Governor Robert Bowie.
THE

BOWIES AND THEIR KINDRED.

A

Genealogical and Biographical History.

BY

WALTER WORTHINGTON BOWIE.

ILLUSTRATED.

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An Explanation of the Numerical Arrangement.

The sketches of individual members are arranged in numerical succession, the emigrant progenitor of each family being No. 1. Opposite the names of the children, through whom the line descends, there are large marginal figures indicating the number of the article further on in which each child and his children are again carried on. At the head of each sketch (No. 1 excepted) is given the name of each paternal ancestor from whom the individual is descended. A small numeral over each of these names indicates the generations, starting with the emigrant progenitor. An index at the end of the work will afford any further information necessary.
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PREFACE.

In the preparation of this work, the author has endeavored to present a clear and accurate record of the descendants of the various emigrants of the name of Bowie, who came to America from Scotland prior to the ending of the Eighteenth Century. There are at present many of this name in the United States who have arrived in more recent years and whom the author does not include in this work. Among these late arrivals are several in the Northern and New England States. One is a druggist in New York; another a merchant in Brooklyn; and still a third is a weaver in Philadelphia. Chicago has a Walter Bowie who hails from Glasgow; and several others born in the British Isles are found in Cincinnati, New Orleans, and Baltimore, in addition to a family in Petersburg, Virginia, which has been in this country less than thirty years. At White Castle, Louisiana, Capt. George M. Bowie is mayor of the town and a wealthy lumber dealer; he was born in 1848 at Forchabers, in Banf, Scotland, and emigrated to Texas about twenty-five years since, where he married Miss Armstrong, and became a partner of the multi-millionaire, William Cameron, in the red cypress lumber business. He has four children, the eldest being William A. Bowie.

But none of these later emigrants or their families, as far as is known, are related to the Bowies who settled in Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina during the Colonial Era.

All of the name, however, are doubtless sprung from the same Gaelic stock which impressed its sturdy charac-
teristics upon members of the Clan, whether born in Scotland or America.

Owing to the vast extent of country over which the numerous descendants of these early emigrants have scattered, the loss of family documents, the difficulty experienced in consulting official records at distant points, and the inaccessibility of the ancient registers in Scotland, the writer met with obstacles often almost insurmountable.

The compiling of this history was first suggested by an article which appeared in the *Baltimore American* during December, 1894, entitled the "Fighting Bowies." It was written by the well-known historian, J. T. Scharf, shortly after the death of Ex-Governor Oden Bowie. While the article was very complimentary to the Bowie family, it asserted that the original progenitor of the race was shipped to Maryland in 1716, and "sold into slavery for seven years, for participating in a 'Highland uprising' in 1715."

Such barbarous treatment of a prisoner of war reflected no personal dishonor upon the unfortunate captive, yet the statement as applying to the ancestor of the Maryland Bowies was so manifestly untrue, the present writer determined to make a thorough investigation, and to compile a correct sketch of the entire family. The State records show no Bowie was ever transported to Maryland as a "redemptionist," but they do show that in 1716 "James *Bowei" was sent here and bound out for seven years for complicity in the Argyle Rebellion.

Again in 1746, one "John Bowe," taken prisoner at the battle of Coloden, was sent to Maryland under like conditions. The progenitor of the Maryland *Bowies*, as will be later shown, was here prior to 1706, was married and a large land owner in 1708. Further, there is not a particle of evidence to indicate he was in any way related to the two men named *Bowei*, transported a number of years later to the Province.

Mr. Scharf's attention was called to his misstatement, and the author of this work received a letter from him
acknowledging his error, which he explained was caused by his supposing Bowie to have been the correct spelling for the name of the two redemptionists.

The researches thus instituted caused the writer to become much interested in his family genealogy, and he concluded to present short sketches of many who were an honor to the generation in which they lived. In the work thus undertaken he has been greatly aided by the hearty co-operation of his numerous relatives, and he cannot refrain from especially thanking Mr. Robert Bowie, of Annapolis, who devoted much time to a research of the old records in that city, and whose personal reminiscences have been so valuable; Dr. Howard Strafford Bowie, who was untiring in his efforts and interest in the work, and Capt. Allen T. Bowie for his able and extended assistance. Mrs. Eugene Soniat, of New Orleans, will be ever gratefully remembered for her earnest efforts to assist in unraveling the line of the Louisiana Bowies and for contributing some of the most interesting data received.

Among enterprising seekers for information concerning the South Carolina Bowies have been Hon. Frank P. Bowie, of Carthage, Mississippi, Mr. Sidney J. Bowie, of Talladega, Alabama, and Mr. John M. Bowie, of Anniston, Alabama. Many other contributors such as Mr. T. T. S. Bowie, Miss Willie Swan, Miss Mary Tasker Bowie, Miss Lucy Leigh Bowie, Miss Rebecca Davis, Mrs. Fannie Ogle Griffith, Mr. B. H. Craig, of Trappe, Maryland; Mrs. William Wallis; Mr. Augustus J. Bowie, of California, who sent much of the matter regarding his branch of the family; his cousin, Mrs. Chipman; Miss Mary A. Bowie, of Richmond, who furnished very nearly all the information regarding the Virginia Bowies, and to others, too numerous to mention, thanks are due for their valuable aid. Nor must I fail to thank the members of my immediate family, who have greatly assisted me in the laborious preparation of the work. Much of the data regarding the Bowies in Scotland was procured
for me by Mr. Henry Patton, of Edinburg, who makes a specialty of such researches.

The gathering of the necessary material for this history, has, after a lapse of three years, been at last completed, and the work is presented to the Bowies and their connections of the present generation by

THE AUTHOR.
INTRODUCTION.

The origin of the name of Bowie is lost in the mists and shadows of antiquity. The word is probably a blending of the early Norse, or Scandinavian, and the later Gaelic of the Scotch Highlander.

We gather from tradition that the progenitor of the name was one of the reckless and roving vikings of Norway, who "harried" the coasts of Caledonia, and whose descendants finally settled in the western isles of Scotland and the neighboring shores. Professor Anderson, of the University of Wisconsin, an authority on Scandinavian literature, writes, in 1896, to Miss Virginia Berkley Bowie, in regard to the derivation of the word. He says: "It is very difficult to trace the origin of names, and the nearest we can come to the significance of your name Bowie is your own construction. Bua, in the old Norse, means to 'dwell,' and 'bua sik' means to 'get ready.' Bua is the past participle buin, and bua sik, and buin, survive in our English 'busk' and 'bown.' They 'busked themselves' for the fray; they were 'all busk and bown' for the journey. We have the word buer, which means a farm. In modern Norwegian bu means an inhabitant. Sandeidsbu means a 'dweller in Sandeid.' Then we have the old name Bui, or Bue, 'Bue Digre,' or 'Bue the Thick,' or 'Big Bue.' I am of the opinion that Bue means a dweller on the farm, and I know no other name in the North from which Bowie could be derived. I am inclined to agree with you, and, being myself of Norwegian stock, I avail myself of this opportunity of shaking hands with you across the centuries. We are doubtless both descend-
intr.ductio.

ants of Odin, and will look for the blessings and smiles of Idun and Bragn." The *Encyclopedia Britannica* says: "About 860 A.D., a number of jarls and their families fled from Norway to escape the tyranny of Harold the Fair Haired, and settled in Iceland and in the Hebrides of Scotland. In Lighton's 'Olaf the Glorious,' 'Bue the Thick' was a celebrated viking who fell in the battle of Jomsvikings. This same 'Bue the Thick,' or 'Bui the Big,' is referred to in old histories as a famous warrior who was a powerful personage at the Norwegian Court during the reign of 'Hardy Canute.' Elsewhere it is asserted that this 'Bui the Big' was descended from the god Odin, and also in the translation of 'The Younger Edda' the warrior Bue, or Bure, is said to have sprung from Odin." Other authorities assert that the name *Bowie* is a phonetic spelling of the Gaelic word *Buidhe*, which, pronounced booay, or booaie, means victory, conquest or success, and also "yellow hair," or saffron-colored garments, which, among the ancient Gaels or Picts, was symbolic of royal extraction. In modern lowland Scotch, a small milk pail is called a "bowie." There is little doubt that the name has been transmitted from the early vikings of Norway, who settled in the western isles and on the coast of Argyleshire, Scotland. It can be traced through all stages of history in the Gaelic districts, and is found as "Balochbuie," "Killbuie," "Lochbuie" in the Isle of Mull, "Slachbuie," etc., etc. In December, 1895, an article by the Marquis of Lorne, was printed in the *Scottish American* regarding the Lairds of Lochbuie in the Island of Mull. He says that visitors to Iona are shown a tombstone with a warrior in a conical helmet, mail and sword, and are told that it is "Hugh of the Little Head," son of "Ian Bearnach," Lord of Loch Buie; and that his ghost still rides around at night to warn his descendants of coming events. It seems that Ian Bearnach, or "John the Toothless," had a dispute with his son, Hugh, who knocked his father's teeth out, which blow "created much
spite, contention and ill-nature between them." They finally marshaled their adherents, and Hugh, who was urged on by a bad wife (a daughter of the House of Mac-Dugal of Lorne), attacked his father's forces, and was slain in a bloody battle. The old Lord of Buie later had to flee, but many years after his little son, Murdock the Curt, became a great warrior and regained his estates. According to the Marquis of Lorne, the Buies of Mull were a warlike family, identified with the Clan MacLaine, and like most of the Gaelic tribes, ferocious and cruel.

In a more recent issue of the \textit{Scottish American} it is asserted that the name of Bowie antedates many of the most historic names of Caledonia. That, in fact, men of this family were the progenitors of the noble houses of Forbes and Kilmarnock, of the Clan MacKay, of the very ancient and noble Earls and Thanes of Angus, and of the Ogilvies, originally written "O'Gillie Buidhe." "The Ragman Roll" shows the name variously spelled in English as Boye, Buie and Bowie, but the Gaelic for each was Buidhe. The writer of the article in question further says that his investigation shows the name was one of great standing, and as early as 605 A. D., was borne by "Eocha Bui," known in English as Eugene IV, King of Scotland from 605 to 621. Like his father, Aidan, he was a great warrior, and kept the Saxons in constant alarm. He also repaired all the churches in his realm. "The ancient family of Bowie, or Buidhe, bore 'argent on a bend sable, three buckles or,'" and the same arms were born by the Stirlings.

In the year 1200 A. D., the ancient cathedral at Stirling was built, and on either side of the structure, forming as it were the double arms of a cross, were two chapels. One was called "The Queen's Iyle" or chapel, and the other "Bowye's Iyle." A family which at that era could have a portion of this celebrated structure named for it, must have been one of much power and importance. In 1600 A. D., the name was changed to "Stirling Iyle" by the
Earl of Stirling, who was undoubtedly of Bowie extraction. In Stirlingshire for several centuries the Bowies have been quite numerous and influential. "Bowie Hall," near Denby, was for many generations owned by them, and only passed into other hands during the Eighteenth Century. About 1700 a certain Walter Bowie was sent to The Hague as minister to the Scottish Colony in that city, and he is mentioned as "a son of Mr. James Bowie, the third son of Mr. James MacDonald of Slate, in the Isle of Skye." Some three hundred years since, a "portion of the obstinate Clan of Macdonald, refusing to surrender to the agents of the Crown, removed to Forchabers in Banf, and settled on the river Spey at a place they called Slach. Bowie, and were known as the 'MacDonald Bowies.' Though the Government had set a price upon their heads, they maintained their position in their slach, or valley, and by force of arms, held the passes of the Burn of Aldargh, and the Muckle Dramlech." They defended their possessions successfully until, in more peaceful times, the lands which could not be wrested from them by the sword were quietly sold, and are now owned by the Duke of Gordon.

When the name was first spelled "Bowie" it is now impossible to say, but from Buidhe, Bue, Bui, Buie, Boye, or Bowye, it finally became Bowie. The parish register at Stirling mentions a John Bowye in 1553, and a few
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years later a James and William Bowie. In 1617 the same register refers to "Sergeant James Bowie, of His Majesties." The Register of the Great Seal at Edinburg, Vol. IV, pages 282–283, contains the following: "December 1, 1581, His Majestie, James VI, grants to Jereme Bowie, Master of the King's Wines, a house and garden in Cowper." The same record shows that in October, 1585, "Jereme Bowie, Master of the King's Wines, obtained a tack of tines of the lands of Kinpout in Lieulithgowshire, and at His Majestie's desire, transferred same to Ludovick, Duke of Lennox." January 25, 1586, it was ordered by the Council that "all wines imported during the present year, belonging to any person whomsoever, shall be put and remain under arrestment, ay, and quhill samekle thairof be waillit, taistet, market and intromettit with, by Jeremy Bowye, His Majestie's symlier, as he shall deem necessary for the Royal Household, upon reasonable prices to be paid therefor by the tacksman of His Majestie's Customs." In 1597 "James Bowie, son of Jeremie Bowie, deceased," is appointed Master of the King's Wines, and on November 22, 1598, James Bowie, "His Majestie's symlier," is instructed to procure wine for the Royal Household, as the supply is exhausted, and all magistrates are directed to assist James Bowie in procuring a further supply. In 1603, John, Marquis of Hamilton, testifies that "James Bowie is the lawful heir of his deceased father, Jeremie Bowie." In 1617 it is stated that, "in view of His Majestie's visit to Scotland, James Bowie has received" certain quantities of wine, and on January 23d, "1,200 pounds stirling was paid to James Bowie to enable him to visit France on His Majestie's business and enquire into the production of certain wines," etc. June, 1611, "Elizabeth Crichton, wife of Mr. James Bowie, Master of the King's Wines," requested permission to send certain servants from her home near Stirling to London to wait upon "the bairns" of James Bowie, "now with their father in London, England." Numerous other Bowies
are mentioned, such as Thomas Bowie, constable of Whitekirk in 1617; John Bowie, burgess of Falkirk in 1623; Walter Bowie, burgess of Glasgow, 1717; William Bowie, magistrate of Stirling in 1737, etc., etc. In 1602 complaint was made against "John Bowie and others" for "raiding the lands of the sheriff of Moray." Numbers of them are recorded as land owners in Stirlingshire, merchants, magistrates, town burgesses, and clerks of the parish. Mention is made of a William Bowie in 1610, who was apprehended for "striking his dirk into Alaster Reach, and then binding him hand and foot with a horse teather." In 1613 a William Bowie was assaulted and robbed when on his way home and left for dead, "having lost an arm he was not so able to defend himself." In 1780 Ralph Bowie became involved in trouble with the authorities for alleged complicity in the Gordon Riots and emigrated to Pennsylvania.

At the battle of Waterloo a Capt. John Bowie was killed, and another Bowie, also an officer, fell at the battle of Inkerman.

A famous botanist named James Bowie entered the Royal Service in 1810; traveled extensively in Africa, and his valuable contributions to science are mentioned in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and by Professor Harvey, who refers to him as a man of great learning. He died at London in 1853.

The College of Heraldry gives the arms borne by the Bowies as "demi lion azure, holding a dagger in dexter paw; surmounting shield, argent, crossed by a bend sable with three buckles or; motto: 'Quod Non Pro Patria.'" Translated: What not for Country.

The progenitor of the Maryland Bowies is said to have come from North Britain, and doubtless was born near Stirling, but which one of the several Bowies, recorded as living near that city in 1685-90, was his father, it is now impossible to say.

There is little room to doubt that the various Bowie
emigrants who came to America during Colonial times were all members of the same family in Stirlingshire, as evinced by the baptismal names which in every generation have been identical with those of the men living near Stirling in the Seventeenth Century. The history of this family, whether amid the rugged hills of Scotland or on the more fertile shores of America, shows that with the fighting blood of their ancestors, the freebooting vikings, they inherited that love of freedom and fearless spirit characteristic of the Scotch Highlander and his descendants on both sides of the Atlantic.

From the earliest dawn of history Scotland had been the battle-ground of rival clans, whose haughty chieftains recognized no law higher than that of the claymore, and with them might was ever right. Their wars were fierce and bloody; expecting no quarter they usually gave none, and when victorious they "harried" the glen of the vanquished with fire and sword, destroying the dwellings and frequently putting to death even the weaker members of the opposing tribe. These internecine troubles continued as late as the middle of the last century.

Ages of warfare kept the country in a state of great poverty, but at the same time it produced a race of brave, self-reliant, and determined men, ever ready to draw the sword in defense of liberty or to assert their religious or civil rights, and, in the words of an old writer, the land "produced very valiant sons."

Towards the end of the Seventeenth Century the disputes between the Presbyterians, or "Covenanter," and the representatives of the Church of England were marked with great intolerance, to which was added the bitterness engendered by the revolt of the adherents of the House of Stuart. Though every Scot was by heredity a man of the sword, the more enlightened grew weary of such eternal strife and began to think of the New World, where men might worship their Maker according to their
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convictions, without the necessity of praying with weapons in their hands.

This desire for more peaceful surroundings caused many Scotchmen at an early period to leave their native hills, seeking freedom of conscience and other blessings in the American colonies, where they impressed their marked individuality upon their descendants, who, in a great measure, became dominating factors in the mighty Republic to whose prosperity they have so greatly contributed.

To the old Covenanters who migrated from Scotland, Maryland especially proved attractive. The province was by Royal grant conferred upon George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, in 1631, and his brother Leonard, in 1634, planted a colony on the St. Mary's River, near the Potomac. The date of this landing, March 27, 1634, beheld the dawn of American liberty. Never intolerant, like the Puritans of Massachusetts, or arrogant, like the Cavalier domination in Virginia, the early settlers in Maryland enjoyed a freedom long unknown to the denizens of any other country. The location of this favored land had much to do with fostering and preserving in the colony that love of liberty brought over by the early settlers, and of engraving in their descendants the spirit and courage to defend it. Situated in a temperate climate; bordered by the Atlantic, which facilitated intercourse with other peoples; watered through the center by the Chesapeake Bay and its magnificent estuaries, which teem with the richest products of animal life in such abundance as would make the treasures of an empire; beautiful with the varied scenery of mountain and plain; its mineral wealth, its fertile soil, and noble forests—Maryland, in its primeval stillness and present civilization, was, and is, one of the garden spots of the world. Nor have the people of this State been unworthy of such a fair heritage. They have kept abreast of the world in civil, religious, and scientific progress. Never a laggard
in the cause of liberty, her sons, early in Colonial times, assumed the name of "Freemen," and have ever been prompt to prove their right to the title. From the very foundation of the settlement the colonists insisted upon having their privileges, and when, in 1689, it was believed that an attempt would be made to suppress religious freedom, they rose against the authority of the Lord Proprietor, overturned his Government, and removed the records from St. Mary's City to a later settlement on the Severn River then known as "Providence," where they established a new capital for the Province and called it Annapolis. In 1765, as one of the then eight colonies, Maryland, among the first, sent delegates to a convention held in Philadelphia to protest against the Stamp Act. She quickly followed this with other open acts of resistance to British oppression. The burning of the Peggy Stewart, with her cargo, in open day, at Annapolis, without a semblance of disguise on the part of the perpetrators, was two years prior to a similar occurrence in Boston Harbor, where those performing the deed disguised themselves as Indians and waited for night. In July, 1775, was drawn up, signed, and published, that celebrated document called the "Declaration of the Freemen of Maryland," which was virtually her note of defiance to England; in fact, a declaration of the independence of the Province almost as emphatic as was the later more celebrated "Declaration of Independence" of all the colonies. The declaration of Maryland that she intended to assert her liberty and defend it by the sword against all the might of Great Britain, was, it will be observed, one year prior to the "Declaration of Independence" of America, and among the signers of this famous document will be found the names of two Bowies, father and son. The precious manuscript, of which the State is justly proud, is framed and hangs in the Capitol building at Annapolis. During the ensuing war Maryland's sons nobly fought, suffered, and died for the cause of liberty,
upholding the honor of their State as proudly as any of the larger colonies. A handsome shaft in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, New York, commemorates the slaughter of "Maryland's Four Hundred," when they saved the army of Washington in the battle of Long Island, and another has been erected in South Carolina, testifying to their bravery at the battle of Guilford. Their valor has been displayed in every war in which America has engaged. In early struggles with the Indians; throughout the War of the Revolution; the short war with France in 1800; the war with England in 1812-14; the Mexican War; the bloody Civil War, and in the recent war with Spain, the men of Maryland have been foremost in the fray. On the heights of Gettysburg a monument marks the advance of "The Maryland Line" of the Confederate Army when participating in Pickett's charge.

A few miles south, across the border from Pennsylvania, stands another testimonial to the brave Marylanders, forming a brigade under Lew Wallace, which was there decimated in a bloody struggle with their Confederate brethren under Early. Thus, in the Civil War, her sons dividing according to the light in which they viewed the great question, displayed equal heroism on either side.

In each and every one of these conflicts, men of the Bowie name and blood have honorably borne their part and contributed to the welfare and glory of their State and country.

In the following pages an attempt will be made to place before the reader a complete genealogical record, with short sketches of many individual members of the more or less well-known family of Bowies, descended from the Scotch emigrants referred to in the earlier part of this article. The name, be it remembered, is pronounced as if spelled booe, but written Bowie by every member of the family with which this history particularly deals. As will be shown, the progenitor of the larger and earlier portion of the family in America, settled in what was then called
Calvert County, but now known as Prince George's County, Maryland. It was one of the most fertile portions of the State, and the principal industry was the raising and shipping of tobacco, conducted by means of Negro labor. These planters, owning vast estates and large numbers of slaves, lived in great opulence, surrounded by their broad acres and dependents, enjoying to some extent the privileges of the old feudal barons of England. They were well educated, sending their sons often to Europe to obtain the polish of the old world, or else giving them the advantages of the best training which the schools and colleges in the larger cities afforded. They entertained in lavish style, followed fox-hunting as a recreation, read and talked much of political economy, and delighted in politics. Brave and chivalrous, refined and fairly well read, they wielded great influence in public affairs, and for generations men of this region dictated the policy of the State in a large measure. The women were famed for their beauty; the men, stalwart and courageous, believed sacredly in "the code" as the proper means for adjusting an affront, but one guilty of discourtesy or vulgarity was debarred from that exclusive and high aristocratic society which made the life of the typical country gentlemen so attractive in the Southern States.

From this old slave-holding and landed aristocracy of the South, spring the characters delineated in the ensuing chapters.
The Maryland Bowies, and Their Descendants in Other States.

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No. 1.

John\(^1\) Bowie, Sr., the first of his name in the annals of Maryland, emigrated from Scotland, according to family tradition, about the year 1705–6, at the invitation of his maternal uncle, John Smith, who, preceding him many years, had settled on the Patuxent River a few miles north of the present village of Nottingham.

The first mention of John Bowie is found in the will of John Smith, bearing date September 23, 1707, and sworn to before the Probate Court of Prince George's County, Maryland, October 13, 1707. The testator devised to "my nephew John Bowie, my lot and house in Nottingham town; a tract of land called 'Brookewood,' two hundred and twenty-five acres (bought of Robert Brooke in 1706); a portion of 'Brookefield,' on which I now live, containing three hundred acres, on the Patuxent River, after the death of my wife;" also a large quantity of personal property consisting of Negroes, stock, and four white indentured servants. A tract of land called "Thorpland," lying on "Collington Branch," was devised to Eleanor Mullikin, and in event of her death to her sister Mary Mullikin, "daughters of James Mullikin." It seems John Smith married a widow, Jane Prather, who had several children by her first husband, but none by Smith. He left large tracts of land lying on Anacostia River to his step-sons and their children. This land
was called "Houpe Yard" and "Houpe's Addition," and comprised the heights now overlooking the city of Washington from the East, and known as "Good Hope." A bequest of money was also made to "my friend Nathaniel Taylor," who was a Presbyterian minister, and who, with a party of Scotch Covenanters had, about 1695, founded the town of Upper Marlborough, on the Western Branch of the Patuxent River. In 1702 John Smith was a justice of the peace, and in his judicial capacity signed the deed of entail for that tract of land known as "Weston," owned by seven generations of Thomas Clagetts. John Smith was in Maryland as early as 1671, as shown by the land records. He speaks of himself in his will as "I, John Smith, of Mattapony Landing." He is also referred to in the will of Thomas Sprigg in 1704, as "my friend John Smith of Mattapony." This was the name of one of the earliest settlements in Maryland, and was located on the west bank of the Patuxent River, about two miles north of Nottingham, and at a point where the Mattapony Creek emptied into the river. The water is very deep there and afforded ample facilities for the landing of cargoes direct from vessels to the shore, the ships being able to anchor close to the bank of the stream. At this place a blockhouse and warehouses were erected. During the Indian wars and the Revolution of 1689, it was a settlement of considerable consequence. For more than a century it continued to be a shipping point, and tobacco was there stored and regularly inspected as late as the War of the Revolution, 1775, but it was abandoned on account of the unhealthy location, being nearly surrounded by great swamps. At present a few mounds and an old graveyard are the only indications of the site of the fort and its little village. The name of the creek, "Mattapony," is derived from the Indian word "Matta," "no food," and this stream marked the northern boundary of the large tract of land granted by Lord Baltimore to Thomas Brooke (son of Robert, the emigrant) in 1663. The grant included that region
"lying in the woods on the west bank of the Patuxent River, bounded on the north by Mattapony, or Brooke Creek, on the south by Deep, or Spicer's Creek, on the east by the Patuxent River, and extending west a certain number of degrees to a stone on which were carved the letters T. B." (these being the initials of Mr. Brooke) and the stone was located where is the present village called "T. B." which takes its name from these letters. A son of the first owner of this land deeded back to the Lord Proprietor of the Province a site for a town, to be called "Nottingham," and there, in 1700, a settlement was made and lots laid out on the banks of the river where is located the present village of that name.

The "Brookewood" tract of land left to John Bowie was situated on the north side of Mattapony Creek, and about four miles from the other land left him, which was located on the river and on the south side of the creek. As this latter farm was left to Mrs. Smith during her life, John Bowie made his home at "Brookewood," where he built a large house which remained standing for a century and a half.

It is not known whether any other members of John Bowie's family accompanied him to Maryland or not, but no one spelling his name Bowie, is mentioned in any of the old court or land records of the Province other than the subject of this sketch, prior to 1730, when the names of his children appear as land-owners. In 1690 mention is made among the archives of the State of one "John Bouye" who was appointed clerk to the House of Burgesses, and his name is frequently found for several years later serving as clerk to the Assembly, and as Registrar of the Province. His death is reported in 1698, and his rather small estate turned over to his creditors, no mention being made of either a wife or children. There is, therefore, nothing to connect him with that large family of Bowies known to be descended from the nephew of John Smith.
Old papers in the author's possession show that John Bowie was very young when he is supposed to have left Scotland. His testimony before a boundary commission in 1751, shows him to have been born in 1688, and he was, therefore, not of age when his uncle made him his principal legatee. In 1709 a settlement of John Smith's estate is recorded, and therein it is stated that the property left to the daughters of James Mullikin had been paid to John Bowie, who had married Mary, the youngest of the two, she inheriting her deceased sister's portion. This marriage took place about December, 1707. John Bowie's name constantly appears from that time on the land records of Prince George's County until his death, showing many purchases of property, and indicating that he was quite wealthy for the period, owning at one time more than five thousand acres, much stock, and many slaves. In 1727 he acted as security for his eldest daughter when she administered upon her deceased husband's estate, and, in 1732, he deeded to her four Negroes, when she was about to marry a second time. It is not known that he occupied any public office, but old letters and papers indicate he was held in high esteem and was a man of importance and standing among his contemporaries. These papers show he numbered among his intimate friends, Col. Thomas Brooke, President of the Council; Alexander Contee, Clerk of the Court, and Rev. John Eversfield, all men of distinction.

Numerous deeds of land to his various children are recorded, and in 1744, he and his wife witnessed the will of their second son, James. Her death occurred about 1750. His will is executed March 24, 1759, and proven April 23d of the same year. It began "I, John Bowie, of the Province of Maryland, Gentleman." He devised a tract of land called Croom (which he had bought of Edward Clagett), running to "Trump's Hill," to his four grandchildren, the younger children of his daughter Eleanor, and her husband, Edward Clagett; it being pro-
vided that their father should have nothing to do with the bequest. Other property he left to his daughter, Mary Beans, and his grandson, Benjamin Brooke. The home place, "Brookewood," was devised to his third son, Allen, and "Brookefield" to his fourth son, William. He did not mention his other three sons, who died before he did, and to whom he had deeded valuable property many years earlier. He apparently overlooked the fact that the land he inherited from his uncle was given to him for life only and afterwards to his "heir at law forever," thus making it entailed property, which he could not will away from the descendants of his eldest son. This oversight was fruitful of much trouble in after years as will later be shown.

John Bowie, his wife, and probably several of his children, were buried at "Brookewood." In his last illness he was attended by Dr. Richard Brooke, whose bill was $50.00 The author possesses an autograph of John Bowie, Sr., written in a plain hand and showing he spelled his name exactly as his descendants write it now.

James Mullikin, the father of Mrs. Bowie, lived upon his plantation in Prince George's County called "The Level," and is said to have emigrated from Scotland about the middle of the Seventeenth Century. He died in 1715.

Issue of John and Mary Bowie:

2 I John 2 Bowie, Jr., b. 1708; twice married; d. 1753.
3 II Eleanor 2 Bowie, b. 1709; m. 1st Benjamin Brooke, 2d Edward Clagett, 3d —— Skinner.

III James 2 Bowie, b. 1714; m. 1737 Martha ——, who died 1743. He received a tract of land from his father called "Craycroft's Right," adjoining Mount Calvert Manor, in 1737. Died September, 1744. His will was witnessed by his parents and by Richard Keene, a wealthy merchant of Nottingham. He referred to himself as being "in a low and languid state." Left his land to his eldest daughter, and personal property (including money then in the hands of his London, England, commission merchants) to his two younger daughters. Requested his brother Thomas to act as guardian for his orphan
children. This was the first Bowie will ever recorded in the State of Maryland.

