew.
Wells Dew.

CHILDREN
Mary Edith Dew and two sons—Arthur Wells Dew and Clyde Leonard Dew.
Helen Dew, m. Lane.
Susan Dew, m. Parrott.
Louisa Dew, m. Snyder.
Fannie Dew, m. Kline.

IRVIN A. DEW, son of Amos John Dew, had the following children:

CHILDREN
Evelyn Dew, m. Nyr.
Virginia Dew, m. Sherwood.
Irvin Lowell Dew.
Roger Jordan Dew.
Charles Stanford Dew.

"Irvin Lowell Dew, son of Mr. and Mrs. Irvin A. Dew, of Medford, Ore., graduated at Annapolis, 1932. He married Miss Bowne, who is on her mother’s side, a great-granddaughter of David Hill Rowland, of Plainfield, N. J."—
(Taken from a newspaper clipping.)

"Mr. and Mrs. William Dew, of Banbury, England, were pioneer settlers in Michigan and still retain for their home property land from the original grant on which they were established.” Their grandson, Arthur Wells Dew, who was a son of William Wells Dew, of Jackson, Mich., married Miss Elizabeth Newton, of Washington, D. C., and of Gibson, N. C., daughter of Mrs. Giles Preston Newton and the late Rev. Giles Preston Newton, of Newtonville, S. C.
(Reference taken from a society item in Greenville Daily News, S. C.)
The Dew Family

KING WILLIAM DEW FAMILY

Thomas Dew, of King William County, Virginia, was taxed on 205 acres of land in 1798. He had six children, Thomas, Robert, William, Sarah, Mary (Polly), and Eliza. His estate was on Cohoke, six miles southeast of the Court-House.

(Ref.: King William County Records—State Archives, Richmond, Va.)

Under date of March 16, 1802, Thomas Dew and wife, Elizabeth of King William County, made deed to John Hill for 16½ acres on the north side of Nag’s Branch adjoining William Newman, and Elizabeth relinquished her dower.

(King William Records. Page 112.)

Thomas Dew and wife, Elizabeth, sold to William Oliome, of same county (King William) 49 1-3 acres for 250 pounds, part of which Thomas Dew drew from his father’s estate and part of which he bought from his brother, William. Date: 2-12-1812. In 1817 Thomas Dew’s land was taxed on Cohoke one mile south of Court-House.

(King William Records, Book 6, page 169.)

In 1812 William Dew sold to Garland Madison. In 1816 Sarah Dew sold to Thomas Bond land inherited from her father, 24 2-3 acres, and her part of her brother William’s. (Inserted, “William Dew died without heirs.”) Date: 8-31-1816.

(King William Records, Book 7, page 84.)

Mary Dew also sold Thomas Bond 24 2-3 acres rec’d from her father’s estate and 14 rec’d from her mother’s estate. Total, 38 2-3, but not adjoining. Date: 5-29, 1820.

(King William Records, Book 8, page 105.)

ROSSER BEVERLY DEW lived in Cumberland, Md. His son, William Thomas Dew, born around the early part of the Nineteenth Century (as he was an old man when he died about 1871.) Moved to King William County. His children all born there.
WILLIAM THOMAS DEW, son of Rosser Beverly Dew, m. Betty Johnson.

CHILDREN
Rosser Beverly died young.
Joseph Edward Dew, b. 1868, m. 1st Willie Alexander, m. 2nd Miriam E. Selby.
Mollie Dew, b. 1873, m. ——— King (has one son).
Thomas Lee, b. 1870—died without issue.

JOSEPH EDWARD DEW, son of William Thomas Dew, m. 1st Willie Alexander.

CHILDREN
Thomas L.
Bertha.
Elzie.
Ida May.
Rosser M.
Lawrence.

m. 2nd Miriam E. Selby.

CHILDREN
(One died in infancy.)
Joseph Edward.
Wm. Woodroe.
Estelle.
Richard N.

Other Dew families who for lack of data have not as yet been placed in their proper line of descent in this genealogy ————.

Mrs. Lula Rice Dew, of Rocky Mount, N. C., died this spring at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. F. Cross. The funeral notice gives the following data:

“She was one of the oldest residents of Rocky Mount, having moved there more than twenty-five years ago from Franklin County, Virginia.
"Surviving are five sons: B. W. Dew and G. W. Dew, of this city; D. J. Dew, of Portsmouth; A. K. and J. H. Dew, Rocky Mount; three daughters, Mrs. W. A. Saunders, Spring Hope, N. C.; Mrs. W. F. Cross and Mrs. B. M. Strickland, both of Rocky Mount; two step-children, F. R. Dew, of Rocky Mount, and Mrs. Addie Ellis of Zebulon, N. C.; also twenty-seven grandchildren."

(Copied from Richmond Times-Dispatch, March 22 (or 23rd), 1937.)

Joseph Dew, of Tarboro, Edgecomb County, North Carolina, m. Annie Garner. They have Bonnie Dew, unmarried; Emma Dew and Dempsey Dalton Dew, who married Elizabeth Hollingsworth. (This information was given by Mrs. Dempsey Dalton Dew.)

Silas Dew, merchant, of Athens, Ohio, m. Louise Smith. He had a son, Perley Laurence Dew, born at Nelsonville, Ohio, August 7, 1876.

(Ref.: "Scioto and Pioneer Record of Southern Ohio, 1796-1903.")

NOTES ON THE DEWS FAMILY

The Virginia Tax List for 1782 shows Edward Dews, Dolphin Dews, Elizabeth and Sarah Dews living in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, and a John Dews living in New Kent County, Virginia. It also shows for the year 1784 a Mildred Dews living in Abingdon Parish, Gloucester County, Virginia. It seems that the name Dews was probably intended for Dew, originally. It seems strange that two names could be so near alike and yet represent two entirely different families. The older records were often written so dubiously due to the poor spelling in those days. However, the name Dews has continued to the present day. (See Marriage Records of Dews of Isle of Wight County, Virginia.)
MARRIAGE BOOK OF ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Dawson Dews, m. Louisa Foster, 14 May, 1833—page 275.
William G. Parker, m. Frances Dews, 4 July, 1838—page 319.
Joseph Stringfield, m. Frances Dews, 7 Jan., 1786—page 432.
John E. Mason, m. Martha T. Dews, 10 April, 1838—page 317.
James Bidgood, m. Nancy Dews, 22 Nov., 1792—page 443.
Nathaniel Dews, m. Winifred Holloway, 8 April, 1830—page 244.
Robert Blake, m. Rebecca Dews, 26 Dec., 1789—page 438.
Solomon Dews, m. Nancy Carroll (widow), 30 Jan., 1812—page 120.
Thomas Dews, m. Charlotte Womble, 9 Jan., 1792—page 46.
(Charlotte was the daughter of Britton Womble.)
(She was daughter of John Phillips.)
William Dews, m. Martha S. Clarke, 17 July, 1828—page 228.

ISLE OF WIGHT RECORDS

WILLIAM DEWS, son of Augustine and Jone Dews, b. December, 1701,
R'D DEWS, d. 9 Nov., 1681.
DEWD, RACHEL, widow of R'd, d. 29 July, 1681.
REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECORDS

Copied from Revolutionary War Records in Washington, D. C.

Note: The custodians in the archives in Washington where the Revolutionary War records are kept, are aware of the fact that the records are far from being complete and give this information to researchers. In many cases no records can be found of soldiers who are known to have fought in the war.


THOMAS DEW. Entered the U. S. Service in 1780, under Capt. Edmund Pendleton, of Caroline County, Virginia. In engagement known as Gates Defeat in North Carolina, and also in battle of Guilford Court-House, North Carolina. In the year 1781 his company was attached to Weedon's Brigade and joined Lafayette.

(Rev. War Pension Record—No. 2909, Archives, Washington, D. C.)

SAMUEL DEW helped to recruit the Continental Army. In 1779 a warrant for $100 pounds was issued to Samuel Dew upon account for use of Col. Abraham Hite to recruit the Continental Army.

RECORDS OF THE WAR OF 1812


Wilson Dew, private, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Major Loveless Gasque’s Battalion, South Carolina.


Thomas Dew, private, 31, Maryland Militia, Capt. Ireland’s Company. 26th July, 1814. Roll dated Calvert County.

Thomas Dew, private, Sixth Regiment (Read Jr.’s) Virginia Militia. Roll dated Craney Island, Oct. 1, 1813.

Perry Dew, private, Sixth Regiment, Mississippi. Roll dated Fort Montgomery, 1815.


The Dew Family


Samuel Dew, private, Capt. Richard Ireland’s Company, Thirty-first Regiment Maryland Militia. Ordered on service April 13, Plumb Point, Calvert County, Maryland.


Thomas Dew, private, Artillery, Sixth Virginia Read’s Militia. Roll dated Craney Island, 1813.


Peter Due, wagon-master, Capt. Michael Yoakum’s Virginia Infantry, Hardy County. Enlisted October 12, 1812.


John Dew, private, Capt. Elisha Bethia’s Company of Infantry, Twenty-seventh Regiment in Major Loveless Gasque’s Battalion, South Carolina Militia. Nov. 9, 1814.


Jesse Dew, private, Capt. Ireland’s Thirty-first Regiment, Maryland Militia. Roll dated Plumb Point, Calvert County, Maryland, 9 August, 1813.

James C. Dew, Fourth Corporal, Capt. Bouldin’s Fifth Cavalry Regiment, Maryland Militia (Biays’). Roll dated October 18, 1814.

Benjamin Dew, private, Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 1, 1814.

MEXICAN WAR


Appears on muster out roll, Mobile, Ala., June 30, 1848.