Issue:
1 Lucy^3 Bowie, b. 1738; m. Hilleary Lyles, who died in 1769.

Issue:
1 Zachariah^1 Lyles, killed in the War of the Revolution.
2 James^1 Lyles, private, 2d Regiment Maryland Line.
3 Priscilla^1 Bowie Lyles, m. January 17, 1779, Wiseman Clagett.

2 Martha^3 Bowie, m. Henry Brookes.

Issue:
1 James^1 Bowie Brookes.
3 Eleanor^3 Bowie, m.

4 IV Allen^2 Bowie, b. 1719; m. 1st Mrs. Finch, 2d Susan Fraser.
5 V William^2 Bowie, b. 1721; m. Margaret Sprigg; d. 1791.
6 VI Thomas^2 Bowie, b. 1723; m. 1st Esther Sprigg, 2d Hannah Lee.
6½ VII Mary^2 Bowie, b. 1726; m. William Beans, Jr.; d. 1792.

No. 2.

John^2 Bowie, Jr., (John^1 Bowie, Sr.) eldest child of John Bowie, Sr., and his wife, Mary (Mullikin) Bowie, was born at “Brookwood,” the home of his parents, in Nottingham District, Prince George’s County, Maryland, about 1708. In 1729 he married Mary Beall, daughter of William Beall, of the same county. In 1730 his father entailed upon him the plantation called “Thorpland,” lying on Collington Branch, three miles north of Upper Marlborough. This being the land left his mother by his father’s uncle, John Smith, and is still owned by his descendants. A dispute arose between John Bowie, Jr., and Joseph Belt regarding the proper bounds of this estate, the two men being neighbors. Several land commissions were appointed by the courts to define the exact line of division before the case was finally settled. Some time in 1733 Mrs. Bowie died, leaving a son and daugh-
The will of William Offutt, probated June 10 1734 names daughter Mary, wife of John Bowie Jr. Maryland Willa, volume 7, page 85

Emma Lee Walton.
ter. December 18, 1735. John Bowie, Jr., married Eliza-
beth Pottinger. She was born in 1717, and was the
daughter of Dr. Robert Pottinger and Anne Evans, his
wife. The latter couple were married in 1716. In
1737 Dr. Pottinger deeded to his son-in-law, John Bowie,
"on account of my love and affection for him," a large
plantation in Queen Anne Parish. This added to the
land given him by his father, and that received by his
first wife, which she inherited from her father, and also
located on Collington Branch, made John Bowie, Jr., an
extensive land-owner. In 1747 he increased his real
estate by the purchase of a plantation called "The Hermit-
age," owned by Thomas Harris, situated about twelve
miles north of the present city of Washington, and lying
in Frederick County, now Montgomery County. This
property is yet owned by his descendants. November 29,
1752, John Bowie, Jr., executed a will; refers to himself as
being "in a low and languid state of health, but of sound
mind." Named his wife as executrix, and requested that
his brother, Thomas Bowie, and his son-in-law, James
Magruder, act as guardians for his children. The will
was probated in February, 1753. He did not mention
his eldest son by the first wife, or the entailed property
called "Thorpland." His son, Allen, was given "The
Hermitage," and his two other sons, James and John,
land in Prince George's County, called "Pine Thickett"
and "Pine Thickett, enlarged." Personal property was
left his daughter, and a small provision was made for an
expected child then unborn. He is said to have been
buried at "Thorpland." His widow, two years later, be-
came the second wife of Thomas Cramphin, of Frederick
County, whose first wife had been Mary Jackson, by whom
he had two children, viz.: Thomas Cramphin, Jr., who
never married but lived to a great age, and Ruth Cramphin,
who was born August 30, 1742, and became the wife of
her stepbrother, Allen Bowie. There were three sons
born to this second marriage, namely, Robert, born 1757;
Basil, born 1759, and Richard, born 1760. All three died young, though Basil lived to serve in the Revolutionary Army. Elizabeth (Pottinger; Bowie) Cramphin died in 1775, and was buried in Rock Creek Cemetery.

Issue of John Bowie, Jr., and his first wife, Mary (Beall) Bowie, was:

8 I William² Bowik, Jr., b. 1730; m. Rachael Pottinger; d. 1733.
   II Mary³ Bowik, b. 1732; m. James Magruder, Jr., brother of John Read Magruder, the 1st. He was born in 1721, and died 1773; was the son of James Magruder, b. 1699, and his wife, Barbary Coombs. James Magruder was the grandson of Alexander Magruder, emigrant.

   Issue:
   1 William⁴ Bowie Magruder.
   2 Allan⁴ Bowie Magruder, and others.

The issue of John Bowie, Jr., by his second wife, Elizabeth, was:

9 I Allen³ Bowik, Jr., b. 1737; m. Ruth Cramphin 1766; d. March, 1803.
   II James³ Bowik, b. about 1739. He was living in 1760, when the court records show he received his property. No mention is made of him after that date on the county records, and he is not mentioned in the will of his maternal grandmother, proven in 1767. By some he is supposed to have died soon after reaching his majority, unmarried. It is, however, asserted by others that he left Maryland upon reaching manhood, and removed to South Carolina, where he became the father of Rezin Bowie, who was father of Col. James Bowie, hero of the Alamo, and Col. Rezin P. Bowie. (See Louisiana Bowies.) If this latter was the case, he doubtless married about 1761, or very shortly after reaching South Carolina. He is the only one of the Prince George's County Bowies of whom the record is uncertain.

10 III Rev. John³ Bowik, b. about 1744; m. Margaret Dallas.
   IV A posthumus child³, referred to in John Bowie, Jr's. will as expected. Name unknown. Died in infancy.

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No. 3.

Eleanor² Bowik. (John¹ Bowik, Sr.) eldest daughter of John Bowie, Sr., and his wife, Mary (Mullikin) Bowie,
was born about 1709 and married thrice. Her first husband was Benjamin Brooke, whom she married about 1726. He was the son of Col. Thomas Brooke, of Brookefield, and his second wife Barbara Dent. Benjamin Brooke was born about 1702, and died in 1727, leaving his young widow with an infant son. Her father, John Bowie, bonded with her for the administration of her deceased husband's estate. In 1732 Mrs. Eleanor (Bowie) Brooke was married to Edward Clagett, son of Richard Clagett, Sr., of Croom, and his wife, Deborah (Dorsey) Clagett. Richard Clagett was the son of Captain Thomas Clagett, the English emigrant to Maryland in 1670, and his wife, Sarah Pattison. He was descended from a long line of English gentry dating back to the Norman Conquest. An elder brother of Richard Clagett was Thomas Clagett, of "Weston." Mrs. Richard Clagett was the daughter of John Dorsey, who, with his two brothers, Edward and Joshua, emigrated to Maryland in 1664 from their home, "Hockley in the Hole," in England. Hon. John Dorsey represented Anne Arundel County in the Assembly at Annapolis from 1701 to 1702, and was a member of the Council (commonly called the Upper House) from 1710 until his death in 1714. His plantation was on the south side of the Severn River and was named for his English home. He married Pleasance Ely, widow of Charles Ridgely. Richard Clagett, Sr., deeded to his son, Edward, in 1732 (shortly before the latter's marriage), a large tract of land, being part of his extensive estate called "Croom." On the same date John Bowie gave his daughter, Eleanor, several Negroes. In July, 1755, Edward Clagett and his wife, Eleanor, deeded to their son, John Clagett, a large portion of the Croom property just prior to the marriage of the young man. In 1756, Eleanor and Edward Clagett sold to John Bowie, Sr., another large part of the Croom property, and this was a few years later devised by John Bowie to the younger children of his daughter.

Eleanor (Bowie; Brooke) Clagett was alive in 1776,
having, after the death of Edward Clagett, become the wife of a Mr. Skinner, of Baltimore County, by whom she had no children.

Issue by her first husband, Benjamin Brooke, Sr.:

I  
Benjamin² Brooke, Jr., b. 1727; m. in 1755, Mary Eversfield, b. Feb. 26, 1739, daughter of Rev. John Eversfield and his wife, Eleanor Clagett, daughter of Richard Clagett, Sr. Benjamin Brooke died in 1765, and his widow in July, 1790. He was a member of the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and tobacco inspector for Mattapony Landing. Inherited large tracts of land from both grandfathers.

Issue:

1 Eleanor¹ Brooke, b. 1756; died single in 1776.
2 Barbara¹ Brooke, b. May 6, 1757; m. first cousin, John Eversfield, and had one daughter, Mary³ Eversfield, who was alive in 1790. Her second husband was Capt. ———— Lane, and her third husband, in 1815, was Benjamin Berry. There was no issue by her last marriage, and she died November 25, 1833.

Issue by Captain Lane:

1 Elizabeth³ Lane, m. Eversfield Bowie.
2 Barbara³ Lane, m. Fielder Bowie, the 2d.
3 Eleanor³ Lane, m. March 16, 1805, James Forbes, of St. Mary's.

Issue of Eleanor (Bowie; Brooke) Clagett and her husband, Edward Clagett, was:

I  
John¹ Clagett, b. 1733; m. 1755, Casandra White, daughter of Joseph White. (For issue see Clagett Sketch.)

II Richard² Clagett, m. ——— Digges.

III Mary³ Clagett, m. ——— Magruder.

IV Nicholas³ Clagett, b. 1745; m. the widow of ———— Ridgley.

V Wiseman³ Clagett, b. 1748; d. 1785; m. January 17, 1779, his cousin, Priscilla Bowie Lyles, daughter of Hilieary Lyles, and his wife, Lucy Bowie, daughter of James Bowie, the 2d, son of John Bowie, Sr.

Issue:

1 Sarah¹ Anne Clagett, m. ———
2 Agnes¹ Clagett, m. ———
3 Eleanor¹ Bowie Clagett, b. December 6, 1783; m. Col. Gassaway Watkins, a president of the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati.

VI Eleanor² Bowie Clagett, b. 1749; m. 1757, John Berry, b. in 1736, near Collington, Prince George's County, Maryland, and probably the son of Benjamin Berry, Jr. (See
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

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Berry Sketch No. 3.) He removed to lower Frederick County, formerly a part of Prince George's County, but now Montgomery County. He died in 1786.

Issue:

1 Benjamin\(^1\) Berry, b. 1768; m. 1st November 20, 1787, Eleanor Lansdale, 2d Elizabeth Dorsey; d. July 16, 1815.

Issue by first wife:

1 Thomas\(^1\) Lansdale Berry, b. September 28, 1789.

2 Col. John\(^3\) Berry, b. November 2, 1791 (of him more presently).

Issue of Benjamin Berry by his second wife:

1 Elizabeth\(^3\) Ridgely Berry, b. 1796; d. 1837.

2 Benjamin\(^3\) F. Berry, b. September 28, 1797; d. 1833.

3 Juliet\(^3\) M. Berry, b. 1802; d. 1872.

4 Daniel\(^3\) Dorsey Berry, b. 1805.

5 Nicholas\(^3\) Dorsey Berry, died in infancy.

6 Eleanor\(^3\) Clagett Berry, b. 1809; d. 1848.

7 Mary\(^3\) Dorsey Berry, died in infancy.

2 John\(^4\) Wilkes Berry, b. May 28, 1775; m. February 8, 1803, Harriet Dorsey; d. July 10, 1856.

3 Horatio\(^4\) Berry, b. November 20, 1776; m. — ; d. January 18, 1855. One son was W.\(^4\) W. Berry, of Nashville, Tenn.; a daughter of the latter is Mrs. Mary W. Bass, wife of John M. Bass, President of the Tennessee Historical Society.

4 Eleanor\(^4\) Bowie Berry.

5 Mary\(^4\) Clagett Berry.

2. Col. John\(^3\) Berry, son of Benjamin and Eleanor (Lansdale) Berry, as above shown, was born in Montgomery County November 2, 1791, and served as an officer of militia during the war of 1812-14. January 2, 1812, he married Sarah Duke Jackson, who was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, August 21, 1785, and died October 27, 1859. Colonel Berry died October 17, 1856, having had

Issue:

1 Eliza\(^6\) Eleanor Berry, b. December 23, 1814; d. January 9, 1891.

2 Susan\(^6\) Lansdale Berry, b. February 18, 1818; d. November 6, 1880; m. October 19, 1841, John Hurst, who was b. September 19, 1807, and d. April 12, 1880.

Issue:

1 Sarah\(^7\) Berry Hurst, b. September 25,
1842; m. May 11, 1865, DeWitt Clinton Morgan, and had
Issue:
1 John\(^6\) Hurst Morgan, b. April 25, 1866; m. January 28, 1897, May Croxall Vickers.
Issue:
1 Tilghman\(^6\) Vickers Morgan, b. February 19, 1898.
2 Clinton\(^6\) Gerard Morgan, b. January 28, 1868.
3 Philip\(^6\) Sydney Morgan, b. December 31, 1876.
2 Mary\(^7\) Eliza Berry Hurst, b. January 14, 1845; m. December 14, 1865, Lyttleton Bowen Purnell.
3 Harriet\(^7\) Emily Berry, b. August 16, 1820; d. November 16, 1873.
4 Gen. John\(^7\) S. Berry, b. January 18, 1822; was Adjutant-General of Maryland under Governor Bradford during the Civil War.
5 Juliet\(^7\) Anne Berry, b. April 18, 1824; d. November 12, 1886.
6 Sarah\(^7\) Jane Berry, b. June 18, 1827.

No. 4.

Allen\(^2\) Bowie, Sr., (John\(^1\) Bowie, Sr.) third son of John Bowie, Sr., and his wife Mary (Mullikin) Bowie, was born at "Brookwood," in Nottingham District, Prince George's County, Maryland, in 1719. In 1741 his father conveyed to him part of a tract of land called "Craycroft's Right," adjoining Mount Calvert Manor on the Patuxent River, and, in 1744, he received from his father four hundred acres called "Brookridge." This last named plantation was but a short distance from the first, and about three miles from Nottingham. On a high plateau, about the centre of his estate, Allen Bowie erected a large frame dwelling which is yet standing, and is owned by
Mrs. John W. Burroughs. The fine old trees surrounding it were probably there when the house was built more than a century-and-a-half ago. Having prepared a home, Allen Bowie, in 1744, married Mrs. Priscilla Finch, widow of Capt. William Finch, Jr., "mariner."

The archives of Prince George's County, state that in 1741 "Capt. William Finch, mariner," bought of Mrs. Anne Darnall, a part of Mount Calvert Manor which was in close proximity to "Brookridge." The records also show that during the same year "Capt. William Finch, Sr., of London, mariner and owner of the ship Bradley," recorded the gift of a Negro woman to "my infant granddaughter, Phoebe Finch, the child of my son William." November 25, 1742, "Mrs. Priscilla Finch, widow of Capt. William Finch, Jr.," applied for letters of administration on the estate of her deceased husband, who was described as a "mariner, and having no relatives other than his wife and child in Maryland." The maiden name of Mrs. Finch is not known, but she is supposed to have been an English lady and to have come to Maryland with her husband, who died about a year later. The ship "Bradley" sailed between London and the various landings on the Patuxent River, as shown by invoices on file in the County Clerk's office. There was a daughter born to Capt. William Finch, Jr., and a son by his widow's marriage to Allen Bowie. Mrs. Priscilla (Finch) Bowie died in 1747, and was probably buried at "Brookridge." Her daughter, Phoebe Finch, inherited her father's land, and, in 1763, there was recorded a sale by her of this property. In 1764 she married Mordacai Smith, of Calvert County, who was born December 9, 1737, and was the son of Nathan and Casandra Smith.

Their issue was:

1 MORDACAI Smith, Jr., later known as General Smith.
2 FIELDER Bowie Smith, b. November 14, 1777; named for his half-uncle. Married, in 1802, Susan Plummer, of Prince George's County. His second wife was Lucy Middleton Smith, daughter
of William Smith, of Georgetown, D. C., descended from Richard Smith, of "Hall Croft," England, who emigrated to the Province in 1649, and was later attorney-general.

The issue by the first wife was:
1 **MORDACAI** Smith, m. Jane Boswell, of Charles County, Maryland.

2 **PHEBE** Finch Smith, m. Boswell, of Nottingham, Prince George's County.

**Issue:**
1 **FIELDER** Bowie Smith Boswell, m. Gantt.
2 **MORDACAI** Smith Boswell, m. ———

The issue of Fielder Bowie Smith and his second wife, Lucy, was:
1 A daughter, m. ——— Owens.
2 **DAVID** P. Smith, of Smithville, Calvert County, m. his cousin.

After the death of his wife, Priscilla (Finch) Bowie, Allen Bowie, in 1748, married Anne, born in 1718, and daughter of Rev. John Fraser, and his wife Anne Blizzard. The Rev. Mr. Fraser was born in Scotland, and, after emigrating to America, was the incumbent of Durham Parish, Charles County, Maryland, and also of St. John's Parish in Prince George's County. His wife was the daughter of Giles Blizzard and Anne Eden. The latter was born in France and during the persecution of the Huguenots was placed in a convent. At the age of fourteen she escaped, and, with her mother and her uncle, a French Abbe', came to America. They settled on the Potomac River at a place called "Bluefields," nearly opposite Alexandria.

After seeing his sister and niece comfortably provided for, the Abbe' returned to his native country. Anne Eden, the daughter, in a few years married Giles Blizzard, who died, leaving her with one child, Anne Blizzard. Mrs. Blizzard then married a widower by the name of Smallwood, who had several sons. Following the arbitrary customs of France, her native country, Mrs. Smallwood compelled her daughter, Anne Blizzard, to marry one of her stepbrothers, but the girl refused to live with her enforced husband, who conveniently died in a short time and thus allowed her to become the wife of the Rev. John Fraser. By this latter union there were four daugh-
ters and two sons. The eldest daughter, Susanah Fraser, married George Hawkins, and had issue:

1 Stone Hawkins, m. —— Skinner.

Issue:
1 George Hawkins.
2 Susan Anne Hawkins, m. Dr. John Fraser Bowie, her first cousin, as will be seen further on.

The third daughter of Rev. John Fraser and his wife Anne (Blizzard; Smallwood) was Anne Fraser, born 1718; married in 1748 Allen Bowie, as previously shown. By this latter marriage there were three daughters and a son. Mrs. Bowie died March 15, 1779, aged sixty-four, and is buried at "Brookridge."

In addition to the land which Allen Bowie received from his father, he owned "Leith" or "Half Pone," containing 400 acres; part of "Essex Lodge," containing 300 acres; Reid Farm, 500 acres; all of them in Nottingham District, as well as a house and lot in that village; a large farm on Collington Branch in the northern part of the county, and two tracts of land in Frederick County, near Fredericktown. He also received by his father's will the latter's home place, "Brookwood," which after a lapse of twelve years was claimed by his great nephew, William Bowie 3d. In consequence of a clause in the will of John Smith, who devised it to John Bowie and to "his heir-at-law forever," the court awarded the property to William Bowie 3d, as will be shown in a sketch of the latter individual. Allen Bowie is invariably referred to as Allen Bowie, Sr., to distinguish him from his nephew, Allen Bowie, Jr., of Montgomery County. In 1753 Allen Bowie, Sr., was, by the Governor of the Province, commissioned justice of the peace, and in 1756 he was appointed Inspector of Tobacco at the export warehouses in Marlborough, together with his brother-in-law, William Beans, Jr., and Benjamin Berry.

In the spring of 1770, it being rumored that British
ships loaded with dutiable goods were bound for the Patuxent River, the inhabitants of Prince George's County held a meeting in Upper Marlborough and decided to prevent the landing of these cargoes. For that purpose they selected a committee to enforce the resolutions of the "Association of Freemen," and to watch the landings at all points on the river. The committee was composed of gentlemen of standing, representing every section of the county. Allen and William Bowie, Sr., were among those appointed for the Nottingham District. At a meeting of "Free Holders" held in Upper Marlborough December 1, 1774, John Rogers presiding, it was "resolved that a committee be chosen whose duty it shall be to enforce within the county the instructions received from the Association of the American Continental Congress now assembled." Allen Bowie, his brother William Bowie, and the latter's two sons, Walter and Robert, were selected as members of the committee then chosen. In the following June, 1775, Allen Bowie was one of the delegates sent by Prince George's County to Annapolis, where was held a convention of representatives from each county in the State to protest against the blockade of Boston Harbor, and to devise means for prosecuting the war against Great Britain. During the ensuing years Allen Bowie, together with other members of his family, was actively engaged in assisting his State to continue the struggle with the mother country. Age and ill-health, however, prevented his participation in the military expeditions beyond the borders of the Province. His will commencing "I, Allen Bowie, Gentleman, of Prince George's County, State of Maryland, being of sound mind, but in a low and languid state of body," is dated January 9th, and proven January 25, 1783. He directs that "my body be buried decently and agreeably to the customs and usages of persons in my condition of life." To his eldest son, Fielder, he devised the bulk of his immense landed property, including Brookridge and the house in Notting-
ham, also "to my son, Fielder, I bequeath all debts between him and myself, of what nature soever, from the beginning of the world until now, the date of these present, except a bond for £100 from said son, which I give to my grandson, Allen, son of Fielder." To his son, Dr. John Fraser Bowie, he willed land called "Bells Reserve" and a bond which he held against his son, John, and Edward Edelin, Jr., for £14,000 Continental money. Also to this son "my running-horse 'Buckskin.'" The land on Collington Branch was left to Fielder and to his daughter, Priscilla Duckett. Personal property was given to his stepdaughter, "Phoebe, wife of Mordacai Smith;" Negroes to his daughter, Susanah Eversfield, and land in Frederick to Fielder Gantt. Also "mourning rings" to various friends, and one to Susanah Hawkins, his wife's niece and the future wife of his son, John. Another interesting feature of the will of Allen Bowie is that the witnesses were nearly all men who became more or less distinguished. They were his son-in-law, John Smith Brookes, an officer of the Revolution and locally prominent; Dr. William Beans (his nephew), a physician widely known for his connection with the origin of the "Star Spangled Banner," by Key; Benjamin Contee, officer in the Patriot Army, member of Congress, and a distinguished Episcopal divine; Thomas J. Claggett, the first Episcopal Bishop consecrated in America; and lastly, his nephew, Robert Bowie, an officer of the Revolution, and four times Governor of Maryland.

The only issue of Allen Bowie by his first wife, Priscilla Finch, was:

I I 1    F I E L D E R 3    B O W I E, b. 1745; m. Elizabeth Eversfield; d. September, 1794.

Issue of Allen Bowie by his second wife, Anne Fraser:

I  S U S A N A H 3    F R A S E R    B O W I E, b. May 29, 1749; m. May 10, 1772, Matthew Eversfield. (For issue see Eversfield Sketch.)

II  P R I S C I L L A 3    B O W I E, b. July 30, 1750; m. 1768, Thomas Duckett, son of Richard Duckett, Jr., and his wife Eliza-
beth Williams, and a brother of Baruch and Isaac Duckett. Richard Duckett, Jr., was born in 1704, and was twice married. His parents, Richard and Charity (Boyd) Duckett, were married in 1696. Thomas Duckett and wife both died in 1786.

Issue:
1 Dr. Richard Duckett, m. Miss Howard. No issue.
2 John Bowie Duckett. Delivered the valedictory, 1794, at St. John’s College.
3 Priscilla Duckett, m. Frederick Thomas Brooke, son of Dr. Richard Brooke and his wife, Rachel Gantt. They removed to West Virginia.
4 Elizabeth Duckett, m. Dr. Rawlings, of Calvert County, and removed to the South.
5 Judge Allen Bowie Duckett, m. October 17, 1795. Margaret Howard, a sister of his brother’s wife. He was a distinguished lawyer, member of the legislature, one of Gov. Robert Bowie’s council in 1803, and by President Thomas Jefferson was appointed one of the first judges of the District of Columbia.

Issue:
1 Thomas Duckett, b. 1797; m. 1st Catherine Goldsboro, whose mother was a Miss Worthington; 2d Catherine, widow of Daniel Clark, Sr., and daughter of William Bowie “of Walter.”

His issue was one son by each wife:
1 Richard Duckett, b. 1831; m. Elizabeth M. Waring, August, 1855, daughter of Col. J. H. Waring.

Issue:
1 Kate C. Duckett, b. 1857; m. William B. Clagett.
2 Thomas A. Duckett, m. Lucy Sellman.

(For issue see descendants of William Bowie of Walter.)

III Anne Bowie, b. October 6, 1751; d. December 12, 1782; m. October 30, 1780. Lieut. John Smith Brookes of the Revolutionary Army. He was the brother of Col. Benjamin Brookes and also of the wife of Walter Bowie, Sr. Mrs. Brookes died without issue, and her husband, in 1784, married Elizabeth Harwood and had

Issue:
1 Robert Brookes. Removed to the West.
2 Capt. John Brookes. An officer in the army during the War of 1812-14. He was three times married; first to Louisa Dangerfield, by whom he had one daughter only; secondly to Ellen Waring, of Mount Pleasant, who died in 1843 without living issue;
his third wife was Miss Fowle, of Alexandria, by whom he had three sons. He resided at Mount Calvert.

Issue:
1 Louis\textsuperscript{3} Dangerfield Brookes, iii. Judge R. B. B. Chew. (See Chew.)
2 William\textsuperscript{5} Fowle Brookes, of Alexandria, Virginia.
3 John\textsuperscript{5} St. Clair Brookes.
4 ——— Brookes.

IV Dr. John\textsuperscript{3} Fraser Bowie, b. January 17, 1755; d. May 18, 1815. He married Susan Anne Hawkins, daughter of George Hawkins, and the latter’s wife, Susannah Fraser, who was an aunt of Dr. Bowie’s. John F. Bowie graduated in medicine and served in the army as surgeon during the Revolution. He was active in politics, and is often mentioned in the publications of that day as chairman of Federalists’ meetings in Upper Marlborough and other places. He bought “Reed’s Farm,” but sold it in 1798 and removed to an estate owned by his wife near Piscataway. Like his father he was fond of racing, and his horse, “Buckskin,” which was devised him by his father, is recorded as the winner in a number of races on the four-mile-track at Nottingham. This horse won a purse of fifty guineas at Annapolis November 6, 1783, and another at Bladensburg. That Dr. Bowie was highly esteemed by his neighbors is evinced by numbers of them naming him in their wills as executor of their estates. He was thus designated by Col. Luke Marbury, Col. John H. Beans, Thomas Clagett, and others. He had no children and devised his property to his several nieces, but did not in his will mention his namesake and nephew, John F. Bowie, Jr. Probably the latter had received money from him before he left Maryland for Mississippi. Dr. Bowie was a vestryman of St. John’s Church and is buried there.

No. 5.

Capt. William\textsuperscript{2} Bowie, (John\textsuperscript{1} Bowie, Sr.) fourth son of John Bowie, Sr., and his wife Mary (Mullikin) Bowie, was born in 1721 at his parents’ home, “Brookridge,” a few miles from Nottingham, Prince George’s
County, Maryland. When he arrived at the age of twenty-one, his father bought and deeded to him a large tract of land about two miles from Nottingham, called "Brooke's Reserve," which in after years was known as "Mattaponi." Here he built a large brick house in the old Colonial style, and it is at this date as sound and as well preserved as it was a century-and-a-half ago. The trees, and well-kept grounds around it, with the extensive view of rolling country which it commands, makes it one of the most attractive residences in that portion of the State. It was owned by his descendants until 1867, when it passed from the family. Many a grand entertainment have its old walls witnessed, while the hospitality and ready welcome extended by its owners to hosts of guests have endeared "Mattaponi" to five generations. About 1745, William Bowie married Margaret Sprigg, who was born April 20, 1726, and was a daughter of Osborne Sprigg, Sr., and his first wife Elizabeth. Osborne Sprigg was the grandson of Thomas Sprigg, the emigrant, who died in 1704. This emigrant was the first owner of the fine estate in Prince George's County known as, "Northampton." A full-length portrait of him is possessed by his descendants and shows a handsome man in court costume. Osborne Sprigg, Sr., left a son by his second wife (daughter of Joseph Belt), who was named for himself, and who was a prominent patriot during the Revolution, and a signer of the "Declaration of Freemen." Another son, Joseph Sprigg, married the widow of Thomas Bowie, (William's brother) and by a second wife was the father of Samuel Sprigg, a Governor of Maryland. William Bowie in later years signed his name, "W. Bowie, Sr.," in contra-distinction to his nephew, but in all the official papers and periodicals of the day he is invariably styled "Capt. William Bowie." It is probable that he commanded one of the militia organizations maintained by the Province, though no record of his commission has been discovered. In 1753 he was appointed Tobacco Inspector
for Nottingham, and later a justice of the peace, a member of St. Paul's vestry, and in 1767, Warden of the Parish. In 1769 he and Richard Duckett published a card requesting citizens to meet them at the house of Mr. Benjamin Brookes, in Marlborough, to arrange for the purchase of land on which to erect an Alms House, and signed themselves, "Trustees of the Poor." In 1770 it was rumored that ships were en route from Great Britain loaded with European goods, and might soon be expected to reach the Patuxent. The inhabitants of Prince George's County thought it necessary to support "The Association" by prohibiting the landing of these cargoes, and called a meeting for April 10, 1770, at Upper Marlborough. When the people assembled, certain gentlemen were selected as representatives to keep an eye upon events, and to provide proper guards at points on the Patuxent River where ships were likely to touch. Only the most resolute and responsible citizens were delegated by the people for this purpose. They were: for Queen Anne District, William Wootton and Richard Duckett; for Upper Marlborough, William Weems and William Beans; for "Patuxent" (or Nottingham) William Bowie and his brother Allen Bowie. Other persons were named to assist these gentlemen. On June 22, 1774, William Bowie was a delegate sent from Prince George's to a convention held in Annapolis, which passed strong resolutions in favor of upholding the rights of the Province, if necessary by force of arms, against Great Britain. On November 10, of the same year, a meeting of "Free Holders," presided over by John Rogers, was held at Upper Marlboro', where a committee was appointed which was instructed to see that the resolutions of the "Association of the American Continental Congress" were enforced within the county of Prince George's. Among the men selected for this committee were William Bowie and his brother Allen Bowie, as well as Walter and Robert Bowie, sons of William.
The latter was also placed on a Committee of Correspondence, and it was further "resolved that Capt. William Bowie and Walter Bowie (with others) are selected as delegates of this county to attend a Convention to be held at Annapolis, and are authorized to vote in the Convention for Delegates to attend a Congress which will assemble at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of May next." In June, 1775, these representatives met at Annapolis; those from Prince George's being Capt. William Bowie, Walter Bowie (his son), Col. Thomas Contee (of Brookfield), John Contee, Richard Contee (his son), Bazil Waring, Osborne Sprigg, Col. Luke Marbury, Thomas Clagett, Thomas Gantt, Col. Joseph Sim, and Thomas Sim Lee (later governor). On July 26, 1775, this Convention issued the celebrated "Declaration of the Association of the Freemen of Maryland." The names of the two Bowies are found affixed to that memorable document which antidated by one year the general "Declaration of Independence," and is now framed and hanging in the State House at Annapolis. It virtually threw down the gauntlet to Great Britain and announced the intention of the Province to assert its independence by force of arms if necessary, and this at a time when Maryland stood alone—the other colonies not having then taken such an advanced position. Only men of the highest standing would have been selected to execute this important paper. On September 12, 1775, Capt. William Bowie, William T. Wootton, and John Contee were selected at a meeting of citizens in Marlborough to arrange a proper uniform for a military company which was ordered to be enrolled at once. Robert Bowie and others were commissioned to organize "the Minute Men." What further part William Bowie took during the Revolution is not shown, as the records of the county for the succeeding few years are very meager, but it is fair to presume, a man as active as he had been, and who had shown such fearless patriotism, was not idle. He was too old for
the army, but he doubtless continued to take part in the councils of his people and to aid them as advisor. "Calling to mind the uncertainty of life," William Bowie made his will March 15, 1791, and it was probated April 9th, of the same year. He named his sons, Walter and Robert, executors, and the witnesses were Leonard Hollyday, Thomas Gantt, and Thomas Hodgskin. The land records and his will show Capt. William Bowie was a wealthy man for his day, owning tracts of land in various parts of the country, much stock of all kinds, and many Negroes. He left his son, Walter, a fine estate in the northern part of the county called "Darnell's Grove," but later known as "Locust," or "Willow Grove." "Mattaponi," and a house and lot in Nottingham, he left to his son, Robert, who was a dozen years later elected governor. He amply provided for a large family. His widow, who survived him until October, 1804, also made a will in which she desired her son, William, to act as executor, and referred to her son, "Osborne Bowie, who has been long absent from his country. In event he dies abroad his portion shall be given to his brother, William." She also desired to be buried "in the family burying ground, decently and without pomp," and mentions a granddaughter, "Rachel Ann Smith, daughter of Elizabeth Smith." The old lady died at Mattaponi, where she and her husband are buried.

Issue:

I  Elizabeth^3 Bowie, b. 1746; m. Walter Smith, of Calvert County.
   One child was:
   I  Rachel^4 Anne Smith, unmarried in 1802.

12  II Walter^3 Bowie, b. 1748; m. Mary Brookes; d. 1811.


14  IV William^3 Sprigg Bowie, b. 1751; m. Elizabeth Brookes; d. 1809.

V  Osborne^3 Sprigg Bowie, date of birth uncertain; unmarried. Is thought to have served in the Colonial Navy
during the War of the Revolution. In 1794 he is referred to by his brother, in an advertisement of two horses, as "Capt. Osborne S. Bowie." A letter, two years later, in the Annapolis postoffice, unclaimed, was addressed to "Capt. Osborne S. Bowie." His mother, in her will dated in 1802, refers to him as having been "long absent from his country." Family tradition asserts that he was an officer in the United States Navy and was lost at sea. In 1807 his brother Robert applied for letters of administration on the estate of "the late Osborne S. Bowie." That he at one time served on board the U. S. Ship Constellation, which was built in Baltimore by Act of Congress March 27, 1794, the following letter, which was found among old papers, will show:

"On Board the Constellation, Commander Alexander Murray, at New York Harbor.

"January 3, 1801.

"Honored Mother:

"This comes with my love and duty, hoping you are well as I am at present. When last I left you, was in hopes to return again in four months, but cruel fortune, which appears to attend me where ever I go, has prevented me, since my entering on board this ship. Have heard that a peace has been made with France, therefore expect to be paid off soon, and the ship, of course, will be laid up, when I will take the first opportunity of visiting you again. In the mean time, should it be in your power to send me a little money, shall take it as a great favor, and shall be remembered by your ever dutiful son,

"Osborne Sprigg Bowie.

"P. S.—Give my love to my brothers and sisters, likewise to all of my relations. O. S. B.

"To Mrs. Margaret Bowie, near Nottingham, P. G. Co., Md."

VI Anna Bowie, b. 1760; m. October 28, 1790, Philomen Chew, of "The Cove," Calvert County, Maryland. (For issue see Chew Article, No. 9.)

VII Margaret Sprigg Bowie, b. 1765; m. 1785, Maj. Benjamin Brookes of the Revolutionary Army, son of Benjamin Brookes, Sr., brother of Lieut. John Smith Brookes, and of the wives of Walter and William S. Bowie. He was several times promoted for gallant conduct, and served throughout the entire war with Great Britain. Was shot through the jaw and tongue and never entirely recovered from his wounds. Was after the war made general of militia. Lived in Marlborough and died in 1800. Gov. Robert Bowie acted as his administrator.

Issue:

I Anna Maria Bowie Brookes, b. 1790; m. 1813, Philomen Lloyd Chew, son of Maj. Richard Chew, of Calvert County, who was an elder brother of Philomen Chew, who married Ann Bowie, and had

Issue:

I Margaret Sprigg Bowie Chew, b. 1815; m.
Judge William Hallam Tuck, of Annapolis. (See Chew, No. 12, for issue.)

2 Dr. William^3 H. Chew, b. 1816; d. 1841; single.
3 Maria^3 Louisa Chew, d. single.
4 Philomen^3 L. Chew, b. 1826; d. 1850; single.
5 Judge Richard^3 Benjamin Brookes Chew, b. May 18, 1828; in 1853 m. Louisa Dangerfield Brookes, daughter of Capt. John Brookes and

Major Benjamin Brookes.

his first wife, Louisa Dangerfield. (See Allen Bowie, Sr.)

Issue:
1 Eliza^6 Dangerfield Chew, single.
2 Maria^6 Louise Chew, single.
3 John^6 Chew, b. 1859; d. 1876.
4 R. B. B. CHEW, Jr., member of the Marlboro' Bar.
5 PHILOMEN W. CHEW, attorney-at-law.
6 WILLIAM B. CHEW, d. single; aged twenty-four.
7 SARAH DANGERFIELD CHEW, m. November 11, 1896, Otway B. Zantzinger, of Baltimore, Maryland.

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No. 6.

Thomas Bowie, (John Bowie, Sr.) fifth and youngest son of John Bowie, Sr., and his wife Mary (Mullikin) Bowie, was born at his parents' home in Nottingham District, Prince George's County, Maryland, in 1722. In 1743 his father conveyed to him part of that tract of land called "Craycroft's Right," also a part of "Brookridge," and a portion of "Essex Lodge." This land the young man afterwards sold to his brothers, and bought a farm of 400 acres in the northern part of the county. In 1747 his father, John Bowie, Sr., conveyed to him a tract of land called "Concord," lying on the Collington Branch, which had originally been surveyed for James Brogden. This deed reads, "to my son Thomas, and to his wife, Esther, for the love I bear him." In 1749, Osborne Sprigg, Sr., died, and in his will bequeathed to "my son-in-law, Thomas Bowie, as a token of my regard, one Negro woman." Thomas Bowie was married about 1746 to Esther Sprigg, who was born February 15, 1730, and was the daughter of Osborne Sprigg, Sr., and his second wife, Rachel Belt. She died prior to her father in 1749, and left no issue. Thomas Bowie married again about 1751, his second wife being Hannah Lee, daughter of Phillip Lee, Sr., and his second wife, Elizabeth Lawson, widow of Henry Sewell. This Phillip Lee was the son of Richard Lee, Jr., of Virginia (and his wife Letitia Corbin),
and grandson of Richard Lee, Sr., the English emigrant to Virginia, and progenitor of the distinguished Lee family of that State. Phillip Lee was the third son, and prior to 1700, emigrated from Virginia to Maryland and settled at Nottingham. He served in the House of Burgesses, and his first wife was the daughter of Col. Thomas Brooke, of Brookefield (President of the Council), and the latter's first wife, Anne Baker. Phillip Lee's children by this wife were eight; one, Thomas Lee, being the father of Governor Thomas Sim Lee. A daughter, Eleanor Lee, married Benjamin Fendall, Sr., and was the mother of Mrs. Sarah Contee. Phillip Lee's second wife, the Widow Sewell, had a son, Nicholas, by her first husband, and nine children by her second husband, the seventh being Hannah, who married Thomas Bowie. In 1744 Thomas Bowie was named by his brother, James, as guardian of the latter's children, though he, Thomas, was at that time but twenty-two. In 1752, John Bowie, Jr., the oldest brother, also requested in his will that his brother Thomas should act as guardian of the testator's children, thus furnishing evidence that both men had a high appreciation of their younger brother's character. In April, 1758, Thomas Bowie made a will which was proven May 3d of the same year. He named his wife, Hannah, as executrix, gave his land to his only son, and personal property to his two daughters. One of the witnesses to the will was Joseph Sprigg, a brother of Thomas Bowie's first wife. Two years later, Hannah (Lee) Bowie, the widow, became the wife of this Joseph Sprigg, and by him had a number of children, viz., Joseph Sprigg, Jr., who served in the Revolutionary Army; 2d, Letice; 3d, Osborne; 4th, Corbin, and 5th, Thomas, who was at one time judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Ohio. After Hannah (Lee, Bowie) Sprigg died, her husband married again, and by his second wife was the father of Samuel Sprigg, Governor of Maryland in 1819.
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The issue of Thomas Bowie and his second wife, Hannah Lee, was:

1 Elizabeth^ Lawson Bowie, b. about 1752; m. Thomas Belt, son of Joseph Belt, Jr., and removed to Hagers-town, Maryland. By this union there were several children; one was the ancestor of the late Trueman Belt, of Baltimore. Those of whom we have positive record were:

1 Elizabeth^ Bowie Belt, m. November 26, 1799, Samuel Lane Smith.
2 Joseph^ Sprigg Belt, m. in 1790, Sarah Burgess, and died, leaving Issue:

1 Capt. William^ Joseph Belt, United States Navy; m. 1822, his cousin, Ellen Ursula Bowie, daughter of John Burgess Bowie. He died in 1858 and she in 1881.

Issue:
1 Dr. William^ Seaton Belt, m. Ellen Belt Lee.

Issue:
1 Benjamin^ Lee Belt, m. Amelia Bowie, daughter of R. W. W. Bowie.
2 William^ Seaton Belt, single.
3 Algernon^ Sidney Belt, m. Susie M. Green, daughter of Judge George Green, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Issue:
1 George^ Green Belt.
2 Francis^ H. Belt.

3 Capt. Charles^ R. Belt, b. 1832, resides in Calvert County. He married, 1863, Antionette Blake.

Issue:
1 Charles^ R. Belt, Jr.
2 Ellen^ Ursula Bowie Belt.
3 Josephine^ Blake Belt.
4 Samuel^ Sprigg Belt, of Washington, m. Mary Wilson. No issue.
5 Catherine^ Bowie Belt, single.
6 Ellen^ Victoria Belt, m. Johnathan Yates Kent.

Issue:
1 William^ Charles Kent.
2 William^ Seaton Kent.
3 Florence^ Yates Kent.
4 Ellen^ Sydney Kent.

7 Violetta^ Lansdale Belt, m. her cousin,
Edmund C. Bowie. (For issue see sketch of William B. Bowie.)

2 Capt. Daniel, b. 1754. Mortally wounded at the battle of Long Island August 27, 1776. He was educated at the school presided over by the Rev. Thomas Cradock near Baltimore, where he fitted himself to become a civil engineer or surveyor. Upon the commencement of hostilities he raised a company, and in 1775 was made first lieutenant. In May, 1776, was commissioned captain of the Eighth Regiment, Smallwood's Battalion, Maryland Regulars, and ordered to New York. At the disastrous battle of Long Island, Washington, seeing that his entire army would be destroyed unless he could retreat via New York City, determined upon the desperate device of sacrificing a portion of his men to preserve the rest. For this purpose he selected a part of the Maryland line, consisting of four hundred men led by Mordacai Gist, whom he ordered to attack and hold the enemy in check while he effected that masterly retreat which military writers concede to have been one of the greatest ever recorded. In the words of a writer of that period, "the Maryland troops were principally sons of wealthy planters raised in the lap of luxury, and had never been tried on the field of battle, though they had excited general comment upon their superb equipment and discipline. Under the lead of brave Mordacai Gist, they at once attacked the main body of the enemy, charging with the bayonet those trained warriors from the battlefields of Europe." The little band of four hundred Marylanders fiercely hurled themselves upon the advancing and victorious foe, consisting of five thousand men, as they ascended a hill, now within the city of Brooklyn's limits. At the foot of this hill there was a marsh through which ran a stream called Gowanus Creek. This was the first time the bayonet had ever been used by American troops, but the charge was so determined the British regulars recoiled in amazement. The devoted band closed up their ranks and again rushed upon the English. Five successive times did they thus meet the foe hand to hand before they were overwhelmed and crushed by numbers. A few escaped by swimming the creek, but the larger portion, disdaining to ask quarter, were slain where they stood, or else, being wounded, were taken prisoners. Daniel Bowie was among the latter, and died a few years later. The Marylanders had succeeded in check ing the enemy long enough to allow the rest of the
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

army to cross the East River in safety, while Washington, standing upon an eminence, beheld the slaughter. Wringing his hands, with tears in his eyes, he exclaimed, "My God! that I should lose such gallant men!" A handsome monument has recently been erected on the spot in Brooklyn to commemorate the death of those intrepid Marylanders. Daniel Bowie appears to have had a presentment that he would fall in this battle, as, on the day previous, he executed a will, which was sent home with his papers. In it he says, "I earnestly request, if I fall in battle, wherever it may be, that my body be sent home to my plantation near Collington, and there interred in a vault about twenty feet from the garden walk, near the vault containing my father's body." He devised personal property to his two full sisters, as well as to his half-sister, Lettice, and half-brother, Joseph Sprigg, Jr. A mourning ring to his "Aunt Eleanor Skinner, of Baltimore County," and another to "Miss Milicent Tyler." His books and mathematical instruments "to my friend Walter Bowie" (who was his first cousin), and requested this cousin to administer his estate.

III Barbara² Bowie, b. November 13, 1736; married 1st, about 1773, James Hall, of Hagerstown, Maryland, by whom she had four children. About 1789 she married secondly Maj. Ignatius Taylor, who had removed to Hagerstown from Charles County, Maryland, and had been twice married before his union with Barbara (Bowie) Hall. Major Taylor was the eldest child of Ann and Ignatius Taylor, and was born September 11, 1742, in St. Mary's County, Maryland. He served in the Revolutionary Army and retired with the rank of major. He was a justice of the peace, and after he removed to Washington County was elected to the Legislature, 1787-88. He was also a judge of the Orphans' Court, and is mentioned as a man of exceedingly high character. He died September 21, 1807. His wife, Barbara, died February 26, 1805, having had issue by both husbands.

1 Thomas¹ Belt Hall, m. Ann Buchanan Pottinger, daughter of Dr. Robert Pottinger and his wife, Mary Buchanan, sister of Chief Judge John Buchanan, of Maryland, and daughter of Thomas Buchanan and his wife, Ann Cook, of England.

Issue:

1 James³ Hall.
2 Thomas³ Belt Hall.
3 Harriet³ Anderson Hall, b. June 12, 1811; d. April 25, 1895; single.
4 Barbara Bowie Hall, became the third wife of Frederick Schley, a prominent lawyer of Western Maryland.

Issue:

1 Roger Taney Schley, d. young.

2 Mary Schley, d. young.

3 Col. Buchanan Schley. Is prominent in State politics. Is married and has a son, Buchanan Schley, Jr.

5 Mary Sophia Hall, m. Hon. George Schley, a member of Congress, and the son of Frederick Schley by his first wife, Eliza McCannon. They had three daughters:

1 Nettie Schley, m. Col. Washington Bowie. (See No. 65.)

2 Mary P. Schley, m. William H. Harwood.


6 Ann Pottinger Schley.

7 John Buchanan Schley, a lawyer of Stockton, California.

2 Letitia Sprigg Hall, m. —— Stull.

Issue: ten children; three were

1 Eleanor Nicholson Stull, m. —— Schley; d. 1880.

2 Mary D. Stull, m. Hopewell Hebb, of Cumberland, Maryland.

3 Lucretia Stull, m. —— Wood; d. 1894.

3 Barbara Bowie Hall, d. single.

4 Elizabeth Bowie Hall, m. Gen. Otho Holland Williams, of the War of 1812, and a nephew of the Revolutionary general of the same name. They had several children; one was

1 Maria Williams, m. Edward Beatty. One of the latter's children was

1 Elizabeth Chew Beatty, m. Thomas John Davis Bowie.

The issue of Barbara Bowie by her second husband, Ignatius Taylor, was:

1 Hannah Lee Taylor, b. January 9, 1791; d. November 11, 1832; m. October 29, 1807, Gov. John Chambers. (See record of issue and sketch of Governor Chambers at the end of this article.)

2 Jane Taylor, b. 1793; m. Judge Samuel Treat, of Missouri.

3 Lucretia Taylor, m. June 14, 1814, Arthur Fox, of Mason County, Kentucky. She died August 22, 1875. He died November 4, 1855.
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Issue:
1. Thomas Hall Fox, b. September 22, 1815; d. 1869.
2. Charles J. Fox, b. July 17, 1818.
3. Francis Taylor Fox, b. March 17, 1820; d. 1823.
5. Mary Young Fox, b. March 18, 1826; d. December 19, 1872.
7. Hannah Chambers Fox, b. March 18, 1826; m. Curran, of Maysville, Kentucky.

Issue:
1. Arthur Curran.
2. Charles Curran.
3. Henry Curran.
8. Lucretia Hall Fox, b. January 20, 1833; m. Dr. Cross, of Dover, Kentucky.

Note.—Gov. John Chambers, who married Hannah Lee Taylor, daughter of Barbara (Bowie; Hall) Taylor, as shown above, was born at Bromley Bridge, New Jersey, October 6, 1780, and died near Paris, Kentucky, September 21, 1852. He was twice married. First, on June 16, 1803, to Margaret, daughter of Ignatius Taylor, of Hagerstown, by his first wife. She died March 4, 1807, without issue, and Mr. Chambers married her half-sister, Hannah Lee Taylor, October 29, 1807. He studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1800; removed to Kentucky, and was elected to the Legislature in 1812 and 1815; served on the staff of Gen. William Henry Harrison during the War of 1812-14; elected to Congress in 1827; declined a second nomination, preferring the State Legislature, in which he served in 1830-32; was appointed judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals in 1835, from which he resigned, and was again elected to Congress in 1835-39; March, 1841, President Harrison appointed him Governor of the Territory of Iowa, 1841-45. He was the son of Rowland Chambers, who removed from New Jersey to Kentucky with his family, and who was born in 1744 and died in 1821. Rowland was the son of James
Chambers (and his wife Sarah Lee), who died in 1758. His brother, Benjamin Chambers, served with distinction in the Revolutionary Army, and with his brother, Joseph Chambers, laid out the city of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, which was named for them. They were the sons of Rowland Chambers, a Scotch-Irish emigrant, who was born near Antrim, Ireland, and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1720, where he died in 1747, leaving his wife, Elizabeth, and several sons. Gov. John Chambers, the great grandson of this emigrant, was the father of twelve children by his second wife, Hannah Lee Taylor. He had

Issue:

1 Margaret^1 Taylor Chambers, b. December 2, 1808; m. September 12, 1826, Hugh Ines Brent (b. August 31, 1803; d. September 12, 1845.).

He was the son of Hugh Brent and his wife, Elizabeth Trotter Langhorn, of Paris, Kentucky. Mrs. Brent died July 8, 1863.

Issue:

1 Elizabeth^6 L. Brent, b. July 27, 1827; d. September 9, 1846; m. June, 1843, Dr. George Esten Cook, of Louisville, Kentucky.

Issue:

1 Hugh^7 I. B. Cook.
2 John^7 Esten Cook.

2 John^6 C. Brent, b. May 15, 1829; d. March 2, 1877; m. Lucy Beale, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. No issue. His widow married F. W. Page.

3 Hugh^6 Ines Brent, b. August 21, 1832; d. 1852.

4 Maj. Thomas^6 Young Brent, killed at battle of Green River, Kentucky, while commanding 5th Kentucky Regiment, C. S. A.; m. 1860, Mary, daughter of Capt. Charles C. Moore and his wife, Mary Harrison (Stone) Moore.

Issue:

1 Mary^7 C. Brent, m. Prof. Charles W. Dabney, President University of Tennessee and Assistant Secretary Agriculture under Cleveland.

2 Margaret^7 Thomas Brent, single.

5 James^6 Henry Brent, b. August 11, 1842; m. October 16, 1866, Elizabeth D., daughter
of Francis T. Chambers and Elizabeth Durrett, his wife. James Henry Brent was
elected judge of the Supreme Court of
Kentucky, and had
Issue:
1 Gabriël¹ Durrett Brent.
2 Margaret¹ C. Brent.
3 Mary¹ P. Brent.
4 Hugh² Ines Brent.
5 Frances² C. Brent.
6 Margaret³ Chambers Brent, b. January 3,
   1846; m. November 18, 1868, Hon. William
Hardia Mackoy, M. A., of the University of
Virginia, a son of John and Elizabeth Gravit
(Hardia) Mackoy, of Covington, Kentucky.
He was a member of the Kentucky Constitu-
tional Convention of 1890, and a lawyer of
Cincinnati, but resides in Covington, Ken-
tucky. They have
Issue:
1 Daisy¹ Mackoy, b. February 25 and d.
   February 26, 1870.
2 Lewis² Dixon Mackoy, b. May 17, 1872;
d. June 8, 1897.
3 Harry³ Brent Mackoy, b. July 18, 1874;
is a lawyer of Cincinnati, Ohio.
4 Elizabeth³ Cary Mackoy, b. June 3,
   1879.
2 Joseph² Sprigg Chambers.
3 Hannah³ Lee Chambers.
4 James³ Chambers.
5 Matilda³ Chambers.
6 Francis³ Taylor Chambers.
7 Jane³ Chambers.
8 Mary³ Chambers.
9 Laura³ Chambers.
10 John³ Chambers, Jr.
11 Henry³ Chambers.
12 Lucretia³ Chambers.

No. 7.

Mary² Bowie, (John¹ Bowie, Sr.,) youngest daugh-
ter of John Bowie, Sr., and his wife, Mary (Mullikin)
Bowie, was born about 1726, and about 1745 married William Beans, Jr., of Upper Marlborough. He was the son of William Beans, Sr., and his wife, Elizabeth Bradley. The former was born 1686, and died ——, 1765. His elder brother, Christopher, died in 1717 and left two sons, Christopher, Jr., and Charles Beans. Mrs. Elizabeth Beans died a few years after her husband. One of her sons was Colmore Beans, Sr., who was a merchant in Upper Marlborough and died single. William Beans, Sr., had a daughter, Mary, who married Sutton, and another daughter, Elizabeth, who married Luke Marbury, Sr. William Beans, Jr., was a member of St. Paul’s Parish vestry and was appointed Tobacco Inspector in 1753. His will was probated June 19, 1801. He mentions his various children, and says “to my granddaughter, Kitty Duckett, I leave the gold ring which I gave her grandmother, Mary Beans.” Mary (Bowie) Beans executed a will March 27, 1792, which she states was made with the free consent of her husband. She mentions certain land at “Bean’s Landing” on the Patuxent, and the family graveyard at “Kinsale.”

The issue of Mary (Bowie) Beans and William Beans, Jr., was:

I MARY3 ANNE BRADLEY BEANS, m. —— Magruder.
II DR. COLMORE3 BEANS, m. Milicent Tyler.

Issue:
1 Milicent1 Beans, m. James Alexander Magruder.
2 Mary1 Beans, m. Maurice Key, of St. Mary’s County.
3 John1 Beans, d. single.

III Dr. William3 Beans, b. January 24, 1749; m. November 25, 1773, Sarah Hawkins Hanson, daughter of Samuel and Anne Hanson. She was born August 12, 1750, and died August 15, 1822. Dr. Beans died October 12, 1823, without issue. Both are buried near where their dwelling stood on Academy Hill, Upper Marlborough. Marble slabs mark their graves, which are surrounded by a brick wall. Dr. Beans is said to have been highly educated, a physician of much ability, widely known, and respected. He attended his cousin, Gov. Robert Bowie, in his last illness and witnessed his will. In 1814, when the British encamped at Marlborough, on their way to
Washington, the officers made their headquarters at Dr. Beans' house, which they described as one of the best in the village, and the Doctor as a man of polished manners and high literary attainments. On their return, after burning Washington, they learned that Dr. Beans had headed a party which made prisoners of some of their soldiers, and, in revenge, carried him away to their fleet, treating him with great harshness. As Dr. Beans stood so high with his acquaintances, efforts were at once made to effect his release, and Francis Scott Key was sent to Admiral Cockburn, with a flag of truce, to demand the surrender of his prisoner, who should have been treated as a non-combatant. The enemy was about to bombard Fort McHenry when Key reached the flagship. He was compelled to remain on board all night and witness the bombardment. In the early morning, while the fog obscured the view, he anxiously endeavored to peer through the gloom, hoping that our flag still waived from the battlements of McHenry. As the mists rolled away and he perceived the stars and stripes still proudly floating in the breeze, his enthusiasm was so great he at once composed the lines which became our National Anthem. Thus Dr. Beans' name became associated with Key's "Star Spangled Banner."

IV Anne Beall Beans, m. — Beall.

V Elizabeth Beans, m. Col. Luke Marbury, her first cousin. (See Marbury Record for issue.)

VI Col. John Hancock Beans, m. 1st in 1786, Henrietta Dyer, and had
Issue:
  1 Mary Bowie Beans, m. Thomas Magruder. 
  Col. Beans married 2d, May 20, 1796, Harriet Southern, widow of William Clagett, of Piscataway. 
Issue:
  1 Harriet Beans, m. John Clagett, her cousin.

VII Mary Bowie Beans, m. January 11, 1783, Baruch Duckett. 
Issue:
  1 Kitty Beans Duckett, m. 1802 William Bowie, "of Walter." (See No. 26.)

Issue:
  1 Mary Beans, m. a naval officer. 
  2 A daughter; name unknown.

IX Eleanor Beans, m. James Mullikin. 
Issue:
  1 John B. Mullikin, m. Mary M. Weems. 
  2 William Mullikin, m. —— Shelton, of Virginia.
No. 8.

William\(^2\) Bowie, Jr., (John\(^2\) Bowie, Jr. John\(^1\) Bowie, Sr.) eldest child of John Bowie, Jr., and his first wife, Mary (Beall) Bowie, was born about 1729–30 at his parents' home near Upper Marlborough, Maryland. In 1751 he married Rachel, daughter of Robert and Rachel Pottinger of the same county. Robert Pottinger was a nephew of Dr. Robert Pottinger, and a first cousin of William Bowie's stepmother. The younger Pottinger made a will in 1747, in which he mentions his daughter, Rachel, who was single at that date. This will was not proven until May, 1753, when his widow applied for letters of administration, and one of her sureties on the bond she filed was her daughter, Rachel Bowie, then a widow. In the same month, May, Rachel Bowie, "widow of William Bowie, Jr.," applied for letters of administration upon the estate of her deceased husband, and her mother and James Beall, "near of kin," were her securities. It is, therefore, probable that William died during the Spring of 1753. An inventory of his personal effects, which was made by order of the court in April, displays the usual list of slaves and stock owned by the opulent planters of those days. That the deceased was one of the young fox-hunting colonists peculiar to the times, is shown by the mention of "a fine hunting horse named Sterche," which was appraised with the other stock. He is said to have been buried at "Thorpland," which descended by entailment to him and his son.
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

Sometime later, Mrs. Rachel Bowie, the widow, married a Mr. Cooke, and removed with him to Montgomery County, Maryland. One of her descendants by this second marriage was the late Nathan Cooke, of Montgomery.

The only issue of William Bowie, Jr., and his wife, Rachel, was:

15 I. William Bowie 3d, b. 1752; m. 1776 Ursula Burgess; d. 1809.

No. 9.

Allen 3 Bowie, Jr. (John 2 Bowie, Jr. John 1 Bowie, Sr.) eldest son of John Bowie, Jr., and his second wife, Elizabeth (Pottinger) Bowie, was born about 1736-7 near Upper Marlborough, Maryland. Received from his father "The Hermitage," in Lower Frederick County, now Montgomery, and bought his brother's interests in the estate called "Pine Thicket, and Pine Thicket enlarged," in the upper part of Prince George's County. Removed to Lower Frederick County, when his mother became the wife of Thomas Cramphin, Sr., and later made his home at "The Hermitage," which had been bought in 1747 by his father from Thomas Harris. This was a fine estate about a dozen miles north of the present city of Washington, and a part of it is still owned by his descendant, Col. Washington Bowie. On December 28, 1766, Allen married his step sister, Ruth Cramphin, daughter of Thomas Cramphin, Sr., by his first wife, Mary Jackson. The subject of this sketch added the "Junior" to his name that he might be distinguished from his uncle, Allen Bowie, Sr., of Prince George's County. In 1772 he jointly entered suit with his half-nephew, William Bowie 3d, against their uncles, Allen and William Bowie, Sr., for possession of the land willed to John Bowie, Sr.,
by John Smith, in 1707, and won the suit. During the Revolutionary period, Allen Bowie, Jr., was one of the leading citizens of his county, and together with his step-brother, Thomas Cramphin, Jr., was very active in his efforts to raise troops and place the Province in a condition of defense against Britain. In 1774 the citizens of Frederick held a meeting to protest against the blockading of Boston Harbor, and Allen Bowie was one of the committee selected to convey the protest. On June 22 of the same year, he was sent as a delegate to a convention held at Annapolis for the purpose of protesting against the Stamp Act, and to devise means for resistance. In January, 1775, Allen Bowie and Thomas Cramphin, Jr., represented their county at a similar meeting in Annapolis.