Ebenezer Due, Col. Killane Van Renselear’s Regiment, New York. (No date.)

John Due, Sergeant, Col. Killane Van Renselear’s Regiment, New York. (No date.)
Yeast inoculum, which consists of one part of a fresh culture to four parts of agar, was used to prepare the slants. The slants were incubated at room temperature (24°C) and observed daily. The growth was then recorded as follows:

- **Growth**: Appears as a white opacity on the surface of the agar.
- **Moderate Growth**: The opacity becomes more pronounced and extends deeper into the agar.
- **Abundant Growth**: The entire agar surface is covered with a dense white colony.

The growth was classified as one of the following:

- **None**: No visible growth after 7 days.
- **N**: Growth observed after 7 days but before 10 days.
- **P**: Growth observed after 10 days but before 14 days.
- **14**: Growth observed on the 14th day of incubation.
- **18**: Growth observed on the 18th day of incubation.
- **21**: Growth observed on the 21st day of incubation.
- **24**: Growth observed on the 24th day of incubation.
- **28**: Growth observed on the 28th day of incubation.
- **30**: Growth observed on the 30th day of incubation.
- **32**: Growth observed on the 32nd day of incubation.
- **34**: Growth observed on the 34th day of incubation.
- **36**: Growth observed on the 36th day of incubation.
- **38**: Growth observed on the 38th day of incubation.
- **40**: Growth observed on the 40th day of incubation.
- **42**: Growth observed on the 42nd day of incubation.
- **44**: Growth observed on the 44th day of incubation.
- **46**: Growth observed on the 46th day of incubation.
- **48**: Growth observed on the 48th day of incubation.
- **50**: Growth observed on the 50th day of incubation.
- **52**: Growth observed on the 52nd day of incubation.
- **54**: Growth observed on the 54th day of incubation.
- **56**: Growth observed on the 56th day of incubation.
- **58**: Growth observed on the 58th day of incubation.
- **60**: Growth observed on the 60th day of incubation.

In all cases, the growth was considered to be uniform and characteristic of the organism under study.
William and Mary College Records show that the following members of the Dew family attended that institution for the years given:

William Dew, 1814, 1815.
Thomas Roderick Dew, 1820-21. Received A. B. degree.
Philip Dew, 1827, 1828.
John Wesley Dew, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835.
Benjamin Franklin Dew, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840.
Edward Gresham, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839.
William Dew, 1939, 1840, 1841.
Luther Calvin Dew, 1840, 1841.
Thomas Robert Gresham, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845.
Thomas R. Dew, son of Dr. William Dew, 1843, 1844, 1845.

University of Virginia gives the following list:

Thomas E. Roderick Dew, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857.
B. F. Dew, 1859, 1860.
Philip A. Dew, 1859, 1860.
John G. Dew, 1865, 1866, 1867.
James H. Dew, 1865, 1866, 1867.
Andrew H. DeJ. Dew, 1876, 1877.
Samuel Barnes Dew, 1883, 1884.
Wm. B. Dew, 1885, 1886.
John F. Dew, 1922, 1923, 1924.
WRITERS

Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1902, Vol. 1, page 496, gives the following Dews as writers:

Samuel Dew, Serm. 8 vol., 1735.
Thos. Dew.
Thos. R. Dew, d. 1846.

In the supplement:

Harold; or, The English King, a tragedy in five acts, by Dyer Dew, London, 1820.

Dewe's "Pictorial Plan and Walk Thro' Oxford.—For the use of visitors. For sale by

JOHN DEWE and all booksellers, Oxford.

JOHN DEWE, Librarian to the City Public Library, 1860.


Note: This book begins with the following verse by Robert Bridges:

"The idle life I lead
Is like a pleasant sleep
Wherein I rest and heed
The dreams that by me sweep."

Poems of Sentiment and Humor, by Joseph Jarvis Cook Due. He is a brother of O. Gordon Due, Birmingham, Ala. (1906.)

The Lord's Song—The Way of God, by JOHN DEW. Copyrighted by Louis S. M. Coffin Hood, 1901.

Note: This was first printed serially in "The Ladies' World." The following is a charming excerpt:

"Half the joy of living comes through the pleasure derived from social intercourse with those near and dear to us in family ties, and in extending the hospitality of our homes to our friends. The heart is thus kept warm, and the worries and cares of life are permitted to drop off, as we meet about the festal board and the fireside to renew and strengthen the ties of love and friendship."—Louise E. Dew.


Note: This was listed in the index of the Library of Columbia University in 1932. I made out a slip for it and the attendant brought out a bundle of pamphlets. However, the one by George Dew was missing. The attendant said it had evidently been taken out of the package by someone.


"God Given," and other works by CarolineWellborne Dew, New York.

"Whimseys," "Wheels" and "Whatnot," by Howard Preston Dew, Charleston, S. C.


(END.)
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