In fact, the records of every meeting held in Lower Frederick during the Revolutionary era, show the names of Allen Bowie, Jr., and Thomas Cramphin, Jr., taking a conspicuous part. Thomas Cramphin, Jr., lived to be very old, was never married, and is buried at Rock Creek Church, having acted as vestryman for that parish for many years.

The Maryland archives state that on May 14, 1776, the Council of Safety met at Annapolis, and among papers read before the Assembly was a letter "from Sims," dated February 18, 1776, notifying the "Council" that a military company, organized in Lower Frederick County, had been enrolled in the 29th battalion, and that said company had elected Allen Bowie, Jr., as its captain. Thereupon, it is stated, the Council issued a commission to the said Allen Bowie. In 1777, he was appointed one of the first justices for the new county of Montgomery. He is also mentioned as a member of the committee appointed to select a site for a court house and jail for the new county.

The archives of Maryland show that the Legislature, after the war was over, appropriated a certain number of pounds of tobacco for the purpose of reimbursing "Colonel
Allen Bowie, of Montgomery County, for expenses he incurred in providing for the wants of his regiment.” This indicates that he was also, at a later date, commissioned colonel of militia. For a number of years he lived on the heights overlooking Georgetown, and his death occurred May 28, 1803, and that of his wife on August 14, 1812. Both are interred at Rockville Cemetery.

Issue:

16 I Thomas^1 Bowie, b. December 22, 1767; m. 1794; d. July 27, 1823.

II Dr. John^4 Bowie, b. September 11, 1769; graduated in medicine, and resided at “The Hermitage,” which he inherited. July 7, 1808, was appointed by the Governor a surgeon to “Capt. B. M. Perrie’s military company, extra battalion, “Montgomery Guards.” In 1810 he was conspicuous in his efforts to organize the planters, and at a meeting held at the Union Hotel in Georgetown, D. C., he assisted in forming “The Columbia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture.” He participated in the War of 1812; was elected to the State Legislature, and was nominated for United States Senator. He never married, and died February 17, 1825.

17 III Elizabeth^1 Bowie, b. September 11, 1772; m. Thomas Davis, 1799.

IV Mary^4 Bowie, b. October 27, 1774; d. January 2, 1800; single.

18 V Washington^1 Bowie, b. August 12, 1776; m. 1799; d. 1825.

VI Allen^1 Bowie, b. January 17, 1778; d. August 7, 1782.

VII Hannah^4 Bowie, b. September 28, 1780; d. August 7, 1782.

VIII Richard^4 Bowie, b. January 30, 1783; d. March 27, 1801.

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**No. 10.**

**Rev. Dr. John^3 Bowie,** (John^2 Bowie, Jr. John^1 Bowie, Sr., “the emigrant.”) second son of John Bowie, Jr., and his second wife, Elizabeth (Pottinger) Bowie, was born at “Thorpland,” Prince George’s County, Maryland, a short distance from Upper Marlborough, in 1744. Being
of a scholarly disposition, he early gave intimation as to what his future would be. As a boy, he was taught by the Rev. Mr. Lake, of St. James' Parish, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. He then went to Scotland, and studied for the ministry at King's College, Aberdeen. Thence to London, England, and on July 28, 1771, was ordained a priest by the Bishop of London, and "licensed" for Maryland. Returning to America, he became the curate of the Rev. Mr. Williamson, incumbent of Prince George's Parish, Prince George's County, Maryland. He remained in that position until June 15, 1773.

At that date Governor Eden held the right of presentation of clergymen to all parishes in the Province, and gave Mr. Bowie the charge of Worcester Parish, located in the northern part of the county of that name on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Troubles between the Colonies and Great Britain had now begun, and Mr. Bowie, like most of the clergy of that date, was so devoted to the Church of England that he hesitated to join the party which threatened to separate him from his mother church. He thus incurred the enmity of those extremists who could see no middle course, and when the Tory rebellion occurred in Somerset and Wicomico Counties, he was accused by some of the Presbyterian patriots with aiding and abetting the insurgents. Accusations against his loyalty to the Colony, accompanied by an affidavit of a man who it appears was of little character, were forwarded to the Council of Safety at Annapolis, and his arrest followed. His accuser, a man named Davis, swore that he had heard the minister declare he "hoped his tongue might cleave to the roof of his mouth before he would take oath of allegiance to the Province—that he would sooner lose his right arm than sign articles of fealty—and if he had a few other Royal sympathizers, he would kick out of the court house those who wished to force the oath upon the people, would huzza for the king, and drink his health." Another affi-
davit accompanied this accusation, and the last deponent stated that he had been present when Davis had the interview with Mr. Bowie, and heard no such language as that attributed to the minister by Davis. He further said that they had called on the parson to ask if he could not procure some salt from the British ships in the bay. Mr. Bowie joked about the possibility of Lord Howe letting him have the salt, as he was known not to be a rebel.

Jests in those days were sometimes made serious matters, so Dr. Bowie was imprisoned at Annapolis for about two months. He, however, presented a petition to the Council of Safety, and asked for his liberty, which was finally granted upon his giving a bail of £10,000, that he would not leave the upper part of Prince George's County, and the lower part of Frederick (now Montgomery) County. The hostility of the Presbyterians against the Church of England was then so bitter that it was thought best for him not to return to the Eastern Shore during the war. His brother, Allen Bowie, Jr., was one of his bondsmen, and he appears to have passed his time between the homes of his brother and that of his friend, the Rev. Thomas John Claggett, who was afterwards the first Episcopal Bishop consecrated in America, and who, at that time, was also accused of being a Tory. The trial of Rev. Mr. Bowie came up later, and, as the accusation could not be sustained against him, Governor Tom Johnson directed that all the charges be dismissed, and shortly afterwards he took the oath of allegiance. He then returned to Worcester County, but partisan hostility prevented his officiating publicly, though in private his ministrations were sought by many. That he did thus quietly perform the rights of the church is shown by a list of marriages celebrated by him, which he reported to the Governor, November 10, 1778, he having officiated at twenty-five weddings in one year. In 1779, under the new "Select Vestry Act," he was appointed Rector of St. Peter's Parish, Talbot County, Maryland, at an annual salary of $900.00.
He also had a school at this time, and it was much patronized by the gentry of the Province.

The reorganization of the church from the English to the Protestant Episcopal, took place in 1784, and Mr. Bowie was always in attendance at the conventions held for that purpose. His literary standing was so high that in 1785 he was honored by Washington College with the degree of A. M. During this same year he accepted a call to Great Choptank Parish, Worcester County, and resided in Cambridge, Maryland. Here he also established a school which became widely known for its excellence. For years he was on the standing committee, and in 1789 received the honorary degree of D. D. from Washington College. While living in Cambridge he made the acquaintance of Mr. James Kemp, a private tutor in a family living in that neighborhood. Mr. Kemp had graduated with distinction at Aberdeen College, Scotland, and had attended the theological lectures of the celebrated Rev. Dr. Campbell of the Presbyterian Church. In Dr. Bowie, however, Mr. Kemp found a teacher whom he learned to call master, and whose influence caused him to embrace the tenets of the Episcopal Church. In 1789 Mr. Kemp was admitted to orders, and later he became a Bishop of the Episcopal Church.

In 1790 Dr. Bowie was the rector of St. Michael’s Parish, Talbot County, Maryland. In 1792 he was a delegate to the General Convention, and in 1794 and 1795 he preached the Convention sermons. In 1799 an academy was established in Easton, Maryland, and consequently a principal had to be selected. The Trustees were addressed by Hon. John L. Bozman, the well-known Maryland historian, urging the fitness of Doctor Bowie for the position. He said, “the high character which Doctor Bowie has long sustained in this State, not only as a teacher for twenty years, but as a gentleman of extensive erudition, of great talents and abilities, a complete classical scholar, and, above all, as one of unblemished morals and
integrity, has been known by many of you from your youth up." He was elected principal of the academy, and one of his scholars, who received his education under his direction, was that distinguished Marylander, John Leeds Kerr.

Doctor Bowie was handsomely remembered by his father, who, in his will, bequeathed to him extensive landed property in the "Forest" of Prince George's County, a locality noted for its magnificent plantations in times past. The records show that this land was purchased by Allen Bowie, Jr., the brother of Dr. Bowie.

The latter's name appears frequently on the records of Prince George's County. In one instance it is recorded that he acted as security on a bond given by his brother, Allen, and his nephew, William Bowie 3d, in a law-suit which his relatives had with their uncles, Allen Bowie, Sr., and William Bowie, Sr., in 1772.

While Dr. Bowie was a divinity student at Aberdeen, Scotland, he lost his heart with Margaret Dallas, who, born in Inverness, Scotland, became his wife before he returned to America. She was the daughter of Colonel Dallas of the British Army, and her mother was the daughter of Lady and Lord Thomas Hamilton, who fell at the battle of Collooden in 1745, when Prince Charlie and his Highland Army were so disastrously defeated. Colonel Dallas and his wife are both said to have been lost at sea. A miniature of Mrs. Margaret (Dallas) Bowie, painted on a large old-fashioned gold breastpin, was in the possession of her descendant, Mrs. Gowan of London, a few years since.

Dr. Bowie is described as "a man of large stature of imposing presence, with the manner of one accustomed to command and be obeyed, and whom nothing could daunt." His death occurred September 3, 1801, when at the age of fifty-five. He and his wife are both buried in "White Marsh" churchyard, Talbot County, Maryland.
He left three sons and a daughter; the latter died unmarried.

The issue of Rev. Dr. John Bowie and his wife, Margaret Dallas, was:

I Margaret Elizabeth Bowie, b. 1773; d. single.

II Allen Bowie, b. 1776; m. Charlotte Boone; d. 1822.

III James Bowie, b. 1779; m. Anna Maria Barclay Haskins; d. March 7, 1845.

IV Thomas Hamilton Bowie, b. 1785; m. Mary Eliza Ray; d. 1821.

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No. 11.

Capt. Fielder Bowie, (Allen Bowie, Sr. John Bowie, Sr., emigrant) the only child of Alien Bowie, Sr., and his first wife, Priscilla (Finch) Bowie, was born at "Brookridge," near Nottingham, Prince George's County, Maryland, in 1745. Was educated at the school presided over by Rev. John Eversfield, near Nottingham, and at a more widely known one near Baltimore, conducted by Rev. Mr. Craddock, which was much patronized by the Bowies of that era. He wrote a bold, rapid hand, and his autograph is strikingly like those of his grandson, Gen. T. F. Bowie, and his great grandson, Maj. T. F. Bowie. He married (about 1766) Elizabeth Clagett Eversfield, who was born May 6, 1745, and was the daughter of Rev. John Eversfield and his wife, Eleanor (Clagett) Eversfield, daughter of Richard Clagett, of Croom, and aunt of Bishop Thomas J. Claggett. Richard Clagett was the son of the emigrant, Capt. Thomas Clagett, and his wife was Deborah Dorsey, daughter of John Dorsey, the emigrant. Mr. Eversfield was a distinguished Episcopal divine, who was born in England in 1701, and upon his emigration to America in 1727, received from Lord Baltimore the large parish of St. Paul's, comprising most of Prince George's County, as now known.
Fielder Bowie, upon his marriage, settled in the village of Nottingham. His dwelling was located on a bluff overlooking the river. He owned a plantation of five hundred acres called "Reed's Farm," only a short distance from the village, and was thus enabled to supervise his agricultural interests as well as a mercantile business conducted in the little town, having for his partner Col. Thomas Contee, of Brookfield. The firm bought and shipped tobacco directly from Nottingham to Europe, and imported large assortments of goods in the return vessels. In one of their advertisements mention is made of "a large cargo of Madeira wine, which has just arrived, will be sold either in pipes, hogsheads, or barrels." In another notice it is said a "large assortment of imported goods, direct from Europe and India" had arrived. A warehouse, erected by Fielder Bowie in Nottingham, for the storing and inspection of tobacco, remained standing until 1875, when it was blown down, having stood more than a century. Col. Thomas Contee was much older than Fielder Bowie, and was one of the most prominent figures in Prince George's during the Revolutionary era, and a signer of the "Declaration of the Association of Freemen." Upon the beginning of hostilities with Great Britain the mercantile business was closed out by the two partners, probably to avoid seizure of their ships by the enemy.

The records of St. Paul's Parish show Fielder Bowie as one of the wardens and vestrymen of that church for many years. July 16, 1767, he was registrar for the parish, and in that capacity issued a notice to the public regarding a levy of £200 for the erection of a vestry-room and other improvements. At an early age he took an active part in all the public events of his county and State, being one of those energetic men whose good sense and fearless patriotism guided the Revolution from its incipiency to its glorious conclusion. At a meeting of "Freeholders," held in Upper Marlborough January, 1775, for
the purpose of choosing a committee of inspection, which should ascertain the condition of the Province for an armed resistance, Fielder Bowie, his uncle William Bowie, and the latter's two sons, Walter and Robert, were selected as members of the inspection committee. In January, 1776, a military company was enrolled at Nottingham, and the State archives affirm that on "January 20, 1776, the Provincial Council commissioned Fielder Bowie captain of the Nottingham company; Robert Bowie, first lieutenant, and Newman Dorsett, second lieutenant." Also that "on July 6, 1776, a general court-martial was held in Upper Marlborough to try certain men for insubordination. Capt. Fielder Bowie and several others acted as judges. Owing to the incomplete condition of the records of that period it is impossible to say how long Capt. Fielder Bowie served in the army. It is probable he took part in the battles of 1776 in which the Maryland Line participated, but he did not re-enter the military organization of the Province when it was reconstructed the following year, as he was appointed in 1777, by the Provincial Council, one of the first judges of the County Court commissioned by the new Government. At his father's death he inherited "Brookridge," "Leith," "Essex Lodge," and other tracts of real estate, which made him the owner of more than two thousand acres and a very large number of slaves. He not only acted as his father's executor, but in the capacity of attorney administered upon a number of other estates and as counsel in many of the suits before the local courts. He was also fond of blooded stock, and mention is made in the journals of the day of his fine horse, "Young Yorrick." He possessed, in a marked degree, that love for politics which in every generation has been an inheritance of the Bowies.

On October 20, 1785, Fielder Bowie, Walter Bowie, and Robert Bowie, were elected to represent Prince George's County in the Legislature. For a long period the delegates were annually chosen, and these
three men were re-elected each year, without exception, until 1792. The proceedings of the Legislature show the three Bowies, acting together in their advocacy, or in their opposition to many of the public measures introduced, that were of vital interest to the new State. In 1785–6 Fielder Bowie opposed a bill which provided for a general tax for the support of "all ministers of the Gospel." He claimed it would be injurious to the public good, and that he objected to any union of Church and State. He also voted against a bill which asked the State to pay Henry Hartford for certain confiscated property.

In 1787 the Legislature selected Fielder Bowie and Mr. Digges to arrange the commission for a meeting of the delegates from Virginia and Pennsylvania to confer with representatives of Maryland regarding commercial relations between the several States. In 1788 the Maryland Legislature passed an act ordering an election throughout the State of delegates from each county to assemble in Annapolis, April 21, of the same year, to ratify the Constitution. "The people of Maryland, aware of the importance of the new Constitution, selected as their representatives a body of men known to the public for their high character and enlarged views, as shown by previous service."—Scharf. One of the four men "of high character" sent by Prince George's County was Fielder Bowie, and when the convention met and finally ratified the new Constitution, making Maryland one of the "United States of America," he was a signer of this memorable document which was of such vast importance to the nation. He does not appear as a member of the Legislature after 1791, though he continued to act as a justice of the peace as well as counsel before the courts, and evidently led a life of great activity until his death, in September, 1794, at the comparatively early age of forty-nine. From the fact that he was so frequently honored by the people of his county with important trusts, was so prominent in all public matters from the time he reached his majority, it
can be easily inferred he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his contemporaries to a marked degree, and, but for his untimely demise, it is probable that he would have received yet higher testimonials of his people's approbation. At the time of his death he had been oftener and more prominently before the public than either of his distinguished cousins, Walter and Robert Bowie. It is seldom that three men of one family and one county have been elected year after year to represent the same constituency, as was the case of Fielder, Walter and Robert Bowie. The author has met with no parallel, except in one instance; for a single term three Worthingtons represented Anne Arundel County in the Legislature.

As Fielder Bowie died intestate, his son, Allen, was appointed administrator, but, dying before the estate was divided, the second son, Thomas Contee Bowie, completed the settlement. The dwelling in Nottingham was bought by Col. Thomas Contee, and most of the large landed property was sold to effect a division, though "Leith" continued in the possession of his grandson, Fielder Bowie, Jr., for many years. But "Brookridge," "Essex Lodge," and "Reed Farm," as well as the other plantations, were bought in by his children, and later sold by them.

Mrs. Bowie died March 24, 1794, about five months prior to her husband's death, and both are buried at "Brookridge." The character of Fielder Bowie, as it appears through the mists of time, is that of a bold and energetic man of keen business talents, a sagacious political leader possessing fearless patriotism and spotless integrity.

Issue:

22 I Allen4 Bowie, b. 1768; m. Sarah Chew; d. 1795.
23 II Thomas4 Contee Bowie, b. 1771; m. Mary M. Bowie; d. 1813.
24 III Eversfield4 Bowie, b. 1773; m. Elizabeth Lane; d. 1815.
   IV Priscilla4 Bowie, b. 1776; d. single 1810.
25 V John4 Fraser Bowie, Jr., b. 1781; m. Mary Calvert; d. 1823.
VI  

ELIZABETH4 SUSANAH BOWIE, b. January 4, 1785; m. April 4, 1809, to Joseph Howard, Jr. (b. July 1, 1786), son of Joseph Howard, Sr., and his wife Martha, daughter of Rev. Henry Hall, an Episcopal minister, who emigrated from England prior to the Revolution. The Maryland progenitor of the Howards was Matthew Howard, who emigrated from England about 1650 and settled at "Howard's Grove," in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Joseph Howard, Jr., had six children by his union with Elizabeth S. Bowie, who died March 31, 1824. A few years later Mr. Howard married Catherine, daughter of Mary and Belt Mullikin, a sister of the second wife of William Bowie, of Walter. There was no issue by this marriage. Mr. Howard died May 13, 1839, and his widow December 26, 1859, while on a visit to "Fairview," and is there buried.

Issue of Joseph Howard, Jr., and his first wife, Elizabeth:

1  DR. JOSEPH5 HOWARD, b. May 24, 1811; m. Ellen, daughter of William Digges Clagett and his wife, Sarah Young.

Issue:

Two children who died in childhood.

2  THOMAS5 CONTEE BOWIE HOWARD, b. November 2, 1812; m. Louisa, daughter of John Selby Spence, of Worcester County, Maryland, United States Senator, and his wife, Sarah Maria Purnell.

Issue:

1  MARGARET6 LOUISE HOWARD, m. Nicholas T. Watkins, of Howard County, a descendant through his mother of John Bowie, Sr.

2  THOMAS6 CONTEE BOWIE HOWARD, Jr., m. Sallie Stevens, of Cambridge, Maryland, and resides near Annapolis.

3  MARGARET5 HOWARD, m. Dr. Thomas S. Duckett.

Issue:

1  MAZZINI6 DUCKETT, single.

2  MARION6 DUCKETT, m. Ella DuVal.

Their eldest son served through the campaign in Cuba in the 1st Regiment, District of Columbia Volunteers.

4  MARTHA5 HOWARD, d. single.

5  ELIZABETH5 HOWARD, m. Dr. Thomas S. Duckett, her sister's widower. Died without issue.

6  ALLEN5 BOWIE HOWARD, b. March 4, 1819; m. Anna Maria Spence, a sister of his brother's wife. He resided at his ancestral home, "Mulberry Grove," in Anne Arundel County. Died 1896.
Walter² Bowie, Sr., (Capt. William² Bowie. John¹ Bowie, Sr.) eldest son of "Captain," or William Bowie, Sr., and his wife, Margaret (Sprigg) Bowie, was born in 1748 at "Mattaponi," near Nottingham, Prince George's County, Maryland. He was probably educated by the Rev. John Eversfield and by the Rev. Mr. Craddock, at the latter's school near Baltimore.

His father bought for and conveyed to him a large farm near Collington, then known as "Darnell's Grove," later as "Locust Grove," and now "Willow Grove." On this estate he built his residence, which is still standing and is owned by one of his descendants.

At one time he was interested in a large commercial business conducted at Queen Anne, and shipped tobacco direct from the landing at that point to Europe, importing merchandise from England and even from India in the return ships, as is seen by an advertisement in the Annapolis Gazette of 1774. This periodical was first issued in 1745, and was the first paper published in America. Walter Bowie became exceedingly wealthy, and the county records show him possessed of enormous plantations and
large numbers of Negroes. His land extended for many miles on either side of the public road. He was a raiser of blooded stock, and his racers carried his colors on the tracks of Annapolis, Baltimore, Bladensburg and Nottingham. His horse, "Little Davy," won fifty guineas at Annapolis in 1784, and on October 12, 1790, his famous flyer, "Republican President," won a purse of twenty guineas, and, the day following, one of fifty guineas. Walter Bowie's career was an exceptionally brilliant one; possessing a faculty for directing public opinion, he held an influence over his people for a longer time than is often seen. Intellectual, wealthy, and ambitious, he early became a prominent figure in the field of politics, and at the commencement of the struggle for independence, stepped to the front with those other stern patriots who determined to risk both life and property in defense of their rights. In March, 1774, he attended a meeting of citizens and Freeholders, held at Upper Marlborough, and with his brother, Robert (later governor), and their uncle, Allen Bowie, Sr., was selected a member of the committee appointed to carry into execution, throughout Prince George's County, the resolutions of the Continental Congress. On January 16, 1775, at another meeting of Freeholders, he and his father, Capt. William Bowie, were chosen as two of the delegates to represent their county at the first Provincial Convention, called to assemble at Annapolis the following June. When the assembly convened, Walter Bowie was appointed a member of the committee of correspondence, and on July 16, 1775, the Convention issued the celebrated "Declaration of the Association of Freemen," and Walter Bowie, his father, and many other distinguished men affixed their names to that famous paper.

January, 1776, he was elected second lieutenant of a company of militia raised in his county for defense of the Province. In the Maryland archives is a letter from Robert Taylor, to Hall, chairman of the Council, dated March 7,
1776, in which he says, "as your Honorable Council of Safety seems at a loss who should be appointed majors of battalions, I recommend to your notice Captain Snowden, and Lieut. Walter Bowie—they will both, I am certain, give complete satisfaction." A short time later he was commissioned major of militia, and was referred to in public papers as "Major Bowie," until after the war ended; though it is not shown what part he took in the active campaigns beyond the borders of the State. In November, 1776, he was one of the four delegates elected to represent Prince George's County at the first Constitutional Convention, and assisted in framing the first Constitution of the "State of Maryland." The other three delegates from Prince George's County, who signed this Constitution, were Osborne Sprigg, Luke Marbury, and Benjamin Hall. November, 1780, Walter Bowie was elected to the State Legislature. The elections for members of that body were annual, and Walter Bowie was returned to the House in 1781-82-83-84, when his brother, Robert, and his first cousin, Fielder Bowie, were elected two of his associates. These three Bowies continued to be elected in 1785-86-87-88-89-90, when Robert and Fielder dropped out for awhile, but Walter continued to hold his seat in the House until 1801, when he was sent to the State Senate. While a member of the House, he opposed the proposition to donate public money for support of any church or denomination, and appears to have been a frequent and ready debator on other questions. In 1786 he was one of "the electors for United States Senator." In 1791 he was appointed a justice of the peace. In 1794, the governor commissioned him colonel of militia. In 1802 he resigned from the State Senate, and was elected a representative to the Ninth United States Congress, to fill the unexpired term of William Richard Sprigg. In 1803, at a County Convention held in Upper Marlborough, Col. Thomas Contee, chairman, resolutions were passed "urging Mr. Walter Bowie to stand for re-election as the
Republican candidate for Congress from this district." He was elected, served until March, 1805, and then refused to accept a third nomination. The nominating convention passed resolutions of regret that he should decline to run again, and selected his successor. In 1809 an act was passed to enforce a better administration of justice in the various counties, and Walter Bowie was one of the men selected by the governor to see the law enforced in Prince George's County. After a long and continuous public career of thirty-five years, his death occurred November 9, 1810, and he was buried at "Locust Grove."

On May 16, 1771, Walter Bowie married Mary Brookes, who was born November, 1747. She was the daughter of Benjamin Brookes, Sr., and his first wife, Elizabeth Townley, and she died May 16, 1812, after a long illness, as stated in the Annapolis Gazette. She executed a will and named her son, Walter, executor. Her husband died intestate.

Benjamin Brookes, Sr., was married in 1745 by the Rev. John Eversfield at the latter's residence. He lived near Marlborough, and is buried at the church in that village. His wife was the daughter of William Townley and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Smith. Benjamin Brookes had a brother, Henry, and two sisters, who never married. One of the sisters made a will in 1790 and requested her "friend, Robert Bowie," to see its provisions carried out. Benjamin Brookes had four children by his wife, Elizabeth, viz.: Maj. Benjamin Brookes, of the Revolutionary Army, who married Margaret, sister of Gov. Robert Bowie, and was the father of Judge R. B. B. Chew's mother; Mary Brookes, who married Walter Bowie; John Smith Brookes, who married first, Anne Bowie, second, Miss Harwood, and was the grandfather of Mrs. R. B. B. Chew; and Elizabeth Brookes, who married first, John Clark Sprigg, by whom she had a son, Benjamin Sprigg, and secondly, married Capt. William Sprigg Bowie, also a brother of Walter Bowie. Benjamin Brookes, Sr., mar-
ried secondly, Sarah Johnson, November 2, 1783, and died 1787. He left two children by his second wife, Robert, and Sophia, who married John Frost, of Philadelphia. Old Mr. Benjamin Brookes left a family Bible. In it we find the following in his own writing: “William Bowie, a fine brave lad, who, pray God, will live to be an honor to his deare parents.” Also the date of his granddaughter, Margaret Bowie’s birth, and the following entry: “My deare and pretty granddaughter, as pretty a babe as the sun ever shown on. Understands everything they said to her. Ah! my little Peggy, would that I could live to see you a woman, and such a one as I pray God will be an honor to yourself, your father and mother, to me, and all of your acquaintances, with ten thousand pounds and the blessings of God, is the prayer of your old granddaddy, Benjamin Brookes.”

The issue of Walter Bowie and his wife, Mary (Brookes) Bowie, was:

I Margaret Bowie, b. March 22, 1772; m. 1791, Isaac Duckett (a brother of Baruch Duckett), b. 1753, d. 1823.

Issue:
1 Mary Duckett, b. 1792; d. aged sixteen.
2 Eliza Duckett, b. October 16, 1796; d. November 12, 1823; m. December 28, 1813, Lieut. John Contee, son of Richard A. Contee. (See Contee.)

26 II William Bowie, b. January 29, 1776; m. Kitty Duckett; d. 1826.

27 III Daniel Bowie, b. March 7, 1779; m. Fannie Lane; d. 1843.

IV Elizabeth Bowie, b. April 11, 1781; m. 1805, Thomas Brooke, son of Rev. Clement Brooke and his wife, Mary Murdock; d. August 17, 1810.

Issue:
1 Walter Bowie Brooke, b. 1805; m. Mary Sprigg, daughter of Benjamin Sprigg, grandson of Benjamin Brooke, Sr.

Issue:
1 Benjamin Sprigg Brooke, d. single.
2 Mary Elizabeth Brooke, m. Dr. John Hunter.

Issue:
1 Walter Brooke Hunter.
3 Elizabeth Sprigg Brooke, single.
4 Thomas Brooke, b. September 1, 1832; single.
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

No. 13.

Gov. Robert^3 Bowie. (William^2 Bowie, Sr. John^1 Bowie, Sr.) the third son of Capt. William Bowie and his wife, Margaret (Sprigg) Bowie, was born at "Mattaponi," near Nottingham, Prince George's County, Maryland, in March, 1750. He was educated at the school of the Rev. John Eversfield, near Croom, and later was a student under the Rev. Mr. Craddock, near Baltimore.

In 1770, when scarcely twenty years old, he married Priscilla, daughter of Gen. James John Mackall, of Calvert County. She was born May 29, 1755, and was, therefore, not fifteen at the time of her marriage, which is said to have been a "run-away match." Her father was an officer of the militia, and one of the foremost men of his county during the Revolutionary period, representing Calvert at nearly all the meetings and conventions in Annapolis during that exciting period. He was born November 29, 1717, and married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Hance. He was the son of Col. John and Susanah Mackall, and grandson of James Mackall, "of the Cliffs," Calvert County. James Mackall was born in Scotland about 1630, and, after his marriage with a Miss Graham, emigrated to Calvert County, Maryland, where he received a grant of thirty thousand acres of land, and died in 1693. He has a large number of descendants in Maryland, Virginia, and Georgetown, D. C.
Robert Bowie received a house and lot in Nottingham and a farm, adjoining the village, from his father. He lived in that town most of his life, though, after the death of his father, he spent the summer months at "Mattaponi," which he inherited.

It has been asserted that just prior to the Revolution Robert Bowie made a trip to Europe, in company with Richard Ogle, and was introduced at the Court of George III. He could not have remained abroad very long, as, in November, 1774, he is shown to have been present at a meeting of "Freeholders and citizens" held in Upper Marlborough, when a committee was selected to see executed throughout the county the instructions of "The Association of the American Continental Congress." Four of the men placed upon this committee were Robert Bowie, his brother Walter, their father, and their uncle, Allen Bowie, Sr. From this time on, Robert Bowie became a leader in the public affairs of his county and State. He is mentioned as taking an active part at all the meetings of the citizens held at Marlborough during the next twelve months, when plans were being formed for resisting Great Britain. September 12, 1775, a "Committee of Observation" was formed, of which Capt. William Bowie was a member, and Robert Bowie, Levin Covington, and John Hawkins Lowe were instructed to enroll a company of "Minute Men." Capt. William Bowie, John Contee, and William Turner Wootton were directed to select and procure proper uniforms for this military force. On January 20, 1776, a company of militia was formed in Nottingham; Fielder Bowie elected captain, Robert Bowie first lieutenant, and Newman Dorsett second lieutenant. June 21, 1776, the Provincial Convention commissioned Robert Bowie captain of the Second Battalion, Maryland Flying Artillery.

The State archives show that for several months Captain Bowie maintained his company at his own expense, and later the State issued vouchers of from £100 to £300.
each, to reimburse him for the advances he had made. In September, 1776, the Flying Artillery was ordered to join General Washington at New York, but arrived too late to participate in the battle of Long Island. This command covered itself with glory at the battles of Harlem Heights and White Plains, New York, and other fierce engagements during the campaign of 1776. Capt. Robert Bowie was wounded in the knee at White Plains, and as indicative of his nerve, the following is related: He believed his wound had not been properly treated, and locking himself in a room so as to be undisturbed, he cut into the limb with his pocket knife and removed a splinter of bone, which was causing irritation, and rebandaged the leg. September 1, 1777, he received a commission as captain of a militia company enrolled in the southern part of Prince George's County, which was attached to a battalion of which Luke Marbury was appointed colonel. This regiment, or battalion, participated in the battle of Germantown, where Captain Bowie was wounded in the shoulder, and Colonel Marbury was taken prisoner. Owing to the imperfect condition of the military records of that period it is impossible to determine what part Robert Bowie acted during the next few years, but on August 1, 1782, he inserted an advertisement in the Annapolis Gazette for "dragoon horses for use of the army in the South." From this it may be presumed he was still connected with the military organization of the State, and it has been claimed he served in the Southern campaign.

October 15, 1785, he was elected a member of the House of Delegates, two of the delegation from his county being his brother, Maj. Walter Bowie, and their cousin, Capt. Fielder Bowie. The same three men were re-elected 1786-87-88-89-90. The report of the legislative proceedings show the three Bowies actively advocating or opposing many measures of vital importance—among them a bill introduced in 1786 providing for sup-
port by the State of ministers of the Gospel. The three Bowies steadfastly opposed this measure, as well as another, declaring that the State debt should be assumed by the National Government.

On June 12, 1794, the governor appointed Robert Bowie a major of the militia and also a justice of the peace. September 17, 1796, he was elected an “Elector of Senators.” While a member of the House of Delegates he earnestly advocated a measure for establishing the College of St. John, in Annapolis, and subscribed to the fund raised for building the edifice. In 1801–02–03 he was again a member of the House of Delegates. November 17, 1803, “the House being then assembled, a message was received from the Senate agreeing to ballot for governor, naming the members of that body selected for a joint examination of the votes. The House then qualified and proceeded to cast its vote for governor. Upon an examination of the ballot it appeared that Hon. Robert Bowie had a majority of the votes cast.” It was then “Resolved, that the Hon. Robert Bowie be, and is, hereby declared to be Governor of the State of Maryland.” A message was sent to the Senate proposing a “joint letter be written by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, to Robert Bowie, Esq., notifying him of his election and requesting his attendance to qualify; the letter to be sent immediately by express.” The day following, the House received a letter from Robert Bowie containing his resignation as a member of the Legislature. The House then proceeded to elect a council for the new governor, and appointed Francis Digges, David Davidson, Edward Hall, Allen Bowie Duckett (the governor’s cousin), and Reverdy Ghiselin, the latter afterwards a son-in-law of the governor.

November 20, 1804, the Legislature again elected Robert Bowie governor, and named as his council Allen Bowie Duckett, Reverdy Ghiselin, Richard Tilghman, R. H. Harewood, Earle and Francis Digges. Salutes were
fired by Captain Muir's artillery and by the French frigate "Le President," then lying at Annapolis. November 19, 1805, the Legislature, for the third time, made Robert Bowie governor, and a year later he was succeeded by Robert Wright. Robert Bowie has the distinction of having been the first Democratic governor of his State. Upon leaving the executive chair, he continued an active party man; was in 1807 again appointed a justice of the peace, and in 1808 a member of Prince George's County Levy Court. In 1809 he was one of the Presidential electors for Madison, and was one of the directors of the first bank established in Annapolis. He was named in the wills of Gen. Benjamin Brookes, Turner Wootton, Beans, Chew, and many others, as executor of their estates. In fact, so highly was he esteemed by his neighbors, that, it was the exception if he was not requested to act as administrator when any of them died. He was a very large land-owner, and was also interested in a mercantile business conducted by his agents in Nottingham. Like his brother, he was fond of fine stock and owned a number of race horses. In 1810 his son, Robert William, was elected for the first time to the Legislature. September 12, 1811, Robert Bowie was defeated by the Federalists for "Senatorial Elector," but on November 11, 1811, the Legislature elected him for the fourth time governor of the State. New troubles were brewing with Great Britain, and Governor Bowie was in favor of an immediate declaration of war. Early in the spring he issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature "for grave and weighty reasons," to assemble June 3d. When, in June, Congress formally declared war, the Annapolis Gazette announces that "the governor was so rejoiced when he heard the news that he did not wait for his hat, but with a few friends proceeded through the streets bare-headed to the State House, where he congratulated the leaders upon the welcome news."
He at once issued a proclamation directing the militia to be organized, disciplined, and equipped; calling upon field officers and captains to assemble in Baltimore and select a "uniform dress," and "trumpet soundings" for the cavalry. The governor suggested for the horses, "a bridle, with bit and bridoon, black reins, front and nose bands, a bearskin housen, or schabrache, trimmed with white cloth, indented and thrown over the saddle; holsters, a breast-plate and crupper." Other proclamations followed, containing instructions for the equipment and officering of six thousand men, which the General Government had decided should be Maryland's quota. He also offered a reward for the apprehension of certain parties who had kidnapped some Negroes and sold them into Maryland.

In August, 1812, the country was shocked by the acts of an infuriated mob in Baltimore, which attacked and sacked the house of Alexander Contee Hanson, Jr., who, at the time, was entertaining a number of prominent leaders of the Federalist or Whig party. Mr. Hanson was left for dead, General Lingon killed, and the gallant Gen. Henry Lee ("Light Horse Harry," father of Gen. R. E. Lee) so beaten that he died from his injuries some weeks later. The mob was composed of the toughs and scum of the city, yet claimed to be a "Democratic uprising." The Federalist leaders quickly took advantage of the indignation aroused throughout the State, and directed public sentiment against the Democratic party, which they held responsible for the outrage. It was alleged that the rioters could have been dispersed but for the cowardice or inaction of the mayor and Adjutant-General Stricker, both prominent leaders in the Democratic party. Meetings were held throughout the State, at which resolutions of condemnation were passed urging the governor to investigate and punish the guilty officials. Washington Bowie, of Georgetown, D. C., and Dr. John F. Bowie, of
Prince George's, were conspicuous leaders at these assemblies.

In September, the governor replied to these resolutions, saying that his investigations had not shown that the Baltimore officials had been either cowardly or criminal, and while deploiring the lawless acts of the rioters, declared it improper for him, as governor, to discuss the causes which produced the enmity. He then counseled moderation, as personal recriminations were subversive to the public good at a time when the country was menaced by a foreign foe, and urged that a united front be presented to the common enemy. Party feeling was running very high, and the governor was violently assailed by his political opponents, who accused him of shielding the guilty officers for partisan reasons. Mr. H. G. S. Key, of St. Mary's County, was especially abusive. The governor retorted that Mr. Key was "uncandid and disingenuous." At the ensuing election the Federalists swept the State, and Levin Winder, one of their leaders, was elected to succeed Governor Bowie, who, however, received the full Democratic vote in the Legislature. Upon resigning the office he notified the House that of the $1,000 appropriated by that body for furnishing the Executive Mansion, he had expended but $211, and had returned the balance to the Treasury. The Federalists again controlled the Legislature in 1813, and re-elected Winder, while the Democratic minority cast a strictly party vote for Robert Bowie. In November, 1814, Winder was for a third time elected, beating Robert Bowie by only two votes. By this time the Federalists had entrenched themselves in power, and it was a number of years before the Democrats could oust them. In 1815, their candidate, Charles Ridgely, was elected to succeed Winder, receiving a scant majority over the vote given Robert Bowie. The fall of 1816 saw the same two leaders pitted against each other, both receiving the full support of his party, and Ridgely was again elected by a small number of votes over Bowie. The following
year the Democrats endeavored to elect ex-Governor Bowie United States Senator, but failed to overcome the majority against them. This was a most bitter campaign; the opposition press and speakers violently assailed the grim old leader of the Democracy. One speaker asserted that the defeat of the Maryland forces by the British at Bladensburg was in consequence of incompetent officers appointed by Governor Bowie for political reasons. Another claimed that the old governor was too good a "hater;" that "age has not cooled his fiery disposition, softened his youthful impetuosity, tamed his fierce denunciations, or enabled him to see any good in his opponents," and while denying any intention to detract from "his private virtues," admitting that he had received all "the honors his State could bestow," yet thought that "his eloquent arraignment of his adversaries lacks Christian dispensary, which should be possessed by one of his years and dignity." These attacks seemed but to endear the old chief to his followers, and they continued to rally around him, with marvellous devotion, to the very last. A cold, contracted in December, 1817, developed into pneumonia. He was attended by his cousin, the noted Dr. William Beans, but finding his end approaching, executed a will on January 5th, expired at his home in Nottingham, January 8, 1818, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and was interred in the family graveyard at "Mattaponi."

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, in the House of Delegates, January 10, 1818, the following resolution was offered, twice read, and unanimously adopted: "Resolved, as a token of respect and high esteem which the members of this body entertain for the memory of Robert Bowie, of Prince George's County, formerly Governor of Maryland, and lately deceased, that we wear crape on the left arm during the remainder of the session." The House then adjourned in token of respect to the deceased. Partisan rancor was stilled, and friends and foes united in paying
tribute to the patriotism, bravery, and integrity of him whose long and brilliant career was at last ended.

He devised to his widow the house and farm at Nottingham during life, and at her death it was to go to his daughter, Mrs. Waring. "Mattaponi" was left to his son, Robert W., and the estate later known as "Bowieville" was given to his daughter, Mrs. Thomas C. Bowie, while his daughter, Mrs. Ghiselin, received the plantation consisting of about five hundred acres, which had been part of "Brookefield." To his grandson, William T. Wootton, he left fifty guineas and a "lock of my hair."

Great numbers of horses and cattle, as well as a very large number of slaves, were divided among his children, and he directed that his old body servant, Will Watson, should be manumitted. This old darky lived to be more than one hundred and ten years of age, and is well remembered by the present generation. He was very proud of having been the "ole Guvner's body sarvent," of which he boasted to the end of his life, retaining among his treasures an old Continental uniform, which he claimed "ole Marster" had given him.

Robert Bowie was, undoubtedly, a man of strong convictions, possessing great steadfastness and determination of purpose, with unflinching courage, as was demonstrated by his long struggle for re-election and vindication after his defeat in 1812. Endowed with brilliant eloquence, he was unsparing in his denunciation of his opponents.

A born leader, politics were as the breath of life to him; a bitter partisan, and relentless foe, he was to his friends as true as steel, and, in private life, was noted for his liberality and kindness of heart. As a guardian of a number of orphan children, he won their love and admiration, and the grandchildren of these wards yet repeat anecdotes told them by their aged relatives, which illustrate the softer side of the old hero's character. For many years he was a member of the vestry for St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and had a pew at St. Thomas' Church also. His widow
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

Mary M. Posterity Brave, as whose Think S3 He as 29 30 Issue remarkably executed died Newman her various children and grandchildren. No picture of her is preserved, though she is credited with having been remarkably handsome.

Issue of Robert and Priscilla Bowie:

I MARY* MACKALL BOWIE, b. 1776; m. 1st Turner Wootton, 1794, 2d Thomas Contee Bowie in 1800. (See T. C. Bowie, No. 23.)

29 II ELIZABETH* MARGARET BOWIE, b. October 4, 1780; m. John Waring, Jr.

30 III MARGARET* ANNE BOWIE, b. 1783; m. Dr. Reverdy Ghiselin, 1804.

IV JAMES* JOHN BOWIE, b. 1785. Named for his grandfather, Gen. James John Mackall. May 3, 1808, he was, by the Secretary of War, appointed first lieutenant United States Light Dragoons and ordered with his regiment to New Orleans, Louisiana. A year later he became involved in an altercation with Lieut. D. H. Hage of the same command. A duel was fought on the morning of May 15, 1809. Bowie fell dead at the first fire, and Hage was badly wounded. The latter recovered and was promoted to a captaincy during the war with Great Britain in 1814. Bowie is described as splendidly handsome, and a magnificent specimen of manhood. The New Orleans Gazette of May 18, 1809, contains the following notice of the duel:

"At four p. m. yesterday was carried to the tomb the remains of Lieut. James John Bowie, of the Light Dragoons, who was shot in an affair of honor Monday morning by Lieut. D. Hage, of the same corps—Hage being badly wounded.

"The laws of the Army, as well as morality, prohibited the paying of those military honors to the remains of the deceased which the feelings of his brother officers so strongly demanded, and yet, by the voluntary attendance of his brothers in arms from every corps and rank—a respectable body of the gentlemen of the Navy and of New Orleans—the flags flying at half mast on the shipping, may be estimated the esteem in which he was held by the community at large.

"Thus has fallen in the bloom of youth another victim at the shrine of mistaken honor! A soldier by the hand of a brother soldier! He whose eye bespoke the generosity, but the impetuosity of his soul; whose person was pre-eminent even among the chosen youths whose country has clothed with her livery and arrayed for her glory! Brave, noble, and generous, if his head erred, his heart plead forgiveness. Jealous of his honor, delicate to an extreme in his feelings, is it to be wondered at that he sometimes gave offense without a culpability of intention? Let his virtues live, and his faults be forgotten! Think how different would have been his fame had he fallen in battle against his country's foes! Fostery would have recited the deed, and the page of history consecrated his name to glory. We must both deplore and censure the means by which he met his untimely end. But he is now before that awful Judge whose decision is eternal, thought founded on mercy and justice, and to Him he is to answer. What mortal man shall dare to pre-judge His decree?"

"BY A BROTHER SOLDIER."
Robert William Bowie, b. March 3, 1787; m. Kitty Lansdale; d. 1848.

No. 14.

William Sprigg Bowie, (William^2 Bowie, Sr. John^1 Bowie, Sr.) third son of Capt. William Bowie and his wife, Margaret (Sprigg) Bowie, was born near Nottingham, Prince George's County, Maryland, in 1751. He was a planter until the commencement of the Revolution, when he enlisted in the army. Was commissioned second lieutenant of Gundley's Independent Maryland Company, January 14, 1776. Was promoted to first lieutenant of the Maryland Flying Camp, in which his brother, Robert, was captain, July 1, 1776. Upon the reorganization of the army, January, 1777, he was commissioned captain Fourth Battalion, regular forces. Took part in the fierce engagements at White Plains, New York, Harlem Heights, and Germantown, in which latter fight he was severely wounded. His physical condition forced him to resign, December 15, 1777, and kept him an invalid for many years. Upon leaving the army he returned to his farm, near Marlborough, and engaged in a mercantile business in that town which did not prove profitable, as in 1795 he advertised all his property for sale, stating ill-health had forced him to neglect his affairs, which resulted in heavy losses. Among the property which he offered for sale, mention is made of a "beautiful little farm about one mile from Marlborough," two thousand acres of land in Charles County, and two "splendid saddle horses, formerly the property of my brother, Capt. Osborne S. Bowie." The land was bought by his brother, Robert Bowie, who parted with it a few years later.

December 13, 1781, William S. Bowie married Mrs. Elizabeth Sprigg, the widow of John Clark Sprigg, and
daughter of Benjamin Brookes, Sr., consequently a sister of his brother, Walter Bowie's wife, and also a sister of Benjamin Brookes, Jr., who married Margaret S. Bowie, William's sister. Mrs. Sprigg had one son by her first husband, but had no issue by her second husband, W. S. Bowie, who died in August, 1809. His will is dated August 18, 1809; speaks of himself as being in the fifty-ninth year of his age and long "a sufferer from great infirmities." He requested that he be buried in the neighboring churchyard, "as I have no land of my own;" desired a "few prayers to be said over me, according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, but I wish no sermon, as I do not hold with the preaching of sermons at such times, and wish no pomp or parade."

He directs that all of his debts be satisfied and the rest of his personal estate be given to his step-son, Benjamin Sprigg, for the use of the latter's daughter, Julia Maria Sprigg, and mentions two sisters of the latter. One of these girls, in after years, became the wife of Walter Bowie Brooke, a great nephew of W. S. Bowie. The only civil office which Captain Bowie is known to have held is that of magistrate, in which capacity he served for many years in Marlborough, where he lived. An old letter from him to his mother is still extant. He says it is sent by "my man, Daniel," and refers to himself as a great sufferer from rheumatism, gout, and old wounds. His mother, who died in 1804, made him her principal beneficiary and executor. In his own will he made John Burgess Bowie, his third cousin, executor. He left no issue.

No. 15.

William^1 Bowie 3d, (William^3 Bowie, Jr. John^2 Bowie, Jr. John^1 Bowie, Sr.) the only issue of William
Bowie, Jr., and his wife, Rachel (Pottinger) Bowie, was born early in 1853 or late in 1852. After his father's death his mother married Mr. Cook and removed to Lower Frederick County (now Montgomery), and the earlier years of William was spent in the home of his stepfather, who, tradition says, treated his wife's son very harshly, and young Bowie returned to Prince George's as soon as he was of sufficient age to enter into possession of his inheritance, "Thorpland." When he first grew up the young man signed himself "William Bowie, Jr.," but later styled himself "William Bowie 3d," and was so called for the rest of his life. His great uncle, Captain William, was the first of the three Williams, and his own father, of course, the second. The court records show that in 1772 William Bowie 3d entered suit jointly with his half uncle, Allen Bowie, Jr., against his two great uncles, Allen Bowie, Sr., and William Bowie, Sr., for the recovery of the two plantations known as "Brookewood" and "Brookefield," which had been devised to his relatives by their father, and his great grandfather, John Bowie, Sr. By the will of John Smith, proven in 1707, this property was devised to his nephew, John Bowie, Sr., and to the latter's "heir-at-law forever." For some reason John Bowie, Sr., either through oversight or being ignorant of the law of entail devised the two tracts of land to his third and fourth sons, probably thinking he had a right to do this, having amply provided for his eldest son many years earlier. At any rate, the entailing clause in the will of John Smith was not heeded, William 3d, being the eldest son of the eldest son for three generations, was really the heir-at-law (as shown by the decision of the court), and, as stated in the record, "dispossessed his two great uncles." He then made a demand upon them for the payment of rent for the time they had held the property. The county records, Vol. B. B., Folio 153, November, 1772, cites that "owing to the controversies and disputes which have arisen between Allen Bowie, Sr., and William Bowie, Sr., of Prince
George's County, Gentlemen, and Allen Bowie, Jr., and William Bowie, Jr., of Frederick County, Gentlemen, regarding rents," the following bond was executed: "Know all men that we, Allen Bowie, Jr., and William Bowie, Jr., of Frederick County, Gentlemen, are held bound unto Allen Bowie, Sr., and William Bowie, Sr., of Prince George's County, Gentlemen, in penalty of 1,000 pounds stirling money, to abide by the conditions, and to carry out the award, whatever it be, that is agreed upon by the arbitrators, selected, viz., John Hepburn and Joseph Sim. Signed in the presence of Fielder Bowie and John Bowie (Rev. John) November 7, 1772." The judges thus selected rendered an opinion "that the land, having been given up by the defendants after having been in actual possession of it, the plaintiff had no just right to the rents now demanded." Directly after this, William substituted "the 3d" instead of the "Junior" at the end of his name. Four years later, September 7, 1776, William 3d "docked" or "barred" the entail on the property he had recovered by selling it at a nominal price of five shillings to his friend, Charles Clagett, who, on the following day, for the same price, reconveyed it back to William 3d, who then sold the "Brookewood" place on December 22, 1777, to Matthew Eversfield, who had married his cousin, Susanah Bowie, a daughter of Allen Bowie, Sr. This deed of sale expressly reserved "the family graveyard, around which there is now a fence." In 1776 the name of William Bowie appears on the military rolls of Maryland as second lieutenant in the Independent Companies. He does not again appear on these rolls, and it is not known what part he took in the War of the Revolution, but it is probable he participated in the battle of Long Island and was under the command of Mordacai Gist, as he named his second son Mordacai, possibly in honor of his old commander. Early in 1777 William married Ursula Burgess, daughter of Richard Burgess, and his wife, Elizabeth Waring, a daughter of Capt. Basil Waring, grandson of Capt. Samp-
son Waring, the emigrant. In 1784 Richard Burgess devised £50 to "my daughter, Ursula Bowie." He was a direct descendant of the Hon. William Burgess, who was born at Marlboro, in Wilts, England, in 1622, and arrived with his wife, Ursula, in Maryland early in 1650. He became one of the leading colonists on South River, Anne Arundel County, and had transported to the Province more than one hundred and fifty colonists. One of his daughters married a Sewell, closely connected with Lord Baltimore. William Burgess was a justice of the peace, a colonel of "ye trained bands" (the regular army of the colony), a judge of the Provincial Court, member of "His Lordship's Council," general of all the military forces, and one of the Deputy Governors of Maryland. He died January 24, 1686, and is buried near South River, his tombstone containing a lengthy inscription, setting forth all the honors bestowed upon him and explaining that the monument was erected by his loving wife, Ursula, who, with seven sons, four daughters and eight grandchildren, survived him.

William Bowie died intestate September 17, 1809, and was buried at "Thorpland." His widow, Ursula (Burgess) Bowie, survived him until July 11, 1824. Her will, dated May 31, 1823, was witnessed by Charles Clagett and the latter's two daughters. She appointed her son, Charles, executor; made bequests to her children and grandchildren then living, and some silverware to her niece, Anne Burgess.

Issue of William Bowie 3d:

32 I John Burgess Bowie, b. 1777; m. Catherine Hall; d. 1821.

II Robert Pottinger Bowie, b. 1780; d. November 29, 1801; single.

III Dr. Richard Bowie, b. 1782; d. single November 11, 1807. Studied medicine and graduated with great honors. On the day that his diploma was awarded the faculty announced that his "examination had discovered such remarkable efficiency and learning, that he should occupy a seat with the judges." The brilliant career predicted for him was cut short by his early death.
No. 16.

Col. Thomas

Bowie. (Allen

Bowie, Jr. John

Bowie, Jr. John

Bowie, Sr.) eldest son of Allen Bowie, Jr., and his wife, Ruth (Cramphin) Bowie, was born at "The Hermitage," Montgomery County, Maryland, December 22, 1767. He began the study of law, but ill-health forced him to abandon it and turn his attention to agriculture. He received from his father land near Bladensburg, Prince George's County, then called "War Park," but originally "Railey's Discovery," and built his home on the heights overlooking the village, and the Anacostia River. This house is still standing, and is now occupied by a Mr. Rogers. On January 26, 1794, Thomas Bowie married Margaret, daughter of Dr. Humphrey Belt, and his wife, Mary (Brooke) Belt.

October 16, 1795, Colonel Bowie was elected to the State Legislature as a delegate from Prince George's County, and on December 24, 1795, his vote is recorded in favor of the bill incorporating the Chesapeake Bay and Delaware River Canal. In 1807 he acted as administrator for his uncle, Thomas Cramphin, Jr.; December 10, 1812, he was, by the governor, appointed justice of the peace and judge of the Orphan's Court, and again to the same offices in 1814-16. In this year he declined to be executor for the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Lamar. In all of the publications of that era he is invariably spoken of as "Colonel" Thomas Bowie. For many years he was vestryman for the Episcopal church in Bladensburg, and a regular attendant upon divine worship. He is said to have possessed a gentle disposition and fine intellectual
abilities. His death occurred while on his knees in a Washington church, July 27, 1823. His wife was born in 1770, and died January 2, 1814. Both are buried near Beltsville.

Issue:

I Dr. HUMPHREY 3 BELT BOWIE, b. July 20, 1796; graduated at the Maryland Medical College, Baltimore, in 1824, and began practice in Bladensburg, but died of consumption June 8, 1828. In his will he asked to be buried near his father, and provided one thousand dollars for the erection of marble slabs over the graves of his parents, his sister and his own. Unmarried.

II THOMAS 5 BOWIE, Jr., b. October 8, 1797; d. of consumption October 9, 1827. Devised his property to his sister and brothers, giving to "dear, affectionate brother Richard C. Bowie my wearing apparel, saddle-horse, gig and harness." Unmarried.

35 III JOHN 5 BOWIE, born October 4, 1799; m. Margaret L. Gantt; d. 1871.

IV MARY 5 ANN BOWIE, b. March 12, 1802; m. February 5, 1828, William D. Clagett, a widower and son of Joseph White Clagett.

Issue:

1 MARGARET 6 CLAGETT, single.

36 V GEORGE 5 WASHINGTON BOWIE, b. April 11, 1804; m. Mary Rapine.

VI MARGARET 5 RUTH BOWIE, b. March 15, 1806; d. January 2, 1814.

37 VII RICHARD 5 CRAMPFIN BOWIE, b. September 26, 1808; m. Martha Magdalene Rapine.

No. 17.

ELIZABETH 1 BOWIE, (ALLEN 3 BOWIE, Jr. JOHN 2 BOWIE, Jr. JOHN 1 BOWIE, Sr.) eldest daughter of Allen Bowie, Jr., of Montgomery County, and his wife, Ruth (Crampfin) Bowie, was born at her parent's home, the "Hermitage," September 11, 1772. On January 21, 1802, she married Thomas Davis, an eminent citizen of Mont-
gomery County, who filled many positions of public honor and trust. He was the son of Ephraim Davis, who, in 1755, built the handsome house at "Greenwood," which became the home of his son, Thomas, and which is yet owned by the grandchildren of the latter. Thomas Davis died in 1837, and his wife, Elizabeth, November 23, 1840. They are both buried at "Greenwood."

Issue:

I Catheriné WORTHINGTON DAVIS, b. June 26, 1803. Was named in honor of her father's first wife, Catherine Worthington, who died without issue. In 1832 Catherine W. Davis married her first cousin, Thomas Johns Bowie, and died June 1, 1889. (See issue of Thomas Johns Bowie, No. 38.)

II Thomas JOHN DAVIS, b. 1805; graduated in medicine, April, 1828. Died three months later.

III Allen BOWIE DAVIS, b. February 16, 1809; d. April 17, 1889. His academic course was completed at the Brookeville Academy when only sixteen years of age; delicate health preventing him taking a collegiate course. In the healthful pursuits of a farmer's life he grew stronger, and, endowed with indomitable will and energy, overcame obstacles which might have disheartened a weaker mind. Deeply interested in politics from his boyhood, all public topics arrested his attention, and his pen was ever busy upon educational, agricultural and political subjects. Having fitted himself for any position of public trust by close reading and study, his opinion was sought by those wishing an expression tempered by sound judgment and a clear brain. He was elected president of the board of trustees of the Brookeville Academy, and held that position for twenty-six years. Was instrumental in securing the first law of Maryland prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. This enactment interdicted the sale of ardent spirits within a mile of the Brookeville school. In 1862 he succeeded in having the law extend over his entire district, which contained more than a thousand voters. He was elected president of the board of trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College; was president of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, and, in this capacity, greatly advanced the agricultural interests of his county. In 1840, was elected president of the State Agricultural Society; was, by the Legislature, appointed agent for the State, and also was
made chief of the Board of Public Works, with instructions to supervise the affairs of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which latter position he maintained for a number of years. In 1850 he was elected as a Whig delegate to the "Reform Constitutional Convention," which was regarded as one of the ablest assemblies ever convened in the State. While a member of this body he was the author of many important measures adopted. Always an ardent Union man, he had deep-rooted convictions, and opposed secession with all the strength of his nature. Was elected to the Legislature in 1862, and took a leading part in the exciting incidents of that historic session. Was, for a quarter of a century, commissioner of public schools in his county, and his interest in educational matters continued as long as he lived. He was a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Church; for many years was vestryman of St. Bartholomew Parish, and always active in Diocesan Conventions. He resided at "Greenwood" in the summer, and at his city residence, in Baltimore, during the winter. His goodness of heart and gentle disposition, made him a ready helper of those less fortunate. In 1830 he married Rebecca Comfort Dorsey, the daughter of Judge Thomas Beale Dorsey, of Elkridge. She died in 1837 without children. On October 8, 1839, Allen B. Davis married Anne Wilkins, daughter of William Wilkins, of Baltimore, and for fifty years she was his devoted partner in life. An attack of bronchitis caused his death at his home on Madison Avenue, Baltimore, April 17, 1889, and his last request was that he might be "carried to the home of his fathers." His wish was granted and he is interred with his ancestors at "Greenwood."

Issue:

1 Thomas Davis, b. August 11, 1840; d. February 3, 1849.

2 William Wilkins Davis, b. March 27, 1842. Of studious habits he began the study of medicine, but was attacked with consumption, and, acting upon advice, went to the drier climate of Minnesota where he grew better, but again succumbed to the disease and died March 2, 1866. While on his death-bed he was united in wedlock to Nellie Ward Whipple, daughter of the Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota. His death occurred at "Faribault," the Bishop's home.

3 Rebecca Dorsey Davis, b. December 23, 1843; single.

4 Mary Dorsey Davis, b. September 9, 1845; single.
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

No. 18.

Col. Washington^1 Bowie. (Allen^3 Bowie, Jr. John^2 Bowie, Jr. John^1 Bowie, Sr.) third son of Allen Bowie, Jr., of Montgomery County, and his wife, Ruth (Cramphin) Bowie, was born at "The Hermitage," Montgomery County, Maryland, August 12, 1776. Tradition says that General Washington, while passing through Georgetown, D. C., visited Allen Bowie and spent the night at his house ere rejoining his troops in the North. During this visit a clergyman was sent for and the General stood sponsor for the youngest member of the family, who was named "Washington" in honor of "the father of his country." Washington Bowie, when quite young, entered the mercantile house of William Deakin, Georgetown, D. C., where he acquired a practical knowledge of the business, which enabled him to establish in 1799 the firm of Bowie & Kurtz, which became widely known in mercantile circles, not only in America, but also in Liverpool, London, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, Cadiz, Gibraltar, and the West Indies; ships of the firm trading at all the ports mentioned. In 1810 the Annapolis Gazette mentions "Col." Washington Bowie as one of the wealthiest and most public-spirited citizens of Georgetown, and he is spoken of as "a merchant prince." During the short war with France, 1800–1, a ship, owned by Bowie & Kurtz, fell into the hands of the enemy; the crew was imprisoned for a long time and treated with great cruelty. The "supercargo" on this ship was James Bowie, a first cousin of Washington Bowie. The firm also sustained other heavy losses at the hands of the French. In 1812 a vessel was built by Bowie & Kurtz

5 Esther^8 Wilkins Davis, b. November 29, 1847; d. single.
and named "General Lingan," and, when the Revolutionary hero of that name was buried, after being murdered by the Baltimore mob (1812), the flag on this ship was hung at half mast, and minute guns fired from its deck. The *National Intelligencer*, a daily paper published in Washington during this era, contains many references to Washington Bowie and his firm, and he is spoken of as "Colonel." He resided in a large dwelling on the heights of Georgetown, overlooking the Potomac River, until a few years prior to his death, which occurred in 1825 at his country residence, "Oatland," in Montgomery County, where he removed after closing out his mercantile business, in consequence of heavy losses sustained during a financial crisis. To satisfy his creditors he surrendered his large possessions and retired to private life without a blemish upon his character, honored and esteemed by the entire community. In 1799 Washington Bowie married Mrs. Thomas John Chew, widow of Rev. Thomas J. Chew, a son of Col. Samuel Chew and his wife, Priscilla Clagett, sister of Bishop Thomas John Claggett. There was no issue by her first marriage. Mrs. Bowie's maiden name was Margaret Crabb Johns. She was the eldest daughter of Col. Thomas Johns, of the Revolutionary Army, and his wife, Sarah Hollyday. At one time Colonel Johns owned the ground on which stands the President's House in Washington, D. C. He was the son of Richard Johns and his wife, Margaret Crabb. Richard Johns was the son of Abraham Johns and Margaret Hutchins, and Abraham was the son of Richard Johns, of "The Cliffs," Calvert County. He was born at Bristol, England, in 1630, and came to Maryland and settled at "The Cliffs" about 1671, where he died in 1717. He married the widow of Thomas Sparrow, whose maiden name was Eliza Kinsey. She died in 1715. The mother of Mrs. Washington Bowie, Sarah (Hollyday) Johns, was the daughter of Dr. Leonard Hollyday and his wife, Miss Brady. Dr. Leonard Hollyday was the
son of Col. Leonard Hollyday, of "Brookefield," Prince George's County, Maryland, and his first wife, Sarah Smith. He is buried near the Patuxent, just north of Nottingham, and the grave is marked with an enormous marble slab on which is carved his coat of arms. He was the son of Col. Thomas Hollyday, the emigrant

Colonel Washington Bowie.

(and his wife, Miss Truman), and the latter was the son of Sir Leonard Hollyday, Lord Mayor of London in 1605. (See Burke's Heraldry for Sir Leonard's ancestry; also see Waring Sketch for Hollyday's.)

Mrs. Washington Bowie died July 22, 1840, aged sixty-six, and is buried by the side of her husband at "Oatland,"
which is at present the property of her grandson, Mr. Washington B. Chichester.

Issue:

38 I Thomas Johns Bowie, b. October, 1800; m. Catherine W. Davis; d. 1850.

II Mary Bowie, b. 1802; m. December 23, 1824, George Mason Chichester, of Loudoun County, Virginia.

Issue:

1 Washington Bowie Chichester, b. 1828; m. January 17, 1854, Lydia Ridgely Brown, and lives at Rockville, Maryland.

Issue:

1 Washington Bowie Chichester, Jr., m. Eliza Hallowell.

2 Margaret Bowie Chichester, m. W. Smith, of Baltimore.

3 Lydia W. Chichester, m. William Muir, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

4 Harriet G. Chichester.

5 Mary Richards Chichester.

2 Capt. Arthur Mason Chichester, b. 1831; m. October 25, 1854, Mary Beverly, of Virginia. Served in the Confederate Army. Is a civil engineer, and lives at Leesburg, Virginia.

Issue:

1 G. Mason Chichester.

2 Arthur Chichester.

3 Beverly Chichester.

4 Sarah Chichester, m. Mr. Page.

5 Jane Chichester, m. Dr. Fox.

6 Mary Chichester, m. Mr. Jenkins.

III Margaret Bowie, b. 1803; d. January 1, 1851; single.

IV Washington Bowie, Jr., b. June 23, 1805; d. 1844; single.

He was a successful planter, and highly esteemed in his community.


40 VI Robert Gilmer Bowie, b. 1808; m. Julia Wilson; d. 1881.

VII Sarah Hollyday Bowie, b. 1811; d. 1825.

No. 19.

THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

wife, Margaret (Dallas) Bowie, was born about 1776, and received his education at his father's celebrated school in Easton, Maryland. He acquired a plantation in Talbot County known as "Glasgow," where he settled in 1800, and married Charlotte Boone of "Greenbury Point," Maryland. Allen Bowie, like others of his family, took an active part in local politics. In 1816 he was elected as one of Talbot County's "Senatorial Electors." He also for a number of years held the position of High Sheriff for the same county, and occupied that office when his death occurred, January 16, 1822. He and his wife are buried at White Marsh Church, Talbot County.

Issue:

I Annes Bowie, m. Thomas D. Singleton, Sr., of Talbot County. Both died young.

Issue:

1 John6 Singleton, m. the Widow Ridgely.
2 Eliza6 Singleton, m. Capt. Thomas Griffith, of Montgomery County.

Issue:

1 Nicholas7 Griffith.
2 Annie7 Griffith.
3 Charlotte7 Griffith.
4 Dallas7 Griffith.

3 Annie6 Singleton, m. William Bayne.
4 Thomas6 D. Singleton, Jr., m. — Magruder; lives in Washington, D. C.

II Catherine8 Bowie, m. Edward Trippe, of Talbot County.

Issue:

1 Richard6 Trippe, m. Sophia, daughter of Gov. Philip Francis Thomas.

Issue:

1 Philip7 Francis Trippe.
2 Richard7 Trippe.

III Charlotte8 Bowie, d. single.

IV John5 Bowie. Entered a mercantile house in Washington. Later removed to New York City, and died single at the age of twenty-five.

V James5 Bowie, d. in childhood.

VI Elizabeth8 Hamilton Bowie, was adopted by her father's first cousin, Elizabeth (Bowie) Davis, wife of Thomas Davis, of Montgomery County. Married Thomas, son of Maj. William Worthington, of Howard County. After
his death she married William Riggs. No issue by either marriage. She adopted her niece, Elizabeth Singleton, and died in 1894.

No. 20.

James* Bowie, (Rev. Dr. John* Bowie. John* Bowie, Jr. John* Bowie, Sr.) second son of Rev. Dr. John Bowie and his wife, Margaret (Dallas) Bowie, was born March 29, 1779, in Talbot County, Maryland. Receiving a careful education from his distinguished father, he became a fine linguist, well skilled in Greek, Latin, French, etc. When a young man he went to sea as supercargo of a merchant vessel owned by his first cousin, Col. Washington Bowie, and Robert Gilmer. While on one of his voyages, the short war between America and France occurred. A French privateer captured the ship, and James Bowie, with the other officers and crew were very cruelly treated by their captors. He was lashed to a gun and so tortured that he never entirely recovered from the effects. After being incarcerated in a French prison for a considerable time, he was liberated, returned to America, and entered into business in Georgetown, D. C.

A few years later he married Anna Maria Barclay Haskins, of Talbot County. The war between the United States and Great Britain in 1812-14, precipitated a financial panic, and among other merchants of that era who were forced to make assignments was James Bowie. He then went to Virginia for a short while as a tutor in the family of a Mr. Mason; his earlier training amply fitting him for such duties.

He never held public office, and when some years later he became a confirmed cripple, as the result of injuries sustained while a French captive, he resided at the plantation of Col.: Washington Bowie, known as "Oatland,"
and here he continued to instruct many of his neighbors' children. He is said to have been a devoted sportsman, and loved to roam the fields with his dog and gun. When his infirmities would not permit him to continue his tramps, he would have some one take him in his chair to the edge of a neighboring forest, and there would beguile the hours with a book, while waiting, with his gun across his knees, for a chance shot at a squirrel or other game.

A constant reader, and hard student, he was admired for his scholarly attainments and mental abilities. His death occurred March 7, 1845, and he is buried at "Oatland," Montgomery County, Maryland.

The issue of James Bowie and his wife, Anna Maria, was:

11 I  **JOSEPH**<sup>5</sup> HASKINS BOWIE, b. January 15, 1816; d. January 5, 1879; twice married.

II  **LOUISA**<sup>3</sup> EMILY HASKINS BOWIE, b. December 26, 1817; m. November 28, 1837, Charles Page Craig, of Cambridge, Maryland. He was born March 30, 1813, and died December 3, 1878. Mrs. Craig is still living.

Issue:
1 **ANNE**<sup>6</sup> LOUIS CRAIG, b. September 2, 1838; single.
2 **CHARLES**<sup>6</sup> PAGE CRAIG, Jr., b. December 1, 1840; m. Irene Dashiell.

Issue:
1 W. G. CRAIG.
2 IRENE LOUIS CRAIG.
3 MARGARET DALLAS CRAIG.
4 SARAH ELIZABETH CRAIG, b. March 6, 1843; d. February 3, 1884; single.
5 ISABELLA BOWIE CRAIG, b. August 19, 1845; single.
6 DR. BARCLAY HASKINS CRAIG, b. January 5, 1852; m. 1884, Annie, daughter of Robert H. Kemp, and resides at Trappe, Maryland.

Issue:
1 LAURENCE BOWIE CRAIG, b. 1886.
7 JOHN HOOPER CRAIG, b. January 2, 1855; single.
8 MARGARET DALLAS CRAIG, b. February 24, 1858; single.
9 JOSEPHINE BOWIE CRAIG, b. July 31, 1861; d. July 12, 1883; single.
III ISABELLA\textsuperscript{3} DALLAS BOWIE, b. July 11, 1820; d. April 16, 1893; single.

IV JOSEPHINE\textsuperscript{5} HASKINS BOWIE, b. August 17, 1823; m. January 24, 1854, Thomas Smyth Hayward, of "Locust Grove," Talbot County. This old homestead was an inheritance of the Haywards for many generations. Mrs. Hayward now resides in Easton, Maryland.

Issue:
1 Henriet\textsuperscript{a} Maria Robins Hayward, d. young.
2 Elizabeth\textsuperscript{6} Caile Hayward, d. in infancy.
3 Thomas\textsuperscript{6} Smyth Hayward, Jr., of Easton, Maryland.
4 William\textsuperscript{6} Hayward, d. young.
5 Dallas\textsuperscript{6} Bowie Hayward.

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No. 21.

Thomas\textsuperscript{4} Hamilton Bowie. (Rev. Dr. John\textsuperscript{3} Bowie. John\textsuperscript{2} Bowie, Jr. John\textsuperscript{1} Bowie, Sr.) third son of Rev. Dr. John Bowie and his wife, Margaret (Dallas) Bowie, was born in Talbot County, Maryland, July 11, 1785, and is said to have been named for his maternal great grandfather, Lord Thomas Hamilton, who fell at the battle of Culloden. Was carefully educated by his learned father and adopted the profession of law. Settled in Annapolis, Maryland, where he was admitted to the bar, and in a few years was recognized as one of the ablest counsellors in that city. His name is frequently mentioned in the publications of his era, showing that he took an active part in public matters affecting "ye Ancient Citie." He was the secretary of the Union Fire and Hose Company, and, in 1813, was nominated by the Federalists for the Legislature, but was defeated by four votes. January 25, 1816, he was, by the governor, appointed register in chancery, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James P. Heath. January 4, 1818, he was selected to respond to the toast, "Bunker Hill and Gen-
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

eral Putman," given at a grand dinner in Annapolis when the citizens entertained President Monroe. Thomas H. Bowie resided in the old colonial house facing St. Anne's Church, on the "Circle." It is now used as a bank. His death occurred February 8, 1821. The Annapolis Gazette contains the following notice: "Died on Tuesday night, after a lingering illness, Thomas H. Bowie, Esq., attorney at law, and late register of chancery."

February 2, 1812, Thomas H. Bowie married Eliza Ray, daughter of Jesse Ray, a planter residing on the Severn River some miles from Annapolis. His wife was Mary Wall. It is said he was born in England, emigrated to America with an only sister, Mary Ray, and settled on the plantation called "Rayland," which was bequeathed to him by an uncle. His sister, Mary, became the wife of a Mr. Clements. They died childless, and she bequeathed her home, "Sherwood," to her nephew, Dr. Hyde Ray.

Mary Wall, the wife of Jesse Ray, was the only child of Thomas Wall and his wife, Eliza, only daughter of Thomas Hyde, who, with his wife and one son and daughter, emigrated to Maryland from England. This son, Thomas Hyde, Jr., never married, so that the only descendants of Thomas Hyde, Sr., spring from the marriage of his daughter with Thomas Wall. Thomas Hyde, Sr., was a younger member of the Clarendon family, and, when he left England, brought with him an oil painting of the family arms, bequeathed to him by Lord Hyde. This painting descended to the children of Thomas H. Bowie. James K. Bowie, a son of the latter, once took it to England and had it identified as the original painting of the Hyde coat of arms. Eliza Hyde (Ray) Bowie, widow of Thomas H. Bowie, died in Baltimore in 1846. She had two brothers, namely, Lieut. James Hyde Ray, United States Navy, who never married, and Dr. Hyde Ray, United States Navy, who married a sister of Nevitt Steel, and had
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

Issue:

I  MARY Ray, m. Hunter Davidson, United States Navy.
   Issue:
      1  LELIA DAVIDSON, m. her cousin, Bowie Gowan, of
      2  PERRY DAVIDSON.
      3  HUNTER DAVIDSON.
      4  CHARLES S. DAVIDSON.
      5  HYDE RAY DAVIDSON.
      6  FRANKLIN DAVIDSON.
      7  MAURY DAVIDSON.

II  ISABEL Ray, m. Capt. McGonigal, United States Navy.
    Issue:
       1  KENNEY MCGRONIGAL.
       2  HYDE RAY McGONIGAL.
       3  CATHERINE McGONIGAL, m. J. Lord.
       4  ISABEL McGONIGAL.

III  CATHERINE Ray, m. Samuel Hulburt, a Northern business
      man.
    Issue:
       1  SAMUEL RAY HULBURT.
       2  WILLIAM MCGRONIGAL HULBURT.

The issue of Thomas Hamilton Bowie and his wife, Eliza Hyde (Ray) Bowie, was:

I  LIEUT. JAMES KEMP BOWIE, b. 1813; named for his grand-
    father's friend, Bishop James Kemp. Entered St. John's
    College in 1823. Examined for appointment to United
    States Navy in 1828, and received a commission as mid-
    shipman, November 1st of the same year. In 1829 was
    ordered on board the United States Ship Constellation.
    January 28, 1840, was promoted to first lieutenant and
    ordered to the West India Station. In 1842 was trans-
    ferred from New Orleans to the navy yard at Pensacola,
    Florida, and, while there, married Cecille Collins, of
    Pennsylvania. Previous to this Lieutenant Bowie had
    made several voyages to both Europe and Asia. A
    memorable incident in his career was a duel in which he
    participated while a midshipman. He espoused the quar-
    rel of a brother "Middy" whom he believed had not been
    fairly treated, and challenged Midshipman McLaughlin.
    The latter was seconded by Richard Meade, and the
    former by David Porter. At the first fire McLaughlin
    fell with a bullet in his hip. They fought at five paces.
    McLaughlin, Meade, and Porter, all were later distin-
    guished admirals in the United States Navy. While at
    Pensacola Lieutenant Bowie was injured by a fall, and
    died there December 25, 1843, leaving no issue.
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

42 II Hyde\(^3\) Ray Bowie, b. 1813, twin; m. Mary Wallace.

III Mary\(^5\) Ray Bowie, b. 1814; m. Maj. Samuel Dusenbury, United States Army. He died while stationed at Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1855, and his widow removed to Concord, North Carolina, where she died October 25, 1881.

Issue:

1 Mary\(^6\) Ray Dusenbury, d. at Concord, North Carolina, in 1893; single.

2 Hamilton\(^6\) Bowie Dusenbury, an officer in the Confederate Army, married Mary Cameron, of Concord, North Carolina, and died in that town September 22, 1875.

Issue:

1 Gowan\(^7\) Dusenbury, an official of the Southern Railway Company; lives at Concord, North Carolina; m. March 21, 1893, Sadie Jones, of Richmond, Virginia.

Issue:

1 Gowan\(^8\) Dusenbury, Jr., b. March 22, 1894.

43 IV Dr. Augustus\(^3\) Jesse Bowie, b. October 23, 1815; m. Helen Pike.

44 V Thomas\(^5\) Hamilton Bowie, Jr., b. 1818; m. Mary E. Sanders.

VI Sarah\(^6\) Clementine Bowie, b. 1819; m. June 26, 1858, George D'Olier Gowan, a wealthy banker of London, England. He was born in 1815, and was the son of Philip D'Olier Gowan, of Ireland.

Issue:

1 Philip\(^6\) Hamilton Gowan, b. 1839.

2 Elizabeth\(^6\) Hyde Gowan, b. December, 1840.

3 Cecelia\(^6\) Gowan, b. July, 1842.


5 Helen\(^6\) Jane Gowan, b. May 31, 1846.

6 Bowie\(^6\) Campbell Gowan, b. July 30, 1848. When on a visit to his American relatives (1870), married his cousin, Lelia Davidson. A Maryland cousin has a photograph of Bowie Gowan taken in court dress, showing a rather strong, handsome face.

No. 22.

Allen\(^1\) Bowie, (Capt. Fielder\(^3\) Bowie. Allen\(^2\) Bowie, Sr. John\(^1\) Bowie, Sr.) eldest son of Capt. Fielder
Bowie and his wife, Elizabeth (Eversfield) Bowie, was born in Nottingham about 1768, and received from his father "Leith" or "Half Pone," containing four hundred acres, on the Patuxent River. On it was erected a large brick house, which still withstands the ravages of time. In 1791 young Allen married Sarah Chew, who was born July 11, 1770, and was the daughter of William Chew and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Reynolds. William Chew was a son of Samuel and Sarah (Lock) Chew, and a half-brother of Philemon Lloyd Chew, who married Ann, sister of Gov. Robert Bowie.

Allen Bowie was appointed administrator of his father's estate in 1794, but died in April, 1795, and his brother Thomas became the administrator for both father and son. An inventory of Allen Bowie's property shows him to have been quite wealthy, though so young. Besides his landed estate, and paying debts of more than three thousand dollars, the personalty remaining was upward of six thousand dollars. Among the items of his indebtedness was one of twenty-five dollars, representing his subscription to the salary of the Rev. Andrew McCormick for teaching school in Nottingham. He is buried at "Brookridge," and his brother, Eversfield Bowie, was appointed guardian of his infant son. His widow became the wife of Beverly R. Grayson, by whom she had one son, Thomas Grayson, who went with his parents to Mississippi, where Mr. Grayson died, and Mrs. Grayson, marrying a third time, became the wife of Dr. Frisbie Freeland, by whom she had no children, and died September 10, 1843.

The issue of Allen Bowie and his wife, Sarah (Chew) Bowie, was:

- Fielder^3 Bowie, Jr., b. January 25, 1792; d. May 13, 1866; was three times married.
Thomas Contee Bowie. (Capt. Fielder^3 Bowie. Allen^2 Bowie, Sr. John^1 Bowie, Sr.) second son of Capt. Fielder Bowie and his wife, Elizabeth Clagett (Eversfield) Bowie, was born in Nottingham, Prince George's County, Maryland, in 1771, and was educated at Charlotte Hall and in Baltimore. He received from his father a farm near Queen Anne, which the latter had inherited from Allen Bowie, Sr., and there he resided for a number of years prior to his marriage in February, 1801, to his third cousin, Mary Mackall Wootton, widow of Turner Wootton, and oldest daughter of Gov. Robert Bowie. The cousins had grown up together in Nottingham, and young Bowie early lost his heart with his fair relative, who is said to have been one of the beauties of her day. She at that time preferred Mr. Wootton, a talented and wealthy Prince Georgian, living near Queen Anne, at his ancestral home, "Essington," and married him in 1794. After achieving an enviable reputation in the State Legislature, Mr. Wootton died in 1797, leaving his widow with one child, William Turner Wootton, named for his grandfather. Thomas Contee Bowie had not outlived his early attachment, and, after the death of Mr. Wootton, again offered his hand. Some of his impassioned love letters (in the possession of his descendants long years after his death) proved him an eloquent suitor. He was rewarded for his patience and perseverance by winning the hand of the beautiful widow four years after her first husband's death. Thus was brought into one two straight lines of descent from John Bowie, Sr. Thomas C. Bowie was named in honor of his father's old friend and partner, Col. Thomas Contee, of "Brookefield," and is described as a man of splendid physique, remarkably handsome, possessing unusual muscular strength and mental energy. He inherited the family love of politics and was a frequent and eloquent speaker.
on the hustings. Some of his speeches, preserved by the family, ably present his views in clear, vigorous language, indicating considerable talent, and, further, that he was a candidate for office, but his election is not shown. He is said to have been a man of quick temper, determined will, and prompt to adjust a difficulty without resort to the courts. As illustrative of this trait, an advertisement which he inserted in the Annapolis *Gazette* of February 13, 1806, is of interest. He offered twenty-five dollars for the return of a runaway servant boy, and added, "I have good reason for believing the Negro has been enticed away and is being harbored by a very disreputable person;
I will, therefore, give an additional fifty dollars for such information as will enable me to justify my feelings by inflicting proper punishment upon that dishonorable scoundrel." Upon the death of his brother, Allen, he was made administrator of the estates of his father and brother, and was bonded by his uncle, Dr. John F. Bowie, and Gov. Robert Bowie, his father-in-law.

After his marriage he resided at "Essington" during the minority of his stepson, for whom he was appointed guardian. He died suddenly April, 1813, in the prime of life and was buried at "Essington." That he was a good business man is shown by the settlement of his estate,
the personality being appraised at twenty thousand dollars, while the real estate was undoubtedly worth more than double that amount.

After his death his widow, or "Mrs. Polly Bowie," as she was called, built the fine brick dwelling still known as "Bowieville," on a plantation near Queen Anne, which she received from her father. It is now owned by Mr. Jerry Berry. She is represented as a woman possessing masculine business capacity and energy, managing her large plantation with the utmost skill and success after her husband's death. She died, after a short illness, July 31, 1825, aged forty-nine, and was interred between her two husbands at "Essington."

The portrait of Thomas C. Bowie, now in the possession of a granddaughter, was taken when he was about twenty-five, and shows him in a powdered wig, with red waistcoat and the usual high collar and stock. That of Mrs. Bowie was painted by Peel, and shows her in a widow's cap. A copy of this painting was made for her son, Dr. Allen T. Bowie, and hung upon the walls of his elegant house in Louisiana, when burned by Sherman's army. The painting was rescued after it had been mutilated by the bayonets of the soldiers, as is shown in the photographic copy for this work. The stab under the eye is especially noticeable, but does not detract from the wonderfully sweet expression.

Issue:

46 I Mary 3 Mackall Bowie, b. December, 1801; m. 1818 Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

II Camilla 4 Bowie, b. February 25, 1803; m. November 29, 1825, Thomas Somervell, of Annapolis, Maryland. Died without issue.

47 III Robert 5 Bowie, b. April 4, 1804; twice married; d. 1881.

IV Emily 5 Contee Bowie, b. May 3, 1805; m. 1823 to Richard A. C. Magruder, residing near Fort Washington, Maryland. She outlived her husband many years, and died in Washington, D. C., July, 1895; is buried in Congressional Cemetery.
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Issue:
1 Anne Magruder, single.
2 Enoch Magruder, died in early manhood; single.
3 Marion Magruder, m. Piefer.
4 Emily Magruder, m. Mr. Ferris.
5 Richard Magruder, m. Miss Darrel; left two children.
6 Victoria Magruder, m. Dr. Roberts.
7 Roberta Magruder, m. Mr. Thomson.

Issue:
1 Rev. Enoch Magruder Thomson.
8 Helen Magruder, single.

V Matilda Elizabeth Bowie, b. March 10, 1807; m. September 22, 1832, to William Saunders Green, of Annapolis, a widower with several grown children. Mrs. Green was a remarkably beautiful woman, and died July 29, 1871.

Issue:
1 Mary Mackall Bowie Green, b. February 1, 1834; m. December 21, 1854, Nicholas Hammond, b. March 29, 1824, of English parents, lived in Annapolis and died September, 1868. His widow lives in Baltimore with her son.

Issue:
1 Nicholas Hammond, Jr., b. January 21, 1867; d. December 16, 1868.
2 William Saunders Hammond, b. August 2, 1868.

2 Alice Bowie Green, b. May 10, 1859; m. October 19, 1865, Kenelum Ripley Robbins, United States Army, b. May 10, 1838, at Plymouth, Massachusetts. He died February 27, 1870, and she November 27, 1870.

Issue:
1 Matilda Bowie Robbins, b. August 31, 1868, at Copper Hill, Michigan.
3 Fannie Nicholas Green, b. March 14, 1841; m. April, 1873, to Hamilton Tillard Smith, of Baltimore, b. April 24, 1836; he died May 28, 1881.

Issue:
1 Fannie Nicholas Smith, b. January 25, 1874.
2 Gordon Green Smith, b. May 17, 1875.
3 Gordon Hamilton Smith, b. December 19, 1876.

4 Gordon Winslow Green, b. February 6, 1844; m. November 18, 1873, to Mary Rosalie Stewart, who was born September 27, 1846.

Issue:
1 William Saunders Green, b. September 7, 1874; d. April 16, 1889.
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2 Charles² Reverdy Green, b. February 15, 1878.
3 Joseph² Melvin Green, b. November 29, 1879.
4 Marie² Angela Green, b. September 2, 1882.
5 Frederick² Green, b. 1884.
6 Thomas² Opie Green, b. December 2, 1886.

48 VI Gen. Thomas³ Fielder Bowie, b. April 7, 1808; d. October 31, 1869.

VII John³ T. Bowie, b. April 16, 1809; d. 1840, at Grand Gulf, Mississippi, unmarried. Received a collegiate education, studied law, and began practice in Marlborough, but later removed to Natchez, where he continued his profession. Had red hair and its usual accompaniment, an impulsive disposition. Was a fluent speaker, and took an active part in various political campaigns. Shortly after removing to the South he became involved in a difficulty with Colonel Nicholson, a noted duelist. The latter inflicted a severe wound with a dirk upon young Bowie, who, however, disarmed his adversary, though Bowie, when attacked, was unarmed. A challenge resulted from this rencontre. John Bowie selected bowie-knives and a spot on the opposite side of the Mississippi River where they could not be disturbed. His seconds were John T. Moore and the distinguished Col. Rezin P. Bowie, inventor of the bowie-knife, and a brother of James Bowie, a hero of the Alamo. At the last moment Nicholson refused to fight unless pistols were used, he being an unerring shot. Rezin P. Bowie refused the conditions for his principal, who was entitled to a choice of weapons. A delay ensued, and Colonel Nicholson left for the North. A card was published in the Natchez Courier, signed by John T. Bowie, together with statements from Col. Rezin P. Bowie and Mr. Moore, severely scoring Nicholson for his alleged cowardice in first attacking an unarmed man and then refusing to meet him on equal terms with proper weapons. Some time after this occurrence, John T. Bowie had a disagreement with a lawyer by the name of Brown, who had been his partner, and Brown fired upon him, but was knocked down, doing no harm. Friends separated them, but both men armed themselves, and when, a day or two later, they met on the street, both "drew" and Brown was killed. A trial resulted. Bowie was defended by his friend, Sargent S. Prentis, the famous lawyer, and acquitted without the jury leaving the room. The verdict was so popular that the audience carried the defendant off on their shoulders. He also had a duel with Governor Allen, of Louisiana, the latter being wounded.
It was fought with shotguns on the banks of the Mississippi, opposite Natchez.

VIII George Washington Bowie, b. April 4, 1811. Like his brothers, he was sent to college, and later admitted to the bar in Upper Marlborough, where he practiced law for a few years. He is described as a man of marked ability, but indolent; cared more for stump-speaking and politics than for his profession. When war was declared against Mexico he went to Baltimore; enlisted June 8, 1846, in Company F, Watson's Regiment of Maryland Volunteers. Served throughout the struggle, and made a gallant record for bravery in the various bloody battles of that campaign. His comrades relate, that on one occasion, when the Americans had been repulsed, George Bowie, instead of retreating with his company, sat down on a rock between the two lines, remarking he would wait for the regiment to reform and charge again, and thus save walking. This he did, and he rejoined them in the second charge, which was successful. The men said he was too lazy to run, caring less for the enemy's bullets. Was mustered out at the end of the war while ill in a hospital in New Orleans. In 1851 was granted, by the War Department, order for certain bounty land bestowed by the Government upon veterans. He never returned to Maryland, and his death was reported to his family, from Texas, a few years later. Was unmarried.

IX Dr. Allen Thomas Bowie, b. August 24, 1813; m. Matilda J. Routh.

Note.

Wootton. This has been a well-known Maryland family for many generations. The records show that in 1715 William Turner Wootton was appointed High Sheriff for Prince George's County. His son, William Turner Wootton, was a large land-owner, and his son, Turner Wootton, was a prominent man during the Revolutionary period. After the war served several times in the Legislature. He is said to have been a man of talents and large means. In 1794 he married Mary Mackall Bowie, daughter of Robert Bowie, governor, and died in 1796, leaving one child, viz: William Turner Wootton, born in 1795. Graduated at St. John's College, Annapolis, before he reached his majority. He early entered the political arena, and was repeatedly elected to the
Legislature by the Whigs. We find him in the lower House in 1821, 1822, 1823, and in 1824. In the latter year he was commissioned by the governor a major of militia. In 1830 to 1840 he was in the State Senate. In 1839 was chairman of a committee appointed to examine into alleged misappropriation of public funds and expenditure accounts of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. The Democrats charged the Whigs with having accepted bribes for voting in favor of these corporations. The report of the committee was, in some way, lost or stolen, and the Democrats charged the Whigs with suppressing it in order to conceal their misdeeds. The Baltimore Post, a Democratic organ, in speaking of the matter, said: "Colonel Wootton, though a Whig, is, himself, above suspicion, and becoming disgusted at the corruption of his party associates refused to further act with the committee." Colonel Wootton was later Secretary of State under Governor Pratt, and was nominated for Congress, though defeated. He was also a candidate for governor, but his uncle, Robert W. Bowie, and his half-brother, Gen. Thomas F. Bowie, both aspired for the nomination at the same time, and the rivalry of the three relatives insured the defeat of all. In the will of Gov. Robert Bowie he devised "fifty guineas, and a lock of my hair, with my love, to my grandson, William T. Wootton." Colonel Wootton married, 1819, Margaret Hall, daughter of Francis Hall, and died 1850.

Issue:

I Mary Wootton, m. Benjamin Mullikin.
   Issue, one son:
   I Oden Mullikin, d. single.

II Francis Hall Wootton, a young man of brilliant promise;
   was appointed Governor of Utah Territory; entered the
   Confederate Army, and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg; single.

III Elizabeth Wootton, d. single.

IV William Wootton. Entered the Confederate Army and
   fell at the battle of Winchester, Virginia; single.

V Col. Richard Wootton, m. Elsie Contee, daughter of
   Capt. John Contee, United States Navy. Resides in
   Baltimore.
   Issue:
   1 William H. Wootton.
   2 Richard Wootton.
   3 Cora Wootton.
   4 Elsie Wootton.
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

No. 24.

Capt. Eversfield Bowie. (Capt. Fielder^3 Bowie, Allen^2 Bowie, Sr. John^1 Bowie, Sr.) third son of Capt. Fielder Bowie and his wife, Elizabeth Clagett (Eversfield) Bowie, was born at his parents' home in Nottingham, Prince George's County, Maryland, about 1773-4. Inherited a farm called "Essex Lodge" near the one owned by his brother, Allen, called "Leith," about two miles from Nottingham. The court records show he bought several other tracts of land and owned a large property. He also acquired real estate in the District of Columbia; established there brick kilns and furnished material for the new city of Washington. He owned several houses in that city; one of them, a large dwelling on F Street, N. W., near Nineteenth Street, is owned and occupied by his granddaughter, Mrs. Edwards. Eversfield Bowie, in 1804, married his second cousin, Elizabeth Bowie Lane, born August 10, 1780. She was the daughter of Capt. —— Lane and his wife, Barbara Eversfield, who was the widow of her cousin, John Eversfield No. 3, and the daughter of Benjamin Brooke, Jr., and his wife, Mary Eversfield, daughter of Rev. John Eversfield. Barbara Brooke was born May 6, 1757, and was the great granddaughter of Col. Thomas Brooke, of Brookefield, also of John Bowie, Sr. (See Brooke and Eversfield records, and Article No. 3, Eleanor Bowie.)

Eversfield Bowie was elected captain of a cavalry company organized in Nottingham and noted for its splendid equipment. Among the general orders issued by the governor in 1807 was one directing that "Capt. Eversfield Bowie's select company of cavalry be attached to the Seventeenth Regiment of State Militia." This company took part in the War of 1812-14. The mounted troops of Prince George's are especially mentioned in a series of letters written by an English officer, who was with the invading army, and he describes with enthusiasm their fine
appearance and splendid horsemanship. The sword worn by Captain Bowie is said to have been the property of both his father and grandfather, and is now owned by Dr. H. S. Bowie, a grandson of Eversfield Bowie. It is a light cavalry sword, with ivory hilt and brass scabbard, of the type made in France during the era just prior to the American Revolution. It has cut on its scabbard "A. B.,” the initials of Eversfield Bowie's grandfather. The Nottingham company was long the pride of the little town and its vicinity, and, after the death of Captain Bowie, was commanded by his nephew, Fielder Bowie, who had
been the ward of the former, after the death in 1795 of Fielder's father.

Eversfield Bowie died in March, 1815, having contracted pneumonia in consequence of exposure during a windy day when he rode to Washington on horseback with his little son behind him. He died in that city and was buried at Rock Creek Church. December 4, 1817, his widow married Capt. George Beale, who, by a former wife, had two sons, Robert and George. The latter was the father of the late Gen. Edward F. Beale, United States Army, and the grandfather of the present Truxton Beale, of Washington.

The issue of Eversfield Bowie and his wife, Elizabeth, was:

50 I ALLEN² PERRIE BOWIE, b. March 6, 1807; m. Melvina Harper Berry.

II JOHN⁵ EVERSFIELD BOWIE, b. August 12, 1813. Traveled many years; returned home about 1870, and then went West, where he died unmarried. A miniature, taken of him in early life, shows a handsome face with blue eyes and curly hair.

The issue of Mrs. Eversfield Bowie by her second husband, George Beale, was two children: one died young. The other was:

I ELIZABETH ANNE BEALE, m. Commodore W. D. Porter, of the United States Navy, son of Commodore David Porter, and a brother of Admiral David D. Porter.

Issue:

1 WILLIAM D. PORTER, m. Mary Gillam, of Virginia.


3 MOHENA TUSCARORA PORTER.

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**No. 25.**

**Maj. John¹ Fraser Bowie.** (Capt. Fielder³ Bowie. Allen² Bowie, Sr. John¹ Bowie, Sr.) youngest son of Capt. Fielder Bowie and his wife, Elizabeth (Eversfield) Bowie, was born about 1781 in Nottingham,
Prince George's County, Maryland. He was named for his father's half-brother, Dr. John F. Bowie, and before he entered the army was known as, "John F. Bowie, Jr."

In August, 1805, while on a visit to his uncle, who lived near Piscataway, a grand ball was given in the village, and young Bowie, with his sister, Elizabeth (later Mrs. Joe Howard), attended the entertainment, as did also a young man, who lived in the neighborhood, by the name of Lyles, who is said to have been an admirer of Miss Bowie.

During the evening this young man, stung by some fancied coldness on the part of the young lady, or else jealous of some other admirer, made a retort to one of her witticisms, which gave offense. The remark, greatly exaggerated, was, by a third person, repeated to her brother, who, possessing a quick, fiery disposition, promptly slapped Mr. Lyles' face. A mutual friend interposed and assured Bowie that Lyles had been misrepresented, whereupon, the former, generous as impulsive, at once offered his hand and an apology. Lyles was inclined to accept the "amende honorable," but his father, a peppery old man, urged his son to demand "satisfaction." A challenge followed. In those days no gentleman could refuse to meet his adversary on the "field of honor" and retain social recognition. Early on the morning after the ball, while a heavy fog was rising from the Potomac, the little party, consisting of "principals and seconds," pushed out from the Maryland shore and rowed to a point on the Virginia side, a few miles south of Alexandria. Old Mr. Lyles, whose house stood on a bluff overlooking the river, sat on his porch with a number of friends, watching for the signal, which he had arranged should be given if his son was victorious. They expected to celebrate a certain victory, as young Lyles was said to be a "crack shot." The father was destined to disappointment, as a red flag was soon displayed, that being the concerted signal if Lyles should fall.
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

The following is an extract from the Alexandria Gazette:

"ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 8, 1805.—It is with regret we announce the sacrifice of another victim at the shrine of the sanguinary practice of dueling. Yesterday morning at six o'clock, a duel was fought between Mr. John F. Bowie and Mr. Enoch M. Lyles, of Piscataway, Maryland, at Johnson's spring, six miles from this town, on the Virginia side of the Potomac River. They exchanged shots at but fifteen feet distance; when, unfortunately, Mr. Lyles received his antagonist's ball a little below the right breast; it penetrated his liver, and he expired a few minutes past eleven o'clock yesterday."

Old Mr. Lyles' anguish may be partly imagined from the inscription he had placed on his son's tombstone in the Broad Creek Churchyard, which may yet be seen there. It reads:

ENOCH M. LYLES.

Died, 7th August, 1805, aged 26.

Go thou, my son, obey the call of Heaven.
Thy sins, my son, we trust they are forgiven.
Yet Oh, what hand can paint thy parents' woe;
God, only, can punish the hand that gave the blow.

After this tragic affair, young Bowie decided to enter the army, and a letter is on file at the War Department, addressed to the Secretary, as follows;

"WARBURN, NEAR PISCATAWAY, MD.,

"December 24, 1805.

"The bearer of this, Mr. John F. Bowie, Jr., is anxiously solicitous to enter the military service of our country. For his respectable and extended family connections in our country, as well as for his own name and station in it, I cheerfully acquiesce in giving him this line of commendation and recommendation to you."

"(Signed) THOMAS DIGGES."

The official records show that on March 6, 1806, John F. Bowie was appointed first ensign, United States Infantry, First Regiment, and, on March 4, 1807, he was promoted to second lieutenant. On May 1, 1808, he resigned his commission and settled in Mississippi. November 13, 1813, the records further show he was commissioned adjutant in Colonel Nixon's regiment of Mississippi Vol-
unteers of the War of 1812–14. April 14, 1814, was ordered to Pierce's Stockade. October 1, 1814, he was promoted to major in Hind's battalion of cavalry, and mustered out of service in 1815. He is said to have participated in the battle of New Orleans. While in the regular army he was married to Mary Calvert, about 1807. She, her brother Joseph, and sister Fannie (descendants of the distinguished family of that name, whose ancestors, the Lords Baltimore, were the original proprietors of Maryland), emigrated from the latter State to Mississippi, where young Bowie met them. After resigning from the regulars in 1808, he settled in Yazoo County, Mississippi, and became a cotton planter, later moved to Lawrence County, and finally, after the war with England, went to Washington, Adams County, Mississippi. His wife, Mary, died in 1813, and he married again in 1814; his second wife being a widow, Mrs. Beauford, whose maiden name was Phoebe Cochrane. His death occurred at Washington, Mississippi, May 6, 1823, and his widow survived him until 1865. The sister and brother of his first wife never married, and finally removed to Texas. Mr. Calvert was quite wealthy and devised considerable property to his nephews.

Issue of Maj. J. F. Bowie by his first wife:

I Allen² Bowie, b. 1808; m. the daughter of Joe Davis, near Natchez, and removed with his family to Texas. Issue unknown.

II John³ Fraser Bowie, Jr., d. in infancy.

III Mumford³ Bowie, settled in Texas, became quite wealthy, and died single.

IV Frederick³ Joseph Bowie, b. 1812; m. Charlotte Miller; d. 1887.

Major Bowie's issue by second wife:

I Frances⁴ Bowie, d. young.

II Elizabeth⁵ Anne Bowie, b. January 21, 1818; m. April 22, 1834, to Thomas M. Dawson, of Washington, Mississippi; d. June 22, 1893.

Issue:

I Harriet⁶ Matilda Dawson, d. in infancy.
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

2 CATHERINE Thomas Dawson, b. July 14, 1837; m. May 5, 1857, Frederick Caswell and removed to Akron, Ohio; she died May 14, 1898.

Issue:
1 EDWARD Walker Caswell.
2 OLIVIA Elizabeth Caswell.
3 KATHERINE Brown Caswell.
4 HENRIETTA Jane Caswell.
5 CORNELIA Beebe Caswell.

No. 26.

William' Bowie "of Walter," (WALTER Bowies, Sr. WILLIAM Bowie, Sr. JOHN Bowie, Sr.) eldest son of Walter Bowie, Sr., and his wife, Mary (Brookes) Bowie, was born at "Locust Grove," Prince George's County, Maryland, January 29, 1776. He inherited a large property from his father, and administered on the latter's estate. He is described as a man of sound judgment and business capacity. Was the only one of his direct line who did not actively engage in politics, though he evidently took an interest in them, as is shown by the governor appointing him a justice of the peace in 1808-10 and 1812; also a member of the Levy Court in 1820. At a convention held in Marlborough in 1825, Dr. Joseph Kent (then governor) presiding, William Bowie was selected as a delegate to represent his county at a State convention to convene in Baltimore for the purpose of considering plans for chartering the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. He was always a Democrat, and an attendant of the Episcopal Church.

On December 14, 1802, he married Kitty Beans Duckett, the only child of Baruch Duckett and his wife, Mary Beans. She was born December 4, 1783, and her parents were married January 11, 1783. Mary Beans was the daughter of William Beans, Jr., and his wife, Mary Bowie,
daughter of John Bowie, Sr., William Bowie's great grandfather. (See Article No. 7.) William Beans, Jr., executed a will in 1801, and devised "to my granddaughter, Kitty Duckett, the gold ring which I gave her grandmother, Mary Beans." Baruch Duckett, father of Kitty (Duckett) Bowie, was born in 1745, and was the son of Richard Duckett, Jr., and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Baruch Williams. Richard Duckett, Jr., was born in 1705, and was the son of Richard Duckett, Sr., and his wife, Charity Boyd, who were married in 1698. Baruch Duckett had several brothers; the eldest, Richard, married, in 1758, Martha Waring; Thomas married Priscilla Bowie, daughter of Allen Bowie, Sr., and Isaac Duckett, who, late in life, married Margaret Bowie, a sister of William Bowie "of Walter." Isaac and Margaret (Bowie) Duckett were the parents of the first wife of Lieut. John Contee. Baruch Duckett served as second lieutenant in Capt. Basil Waring's company during the Revolutionary War. He was a very large land-owner, and lived at "Fairview," which he devised to his son-in-law, William Bowie, during life, and at his death, to the latter's children. He died suddenly, while sitting in his chair at "Fairview," October 2, 1810. His will was witnessed by his brother, Isaac Duckett, his nephew, Basil Duckett, and Thomas Contee Bowie. It provided that his son-in-law and the latter's children should have "Fairview" as long as they did not cut down certain trees standing near the house, "but if the said Bowie, or any of his children, should fell the trees, then the property shall go to my brother, Isaac Duckett." Another valuable plantation, with its stock and Negroes, was left to his grandson, William D. Bowie. William Bowie resided at "Fairview" after his marriage to Kitty Duckett, who died August 11, 1819. On March 27, 1822, he married, secondly, Anne Duckett Mullikin, who was born March 23, 1788. She was the daughter of Belt Mullikin and his wife, Mary Duckett, who died December 18, 1821, aged sixty-nine, being twenty-seven
years younger than her husband, who was born February 8, 1725, and was the son of James Mullikin and his wife, Charity Belt. William Bowie died September 10, 1826, from an attack of acute bilious colic. He executed a will the day before his death amply providing for each child. His widow, some years later, became the wife of Dr. Charles G. Worthington, of Howard County, and died January 23, 1871. She is buried at "Fairview," where are also interred her husband, her parents, and the parents of William Bowie's first wife; monuments marking the graves of each one.

Issue of William Bowie and his first wife, Kitty Duckett:

52 I William Duckett Bowie, b. October 7, 1803; twice married; d. 1873.

II Mary Margaret Bowie, b. October 23, 1806; d. June 2, 1809.

III Eliza Duckett Bowie, b. October 19, 1809; d. April 20, 1846; m. October 7, 1828, Dr. Edmund Brice Addison and removed to Baltimore County, where they lived until her death. Dr. Addison then settled in Alexandria, where he died February 14, 1878. He is said to have been a man of profound learning and greatly respected. He was the eldest son of the distinguished clergyman, Rev. Walter Dulaney Addison, and his first wife, Elizabeth D. Hesselius. Rev. Mr. Addison officiated at the funeral of General Washington, and was the first minister ordained by Bishop Claggett. He lived at Oxen Hill, Prince George's County, Maryland, and was the son of Thomas Addison and his wife, Rebecca Dulaney, daughter of Walter Dulaney, of Annapolis, and his wife, Mary Grafton. Thomas Addison was the son of John Addison and his wife, Susannah Wilkinson. John Addison was the son of Col. Thomas Addison, member of the Privy Council, and his wife, Elizabeth Tasker. Col. Thomas Addison was the only son of Col. John Addison, who came to Maryland in 1667 and married Rebecca, widow of Thomas Dent and daughter of Rev. William Wilkins. Colonel Addison was born in England, and was the son of Rev. Launcelot Addison, of "The Hill." He received large grants of land; was an officer of the militia, and a member of "The Council." "Oxen Hill," the home of the Addisons, was one of the handsomest old residences
in Maryland and overlooked the Potomac. It was sold to Mr. Berry by the Rev. Walter Addison.

The issue of Dr. Edmund B. Addison and his wife was:
1. William Bowie Addison, b. 1829; d. 1850; single.
2. Walter Dulaney Addison, b. 1831; resides in California.
3. Elizabeth Hesselius Addison, single.
4. Edmund Brice Addison, Jr., b. 1834; m. 1859 Miss Crockford, who died in 1896, leaving

Issue:
1. Nellie Crockford Addison, m. Robert Reynolds.

Issue:
1. Edmund Reynolds.
2. Caroline Reynolds.
3. Robert Reynolds.

2. John Hamilton Addison, m. Christine Henckel.

Issue:
3. Walter Dulaney Addison, m. Virginia Harrison.

Issue:
1. Julian Harrison Addison.


Issue:
1. Emily Lyons.
6. William Meade Addison, m. Margaret Jones.
7. Emily Addison, single.

5. John Addison, b. 1836; m. Rebecca Ball; no issue.
6. Catherine Duckett Addison, single.
7. Mary Addison, single.
8. Charles Golden Addison, single; lives at Springfield, Maryland.

Issue:
1. Dangerfield Addison.
2. Bland Addison.

IV Walter Baruch Bowie, b. September 8, 1811; d. single October 11, 1832. He is represented as a handsome young man. His death was caused by contracting a cold while making a trip to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on horseback. He, and his cousin, John T. Bowie, and their body-servants, started for the West, as then known, but, upon reaching the Ohio River, turned back, and Walter Bowie died shortly after reaching home.
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V Kitty\(^5\) Bowie, b. January 11, 1816; m. 1833 Daniel Clark, a talented young planter and member of the Legislature. He died, leaving

 Issue:
  1 Daniel\(^6\) Clark, Jr. A distinguished lawyer; member of the State Legislature; delegate to Constitutional Assembly, etc., etc. Married Rachel Pratt, daughter of Gov. Thomas G. Pratt.

 Issue, three sons and two daughters:
  1 Adeline\(^5\) Clark, single.
  2 Daniel\(^5\) Clark, Jr.
  3 Catherine\(^5\) Clark, m. McKenzie.
  4 Thomas\(^5\) Pratt Clark.
  5 William\(^5\) B. Clark

  2 William\(^6\) Bowie Clark, m. Martha Forbes; died without issue.

  3 Kitty\(^6\) Clark, d. at school from cholera, in Burlington, New Jersey.

 Mrs. Clark’s second husband was Thomas Duckett, a widower, and son of Judge Allen Bowie Duckett and his wife, Miss Howard.

 Issue:
  1 Thomas\(^6\) A. Duckett, m. Lucy Selman.

 Issue:
  1 Lucy\(^5\) Duckett.
  2 Oden\(^5\) Bowie Duckett, m. Miss Iselin.
  3 Richard\(^5\) Duckett.
  4 Kitty\(^5\) Duckett.

 VI Robert\(^5\) Bowie, b. December 23, 1817; d. September 13, 1818.

 The issue of William Bowie by his second wife, Anne Duckett Mullikin, was:
  1 Richard\(^5\) Duckett Bowie, b. January 27, 1823; d. October 1, 1832.

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No. 27.

Daniel\(^1\) Bowie, (Walter\(^3\) Bowie, Sr. William\(^2\) Bowie, Sr. John\(^1\) Bowie, Sr.) third son of Hon. Walter Bowie, Sr., and his wife, Mary (Brookes) Bowie, was born March 7, 1777, at “Locust Grove,” near Collington, Maryland. Was named for his father’s friend and first
cousin, Capt. Daniel Bowie, who fell at the battle of Long Island. Owned a large farm near Collington. About 1815 he married Fannie R. Lane, a beautiful belle of Anne Arundel County. Had but one child, who died before his parents. A will was executed by Daniel Bowie, who died in 1843, leaving his property to his wife during her life, and at her death, to his nephew, Col. William D. Bowie. His wife died about 1855 and both are buried at "Locust Grove."

Issue:

1 Walter5 Bowie, b. 1818; d. shortly after reaching manhood.

No. 28.

Walter4 Bowie. Jr., (Walter3 Bowie, St. William2 Bowie, Sr. John1 Bowie, Sr.) youngest son of Walter Bowie, Sr., and his wife, Mary (Brookes) Bowie, was born at "Locust Grove," Prince George's County, Maryland, in 1785. Inherited his ancestral home and passed the life of a "country gentleman" of that period in Maryland. In early life he was very delicate, and at the age of twenty-seven was still so slight that on ordering his wedding suit (for some reason not finding it convenient to be in Baltimore) he had a friend, who was known as the smallest man in Anne Arundel County, go to the city and be measured for the outfit. He, however, grew to be a man of enormous size, and, on Sundays, being always a conscientious member and attendant of the Episcopal Church, he found the pew too narrow for him, so he was forced to use a large chair close to and facing the pulpit. Owing to his occupying this seat so long, his friends jokingly named him "Bishop Bowie." He is said to have weighed three hundred and fifty pounds,
and a portrait of him, now possessed by his youngest son, presents a kindly, amiable face, with a mirth-loving disposition. He was never a candidate for office, though the governor, for many years, appointed him regularly a justice of the peace, and in 1830 a member of the Levy Court of the county. He was frequently selected by his neighbors as their delegate to the various county conventions, where, as shown by the local papers, he energetically advocated the nomination of those men supported by his district. November 30, 1812, he married Amelia Margaret Weems, a daughter of James William Lock Weems and his wife, Margaret (Hall) Weems. Another daughter, Margaret Weems, married George French, of Frederick County, and was the mother of Mrs. Robert Bowie, of "Cedar Hill." Mr. Weems was a conspicuous figure of the Revolutionary era, and died in 1808. His father was William Lock Weems, a wealthy planter of Prince George's County, a member of the "Committee of Observation" in 1770, and one of the earlier judges of the County Court. The Weems family claim descent from Lord Wemyss, of Scotland, a name illustrious in the early annals of that country. In Maryland a number of the descendants of these Scottish chiefs have borne an honorable part in the history of their State, viz: the two mentioned above; John C. Weems, member of Congress; Rev. Mason Weems, author of the lives of Washington and of Marion; and others of more or less local prominence.

Walter Bowie died suddenly April 24, 1839, and is interred at "Locust Grove." His tombstone bears the following inscription:

"He was the affectionate husband, the fond parent, and the kind master; the good neighbor, generous friend, and worthy citizen. He died as he had lived, beloved and esteemed by the many who knew of his goodness in the various relations of life."

Mrs. Bowie was born in 1791, and died January 7, 1852. Her husband's high appreciation of her character is shown
by his will, in which he provides that she shall be executrix, assisted by her son, Walter; she to have exclusive control of all the land and Negroes during her life, and if any child should prove undutiful, said child should be debarred from receiving any portion of the estate if the mother so decreed. The land was equally divided between the two eldest sons, but the latter were required to pay appropriate sums of money to the three younger children, so that they might inherit a just proportion of the property.

Issue:

53 I  WALTER\(^3\) WILLIAM WEEMS BOWIE, b. March 30, 1814; m. Adeline Snowden.

II MARY\(^5\) MARGARET BOWIE, b. 1819; m. January 12, 1836, Dr. Grafton Tyler, of Frederick, Maryland; settled in Georgetown, D. C.; d. July 12, 1876.

Issue:
1 MARY\(^6\) TYLER, m. W. D. Casius, of Georgetown, D. C.
2 GRAFTON\(^8\) TYLER, m. Eva Horton.
3 ANNA\(^6\) TYLER, m. Truman Belt. A daughter married W. T. Brown of Georgetown, D. C.
4 DR. BOWIE\(^6\) TYLER, m. ——— Stansbury.
5 SUSAN\(^6\) TYLER, m. Granville Hyde.
6 RICHARD\(^6\) TYLER, single.
7 SAMUEL\(^6\) TYLER, single.

54 III RICHARD\(^5\) WILLIAM WEEMS BOWIE, b. May 8, 1823; m. Elizabeth L. Waring.

55 IV ROBERT\(^5\) BOWIE, b. July 13, 1826; m. Julia V. Waring.

V JAMES\(^5\) WILLIAM LOCK WEEMS BOWIE, b. December 18, 1830; graduated in medicine; d. May 5, 1853; single.

VI AMELIA\(^8\) MARGARET BOWIE, b. January 7, 1834; d. November 6, 1837.

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No. 29.

Elizabeth\(^1\) MARGARET BOWIE, (Gov. ROBERT\(^3\) BOWIE. CAPT. WILLIAM\(^2\) BOWIE. JOHN\(^1\) BOWIE, Sr.) second daughter of Gov. Robert Bowie and his wife, Pris-
cilla (Mackall) Bowie, was born in Nottingham, Prince George's County, Maryland, October 4, 1780. In February, 1800, she married John Waring, Jr., son of John Waring, Sr., of Mount Pleasant, and his wife, Henrietta Maria (Hall) Waring. (See Waring Sketch.) The young couple lived in Nottingham and at "Mattaponi" during the life-time of old Mrs. William Bowie, Mrs. Waring's grandmother. During the War of 1812-14 John Waring, Jr., served in the army of his State, died in 1815, and was buried at Mount Pleasant. His father bequeathed to him, during life, the large estate consisting of about thirteen hundred acres, now known as Bald Eagle, but at his son's death it was to go to the latter's only son, John Henry Waring. During the war with England, the British occupied Nottingham and the surrounding country. One of the officers rode to the house of Mrs. Waring and asked where her husband was; she replied, "where he and every other brave man should be, in the army of his country fighting its invaders." The Englishman raised his hat, and, with a bow, replied, "Madam, I honor your spirit." He then ordered his men to guard her house, and she was treated with great consideration as long as they were in the neighborhood. After the death of Mr. Waring she resided in Nottingham (having received from her father the latter's residence in that village) until long after her children were all grown. The dwelling was then bought by her brother, Robert W. Bowie, for the latter's eldest son. Mrs. Waring died while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Magruder, in Baltimore, July 3, 1854, and is buried in Green Mount Cemetery. A small oil painting, taken of her late in life, shows a handsome face for one so old.

**Issue:**

1. Henrietta Priscilla Waring, b. December 4, 1800; m. 1st, Benjamin Oden, Jr., by whom there was no issue; 2d, on November 6, 1827, Walter B. C. Worthington, of Nottingham. (See Worthington Sketch.) Her eldest
daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas F. Bowie, Jr. (See Article No. 67.)

II Eliza\(^5\) Waring, b. July 8, 1802; m. April 4, 1820, John Reed Magruder the 3d. Resided for a number of years near Marlborough, and then removed to Baltimore, where Mr. Magruder died, August 19, 1854. He was born October 22, 1796, and was a son of John Reed Magruder, Jr. The first of his name in Maryland was:

Alexander Magruder, who emigrated from Scotland about 1655 and died 1680. His third son, James Magruder, Sr., was the father of James Magruder, Jr., born January 16, 1699; married May 15, 1720, Barbara Combs, who was born in 1704. He died 1777 and his wife 1799. Their eldest son, James, married Mary Bowie, daughter of John Bowie, Jr.; a younger son, John Reed Magruder, Sr., born June 17, 1736, died September 24, 1811, married January 14, 1772, Barbara Contee, daughter of Alexander Contee and Jane Brooke. John Reed Magruder, Jr., was born October 23, 1772; married September 14, 1794, Amelia Hall; died December 23, 1830. Their son, John Reed Magruder the 3d, married Eliza Waring, as above shown. His widow is yet living at the age of ninety-six and her mind is bright and vigorous.

Issue:

1 John\(^6\) Reed Magruder the 4th, b. January 7, 1821; m. Hannah Maria Levering, who died leaving one child:
   1 Elizabeth\(^7\) Magruder, m. Thomas Clark, of Baltimore. No living issue.

2 Richard\(^6\) Hall Magruder, b. January 4, 1828; d. February 2, 1872; single.

3 Elizabeth\(^6\) Margaret Magruder, b. April 22, 1831; m. 1st Dr. Sylvanus Mills, 2d Mr. Slothower, 3d Mr. Reese. No issue.

4 Amelia\(^6\) Hall Magruder, b. September 30, 1834; d. January, 1898; single.

5 Robert\(^6\) Bowie Magruder, b. March, 1836; m. 1st Miss Wise, 2d Alice Wilson.

Issue by first wife:

1 Ida\(^7\) Magruder, m. Linwood Collins.

Issue:

1 Margarett\(^7\)a Collins.

2 Elizabeth\(^7\) M. Collins.

2 Robert\(^7\) Bowie Magruder, Jr., m. Louisa Robertson.

Issue by second wife:

1 Alice\(^7\) Magruder.
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6 Francis Hall Magruder, b. November 29, 1839; d. single.

III Mary Mackall Waring, b. 1804; d. 1850; single.

IV Robert Bowie Waring, b. 1806; d. in infancy.

V John Henry Waring, b. March, 1809; m. Julia Maria Worthington; d. 1871. (See Waring Sketch for issue.)

No. 30.

Margaret Anne Bowie. (Gov. Robert Bowie. Capt. William Bowie. John Bowie, Sr.) third, and youngest, daughter of Gov. Robert Bowie and his wife, Priscilla (Mackall) Bowie, was born in Nottingham, Prince George's County, Maryland, about 1783. December 25, 1804, she was married at the Executive Mansion, in Annapolis, Maryland, to Dr. Reverdy Ghiselin, the Rev. Mr. Duke officiating.

Dr. Ghiselin was an eminent physician of Annapolis, where he was born about 1765. For many years he had charge of the Land Office, succeeding his father in that position, and was also several times a member of the Governor's Council, serving twice in that capacity when Robert Bowie was the chief executive. He was finely educated, and during the French Revolution was a student of medicine in Paris.

He had been married earlier in life, but had no children by his first wife. For a year or so after his marriage he resided with his father-in-law in the governor's mansion, the present library building of the Naval Academy, Annapolis. During the War of 1812-14 he acted as a surgeon in the army, and then, acquiring "Brookefield," the former residence of Thomas Contee, removed his family to that plantation, near Nottingham, where he died in 1823 and was buried a short distance from the house. His widow survived him until 1850, and died, while visiting her daughter, Mrs. Thomas S. Alexander, in Balti-
more, but her remains were brought home and she is interred by the side of her husband.

Dr. Ghiselin was descended from an old Huguenot family which came to Maryland during the Seventeenth Century. Tradition has it that they were descendants of the Chevalier DuGuesclin. The first of whom we have direct ancestral record is Cæsar Ghiselin, whose name appears as a resident of Annapolis in 1695, and he died there in 1721. His son, William Ghiselin, married, on June 9, 1726, Naomi, daughter of Mary and Richard Lusby, Sr.; she died in August, 1742. Their son, Reverdy Ghiselin, Sr., was born July 13, 1727, and for a great many years was in charge of the State Land Office. He it was who systematized the manner of preserving the conveyances of land still followed. He, doubtless, was no longer young when he married Mary —— (maiden name unknown) and became the father of several children. His eldest daughter, Deborah, married Hon. John Johnson, and was the mother of Hon. John Johnson, Jr., Chancellor of Maryland, and of Reverdy Johnson, United States Senator, Minister to the Court of St. James, etc. (See Article 46, Mary Isl. Bowie.) Mrs. Mary Ghiselin survived her husband a number of years, and died in 1811. She made a will in 1808, and in it devised considerable property, consisting of bonds and real estate, to her children and grandchildren.

The issue of Dr. Reverdy Ghiselin and his wife, Margaret Anne Bowie, was:

1 Maj. Robert Ghiselin, b. 1805. Inherited "Brookefield," where he resided many years. He married Mary Elizabeth Lansdale, a sister of the wife of his uncle, Robert W. Bowie, and daughter of Isaac Lansdale and his wife, Catherine Brooke. Major Ghiselin died July 27, 1853, and his wife August 20, 1854. Both are buried at St. Thomas' Church, Croom, Maryland.

Issue:

1 Dr. James T. Ghiselin. Served through the Civil War as chief of General Sheridan's medical corps,
and was several times promoted for gallant conduct. He died in California in 1896; single.

2 Rosalie\(^6\) Ghiselin, m. Dr. Frederick Sasscer, of Upper Marlborough, a son of Zadock Sasscer and his wife, a sister of Dr. John H. Skinner. Dr. Sasscer died in 1888, leaving Issue:

1 **Frederick**\(^2\) Sasscer, Jr., b. 1856. A lawyer of Upper Marlborough. He married June, 1883, Lucy Clagett, daughter of R. A. Clagett, and has Issue:
   1 Lucy\(^1\) Sasscer, b. 1884.
   2 Robert\(^1\) Sasscer, died.
   3 Harold\(^1\) Sasscer.
   4 Ghiselin\(^1\) L. Sasscer.
2 John\(^1\) H. S. Sasscer, b. 1857; d. 1889; single.
3 Ellen\(^1\) Douglas Sasscer.
4 Elizabeth\(^1\) G. Sasscer.
5 Selwin\(^1\) Sasscer.
6 Dr. Reverdy\(^3\) Sasscer.
3 Elizabeth\(^6\) Ghiselin, single.
4 Lansdale\(^6\) Ghiselin, d. single.
5 Thomas\(^6\) Ghiselin, d. single.
6 Reverdy\(^6\) Ghiselin, captain of a steamer running between New York and Liverpool. He and his wife were lost at sea. They left one son, who resides in New York.

II Priscilla\(^3\) Ghiselin, b. about 1807; m. Thomas S. Alexander, an eminent lawyer of Baltimore. She had Issue:

1 Reverdy\(^6\) Alexander, d. single.
2 Thomas\(^6\) S. Alexander, Jr., d. single.
4 Fanny\(^6\) Alexander, m. Edward Leeds Kerr. Issue:
   1 Ida\(^7\) Goldsborough Kerr.
5 Margaret\(^6\) Anne Alexander, m. Arthur A. Du Berceean.
      Issue:
      1 Arthur\(^7\) A. DuBerceean, Jr.
6 Priscilla\(^6\) Alexander, d. single.
7 Emma\(^6\) Stocket Alexander, m. Shales Abner Lithicium, a lawyer of Baltimore, and had
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Issue:
1 Stewart B. Linthicum, m. Marie Louise Wilson.
Issue:
1 Alexander Wilson Linthicum.
2 Margaret Alexander Linthicum, d. 1882; single.
3 Ella Linthicum, m. Dr. Harry J. Berkeley, of Baltimore.
Issue:
1 Margaret Harwood Stocket Berkeley.

III Reverdy Ghiselin, d. single.
IV Dr. William Ghiselin. Resided in Annapolis. Married Mary Harwood, and died leaving
Issue:
1 William Ghiselin, Jr. Resides in Baltimore.

No. 31.

Robert William Bowie, (Gov. Robert Bowie. Capt. William Bowie. John Bowie, Sr.) youngest child of Gov. Robert Bowie and his wife, Priscilla (Mackall) Bowie, was born in Nottingham, March 3, 1787. When a boy he received a fall, while skating, which lamed him for life, and caused his health to be always far from robust. On leaving college he removed to a plantation which his father owned in the upper part of the county, which, in later years, became the home of his sister, and was named "Bowieville." He did not reside there permanently, but returned to Nottingham district, and at his father's death inherited "Mattaponi," which he greatly improved by adding the present wings to that fine old brick mansion. Possessing a strong mind and an ardent love of politics, he was scarcely of age when he entered the public arena. In 1810, when but twenty-three, he was elected to the House of Delegates, and served in the Legislature during his father's last term as governor. An impassioned speaker and ready debator, the young statesman sprung
at once to the front rank among the veteran managers of the Whig party, and, for a long time, his fiery energy and influence were all potent. So highly was he esteemed, that, for many years, he moulded the policy of his party, and more than once named the nominee for governor and United States senator. State control of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was the burning issue at that period, and he took a conspicuous part in all the passionate debates on the subject. He served four terms in the House of Delegates, and three terms as State senator. Was three times a member of the Governor's Council, in which body he wielded a powerful influence. Was a Presidential Elector in 1821 and again in 1837, and was chosen an elector of United States senator. While in the Legislature he introduced a bill prohibiting imprisonment for debt, which was finally enacted. In 1825 was sent as delegate to a general convention held in Baltimore for the purpose of considering the advisability of constructing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and earnestly advocated the necessity of building it. In 1833 was selected by the governor as one of the State representatives to confer with the president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad with a view of selecting the proper route for that line. Once he was defeated for the State Senate by his younger relative and Democratic adversary, Col. William D. Bowie. At another period he was sent as a delegate to a Convention of Southern Planters, held in Annapolis, for the purpose of discussing the slavery question, and was elected chairman of that assembly, being a recognized authority on all parliamentary laws. A large land and slave-owner, he was chosen as director of the Planters' Bank in Upper Marlboro.

Generally selected as the representative of his district, he was, for nearly forty years, constantly and prominently before the people, ably filling every office with which he was entrusted. The ambition of his life was to occupy the executive chair as his father had done, but, unfortunately
for him, the same exalted position was coveted by his two nephews, Col. William T. Wootton, and the latter's half-brother, Gen. Thomas F. Bowie. The rivalry of these three men of conceded ability resulted disastrously to each. The divisions defeated the family, the weight of whose influence, if combined, would have elected any one of the trio. (See account of Nominating Convention in Sketch No. 48, Gen. T. F. Bowie.) It is difficult to understand how Robert W. Bowie became such an ardent Whig, when his father had been, for so many years, the uncompromising standard-bearer of the Democracy. Each man was a most bitter partisan.

Probably Robert W. Bowie would have achieved greater success in the public arena, as he was a born general, but for the fact of his possessing a rather domineering and haughty disposition, combined with an irascible temper, which often antagonized the masses, who regarded him as proud and styled him "an aristocrat," though his great abilities were always recognized by thoughtful and conservative men. 

On April 2, 1818, he married Catherine, daughter of Isaac and Catherine (Brooke) Lansdale. Her sister, Mary, later became the wife of Robert Ghiselin, nephew of Robert W. Bowie. Isaac Lansdale was an officer in the Revolutionary Army and a wealthy planter. He married March 27, 1792. Mrs. Bowie was born January 13, 1800, and had a sweet, cheerful temper, noted for her charity and greatly beloved.

Robert W. Bowie's lavish hospitality and heavy contributions to campaign expenses left his large estate heavily encumbered, when, after a long illness, he died June 3, 1848. His son was not able to liquidate the indebtedness before the Civil War came on, and, in 1866, Mrs. Bowie had the sorrow of seeing her beautiful home pass from the family. She survived all of her children except her youngest son, and died October 22, 1867, at "The Valley," the residence of Maj. Thomas F. Bowie, a grandnephew
of her husband. Both are buried at "Mattaponi," and marble slabs mark their graves.

The issue of Robert W. Bowie was:

I CAROLINE⁵ LANSDALE BOWIE, b. February 5, 1820; m. December 22, 1840, to Osborne Sprigg, only son of Gov. Samuel Sprigg and his wife, Violetta Lansdale. The latter was a first cousin of Mrs. Robert W. Bowie. Samuel Sprigg was elected Governor of Maryland in 1819, and lived at "Northampton," which he inherited from his uncle, Osborne Sprigg, Jr., the half-brother of Gov. Robert Bowie's mother, and one of the signers of the "Association of Freemen" in 1776.

The issue of Osborne Sprigg and Caroline Bowie was:

1 MARY⁶ BOWIE SPRIGG, b. August, 1842; m. April, 1876, James Anderson, of Rockville, Maryland, who died without living issue.

2 VIOLETTA⁶ LANSDALE SPRIGG, b. June 30, 1844; died single.

3 CATHERINE⁶ LANSDALE SPRIGG, b. August 30, 1846; d. in infancy.

4 SAMUEL⁶ SPRIGG, b. September 27, 1849; entered United States Navy. Married Mademoiselle Dubois, of Cannes, France; died November 2, 1882, at San Francisco, California, without issue.

56 II ROBERT⁸ BOWIE, Jr., b. October 6, 1821; m. Elizabeth Stoddert; d. 1860.


IV PRISCILLA⁵ MACKALL BOWIE, b. November 29, 1825; m. December 17, 1846, to Richard L. Ogle, youngest son of Benjamin Ogle, Jr., and his wife, Anna Maria, and grandson of Benjamin Ogle, Sr., Governor of Maryland in 1798-1800. The latter was a grandson of Gov. Samuel Ogle and Lady Ann Ogle, his wife. He was Royal Governor of the Province 1732-1735, and then went back to England, where he married. Receiving, for the second time, the appointment as Governor of Maryland, he returned, with his bride, in 1747 on board "His Majesty's ship Foulkestone," which was received at Annapolis with booming of cannon, and the governor and his lady were welcomed with great ceremony. He died May 5, 1752. Lady Anne Ogle lived to be ninety-four, and died August 14, 1817. Richard L. Ogle and Priscilla Bowie, his wife, resided near "Bel Air," the old Ogle homestead in Prince George's County, and had
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

Issue:
1 Anna Maria Ogle, b. June 16, 1849; d. January 19, 1851.
2 Catherine Lansdale Ogle, b. August 21, 1850; m. April 12, 1875, Frank A. Dalcour.

Issue:
1 Frank A. Dalcour, Jr., b. September 5, 1876.
2 Catherine Lansdale Ogle, b. August 21, 1850; m. April 12, 1875, Frank A. Dalcour.
3 Francis Cornelia Ogle, b. April 4, 1852; m. R. H. Griffith.
4 Caroline Lansdale Ogle, b. April 18, 1853; m. September 22, 1878, Thomas H. Worthington, of Howard County, Maryland.

Issue:
1 Clemintine Worthington, b. October 12, 1879.
2 Thomas C. Worthington, b. January 12, 1884.
3 Harry Dorsey Worthington, b. November 29, 1885.
4 Roy Worthington, b. July 7, 1889.
5 Arthur Ogle Worthington, b. November 24, 1891.
6 Lillian Bowie Worthington, b. March 2, 1894.
7 Richard L. Ogle, Jr., b. May 14, 1895; single.
8 Louisa Ogle, b. July 5, 1856; m. November 24, 1889, James S. Gwynn.

Issue:
1 Priscilla Bowie Gwynn, b. May 23, 1891.
2 Susan Ogle, b. October 16, 1857; m. October 18, 1893, Allen B. Welch.

Issue:
1 Richard Ogle Welch, b. March 9, 1895.

Mrs. Priscilla Bowie Ogle died August 16, 1858. Her husband married a second time, and died April 4, 1895, leaving several children by his last wife, names not given.

V James John Bowie, b. April 17, 1827; resided at "Mattaponi" until 1867, then engaged in a lumber business in Nottingham; d. August 6, 1871, unmarried, and is buried with his parents. He was noted for his courtly manners, and, like his father, was fond of politics. In 1851 he was elected to the State Legislature as a "Union Democrat" on the same ticket with John Bowie, "of Bladensburg." He was opposed to secession, but ever a Democrat.

VI Laura Bowie, b. September 11, 1830, d. September 3, 1851.
John Burgess Bowie. (William^4 Bowie 3d. William^3 Bowie, Jr. John^2 Bowie, Jr. John^1 Bowie, Sr.) eldest son of William Bowie 3d and his wife, Ursula (Burgess) Bowie, was born at "Thorpland," near Upper Marlborough, Maryland, in 1777. Resided upon his farm a few mile west of that town, and in 1803 married Catherine Hall, who was born in 1778. She was the daughter of Benjamin Hall and his wife, Eleanor Murdoch. Benjamin Hall was conspicuous during the Revolutionary period. He signed the celebrated document "The Declaration of the Association of Freemen" in 1775, and in 1776 was one of the four delegates from Prince George's County to the first Constitutional Convention held in Annapolis. John Burgess Bowie was active in local politics; was in 1807 commissioned an ensign in the 34th regiment, State Guards, Capt. Richard T. Snowden's Troop, and served with the Maryland forces during the war of 1812-14. The governor appointed him a justice of the peace in 1812, and again in 1816-18. He was also elected as High Sheriff of Prince George's County, an office of much consequence at that era and greatly prized. In 1809 he was a witness to the will of his cousin, Capt. William Sprigg Bowie, and was named by the latter his executor. He died February 15, 1821, and is buried at "Thorpland." His wife, who is also buried there, lived until May, 1856.

Issue:

I Ellen^6 Ursula Bowie, b. 1804; m 1822 Capt William J. Belt, of the United States Navy. He was the son of Joseph Sprigg Belt and his wife, Sarah Burgess, who were married in 1790. Joseph S. Belt was the son of Thomas Belt and his wife, Elizabeth L. Bowie, daughter of Thomas Bowie, son of John Bowie, Sr.

Issue of Captain Belt and Ursula Bowie was:

I Dr. William^7 Seaton Belt, m. Eleanor, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Lee and his wife, Miss Lansdale.
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

Issue:
1 Benjamin Lee Belt, m. Mittie, daughter of Richard W. W. Bowie.
2 William Seaton Belt, Jr., single.
3 Algernon Sidney Belt, m. Susie M. Green, daughter of Judge Green. Moved to Iowa, where his family now reside.
4 Capt. Charles R. Belt, m. Antionette Blake, of Calvert County, Maryland.
5 Victoria E. Belt, m. J. Yates Kent, of Baltimore.
6 Samuel Sprigg Belt, of Washington, D.C., m. Mary Wilson.
7 Violetta Lansdale Belt, m. Edward C. Bowie, her cousin. (See No. 57.)
8 Catherine Belt, unmarried.

II Rachel Bowie, b. 1806; d. in early womanhood.

III Elizabeth Ann Bowie, b. 1809; m. 1832 to Edmund Coolidge, of Washington, D.C., and had

Issue:
1 Edmund Brainard Coolidge, m. Miss Turner, of Calvert County, Maryland.
2 Marion Coolidge, m. Henry W. Blunt, of Washington.

Issue:
1 Edmund Blunt, d. in 1897; single; aged about thirty-five.
2 Henry Blunt.
3 Marion Blunt.

After the death of Edmund Coolidge, Sr., his widow, Elizabeth Ann (nee Bowie), married Andrew Martine, of New York, but had no issue by her second husband.

IV Mary Catherine Bowie, b. 1811; m. October 10, 1833, Samuel C. Moran, of Aquasco, Prince George's County, and had

Issue:
1 Catherine Moran, m. 1st John Hunicutt, 2d Mr. Corcoran.
2 Bowie Moran, d. single; aged forty.
3 Marion Moran, d. single.
4 Nannie Moran, single; resides near Upper Marlborough, Maryland.

57 V William Benjamin Bowie, b. December 26, 1813; m. Ann Clark.
William\(^3\) Mordacai Bowie. (William\(^4\) Bowie 3d. William\(^3\) Bowie, Jr. John\(^2\) Bowie, Jr. John\(^1\) Bowie, Sr.) fourth son of William Bowie 3d and his wife, Ursula (Burgess) Bowie, was born at "Thorpland," near Upper Marlborough, Maryland, May 25, 1786. He at first began farming on a plantation which his father owned near Coltlington, but in 1816 removed to a farm, which he purchased, about four miles west of Marlborough. There he resided for the balance of his life, devoting himself to the cultivation of his landed property, and by judicious manage-
ment acquired a handsome estate. On October 31, 1809, he married Martha, daughter of Francis and Barbara Magruder. She died March 6, 1812, leaving two sons. On December 14, 1814, William M. Bowie married Mary Trueman Hilleary, who survived him until 1885, but by whom there was no issue.

Mr. Bowie was probably named for his father, and the latter's old commander, Mordacai Gist, and, like his father, was a volunteer in defense of his State, having served with the Maryland troops during the war with England in 1812–14. He was of a robust frame, standing over six feet, and in his younger days devoted to field sports; kept a pack of hounds, and was an eager follower of the chase. In later life he seldom left home, but was never so happy as when surrounded by his neighbors and associates, whom he loved to entertain around his hospitable board. He was a fine type of the county gentleman—a fitting representative of a class which made the State famous. He died February 15, 1863, and he and both of his wives are buried at "Thorpland."

Issue:

58 I Dr. Richard 6 William Bowie, b. September 12, 1810; m. Margaret Somervell.

59 II Francis 6 Magruder Bowie, b. February 21, 1812; m. Sarah Coates.

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No. 34.

Charles’ Bowie, Sr., (William 1 Bowie 3d. William 3 Bowie, Jr. John 2 Bowie, Jr. John 1 Bowie, Sr., emigrant.) youngest son of William Bowie 3d, and his wife, Ursula (Burgess) Bowie, was born in 1789 at the home of his parents, near Marlborough, and inherited his ancestral home "Thorpland." His health was never
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

strong, but this did not sour his disposition, which was bright and social, and he was very fond of the society of young people. He cared not for politics, and the only public office he held was that of justice of the peace, to which he was appointed in 1820. He was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church; served as vestryman, and took an active part in diocesan matters.

On May 15, 1828, he married Eliza L. Combs, of Prince George's County, and by her had three children. Her death occurred January 25, 1836, and on February 15, 1838, he married Sarah Maria Sutor, of Washington, D. C. By this union there were also three children. His death occurred May 8, 1849; that of his second wife March 30, 1883. All are buried at "Thorpland," which farm descended to his youngest daughter.

Issue by first wife:

I  Eliza^6 L. Bowie, b. 1832; d. 1835.

60 II  Charles^6 Bowie, Jr., b. October 13, 1833; m. Isabella Richardson.

III  Mary^6 Ursula Bowie, b. 1834; d. 1842.

Charles Bowie's issue by his second wife was:

I  John^6 William Bowie, b. August 30, 1839; lives in Prince George's County; single.

II  Eliza^6 Combs Bowie, b. August 31, 1840; m. November 20, 1873, Edgar P. McCeney, who died in 1892 at their home, "Thorpland."

Issue:

1  Edgar^7 P. McCeney, Jr.

2  George^7 McCeney.

III  Thomas^6 Ray Bowie, b. 1842; d. 1845.

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No. 35.

John^5 Bowie, "of Bladensburg," (Col. Thomas^4 Bowie, Allen^3 Bowie, Jr., of Montgomery County. John^2 Bowie, Jr. John^1 Bowie, Sr.) third son of Col. Thomas Bowie and his wife, Mary (Belt) Bowie, was
born at Bladensburg, Prince George's County, Maryland, October 14, 1799, and inherited his father's home on the heights of Bladensburg. He is described as a strong, handsome man, possessing much force of character and determination. A member of the Whig party, he actively opposed "Secession," and was elected in 1861 as a Unionist member of the State Legislature. On the same ticket with him was his cousin, James John Bowie, of "Mattaponi." Another member of the same Legislature was his cousin, Allan Bowie Davis. During the Civil War John Bowie was entrusted by the Federal Government with matters of much importance to the people of his county, and was made a provost marshall. He became a member of the Republican party, and continued as one of its recognized leaders in Southern Maryland when the war ended. November 19, 1833, he married Margaret Lowndes Gantt, daughter of Levi Gantt and his wife, Harriet, and removed to Hyattsville, where he continued to reside until his death, January 3, 1871. His widow survived him until December 16, 1880, when she was buried near her husband in Rock Creek Cemetery. Mrs. Bowie's mother, Harriet Gantt, was the daughter of Christopher Lowndes, an English emigrant who lived at "Blenheim," near Bladensburg, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Governor Tasker and his wife, Miss. Ogle. The present governor, Lloyd Lowndes, is a great grandson of Christopher Lowndes. Levi Gautt, mentioned above, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, though quite young, and did not marry until some time after the war was over. He was the son of Dr. Thomas Gautt, of White's Landing, and his second wife, Miss Hilleary. Dr. Gautt was born about 1710, and married first, in 1735, Rachel, daughter of Col. John Smith, by whom he had several children, the eldest being Thomas Gautt, Jr., born 1736 (lived at White's Landing, and was twice married: first to Susannah Mackall, an elder sister of Mrs. Gov. Robert Bowie). The second son was Rev. Edward Gautt. A daughter, Rachel
Gantt, married, in 1767, Dr. Richard Brooke. The second wife of Dr. Thomas Gantt was Miss Hillcary, by whom he also had a number of children; the eldest, Levi Gantt, father of Mrs. John Bowie; Fielder Gantt, who never married, and Rachel Gantt, who married Mr. Sprigg. Dr. Thomas Gantt, had a brother, Edward Gantt, who married Eliza, daughter of Robert and Mary Wheeler, and was the father of Mary Gantt, who married Bishop Thomas John Claggett. The latter's mother, Elizabeth (Gantt) Clagett, was a sister of Dr. Thomas Gantt and Edward Gantt, and married Rev. Samuel Clagett, the Bishop's father. Dr. Thomas, Elizabeth, and Edward Gantt were the children of Thomas Gantt and his wife, Priscilla, who lived at White's Landing and were married about 1709. Thomas Gantt's father was named Edward, and the latter was the son of another Thomas Gantt who emigrated from England to Maryland about 1660. It is claimed that the Gantt's of Maryland are descended through the Ducal house of Somerset, from John, Duke of Lancaster (youngest son of Edward III, King of England), who was known as "old John of Gaunt." Their coat of arms: "three fleur de lis or [gold]; three lions passant or [gold]; surmounted by a ducal coronet with rose and crosses gu." Judge Richard Gantt, of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, was the son of Thomas Gantt, Jr., of White's Landing, and his first wife, Margaret Mackall. The family, in Calvert County, is represented by Mr. Francis Gantt, of Prince Frederick, and whose brother, Rev. J. G. Gantt, resides at Trappe, Maryland.

The issue of John and Margaret L. (Gantt) Bowie was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>AMELIA(^6) GANTT BOWIE, b. December 12, 1834; m. 1867 Dr. Charles M. B. Harris, of Washington, D. C.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issue:</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ANNA(^7) BOWIE HARRIS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CHARLES(^7) GANTT HARRIS, b. September, 1876.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>THOMAS(^7) CADWALADER HARRIS, b. February, 1879.</td>
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| II | THOMAS\(^6\) JOHN BOWIE, b. February 22, 1837; m. May 20, 1870, Susannah Anderson. |
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

No. 36.

George Washington Bowie. (Col. Thomas Allen Bowie, Jr. John Bowie, Jr. John Bowie, Sr.) fourth son of Col. Thomas Bowie, of Bladensburg, and his wife, Mary (Belt) Bowie, was born near Bladensburg, Prince George's County, Maryland, April 11, 1804. Received a farm from his father, called, "Locust Hill," in the upper part of Prince George's County, where he resided for a number of years, but finally sold it and removed, with his family, to Montgomery County, near Brookeville. Later, he settled in Georgetown, D. C., where he died about 1870. In 1827 he married Mary Rapine, daughter of Daniel Rapine, the fourth Mayor of Washington. It will be seen that both George W. Bowie and his brother, Richard C. Bowie, married daughters of Mayor Rapine.

Issue of George W. and Mary Bowie:

I Margaret Bowie, b. 1828; m. Oscar McCauley, of Montgomery County, Maryland, and removed with him to Nebraska. One of their sons was recently nominated for Congress.

II Charlotte Bowie, b. 1830; d. 1886; m. Lieut. James Madison Alden, United States Navy, and a nephew of Admiral Alden.

Issue:

1 Sarah Alden, m. 1889 Vernon M. Dorsey, a great grandson of Judge Clement Dorsey, of St. Mary's County, Maryland.

Issue:

1 Vernon Alden Dorsey, b. 1890.
2 Charlotte Bowie Dorsey, b. 1893.
3 Catherine Fitzsimmons Costigan Dorsey, b. 1895.

III Allen Thomas Bowie, b. 1832; d. January 25, 1860; single.

IV Mary Anna Bowie, b. 1835; d. 1855; single.

V Frances Bowie, b. 1838. Entered the Episcopal Sisterhood of St. John. Died 1893, and is buried at Rock Creek Church.

VI Argyll Campbell Bowie, b. 1840. Entered the United States Navy at the commencement of the Civil War.
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Was appointed mate in July, 1863, and honorably discharged April 26, 1865. Single.

62 VII Henry Clay Bowie, b. 1842; m. 1868 Anne Holland.

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No. 37.

Richard Cramphin Bowie. (Col. Thomas Bowie. Allen Bowie, Jr. John Bowie, Jr. John Bowie, Sr.) youngest son of Col. Thomas Bowie, of Bladensburg, and his wife, Mary (Belt) Bowie, was born at Bladensburg, Prince George's County, Maryland, September 26, 1808. Inherited a considerable estate from his father and his uncle, Dr. John Bowie of Montgomery County, and also from his two brothers, Thomas Bowie, Jr., and Dr. Humphrey Belt Bowie. Settled on his plantation some miles from Beltsville, and for many years was a successful farmer. The reports of the agricultural fairs held at Marlborough from 1835-50, show a number of prizes were awarded to him for excellent stock, produce, etc. In 1850 he sold his lands and removed to Baltimore, where he was a member of the well-known commission firm of Belt & Bowie, which firm, in later years, was known as Trueman Belt & Sons. In 1830 Richard C. Bowie married Martha Magdalene Rapine, daughter of Daniel Rapine, a mayor of Washington in 1812.

Mrs. Bowie's sister, Mary, married George W. Bowie, a brother of Richard C. Bowie. The last years of Richard C. Bowie were passed in Washington, D. C., where he died December, 1890. His wife died December 16, 1863. They had

Issue:

I Thomas Daniel Bowie, b. 1832; d. in the Confederate Army; single.

II Richard Cramphin Bowie, Jr., b. 1834; d. 1849.
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

III Martha^ Magdalene Bowie, m. William R. Gettings, of Baltimore; d. April 20, 1882.

Issue:
1 Richard^ Bowie Gettings, d. single.
2 Mary^ Bowie Gettings, single.
3 Eleanor^ A. Gettings, single.
4 John^ H. Gettings, d. 1888; single.
5 Elizabeth^ D. Gettings, m. May 31, 1888, John Paul Jones.

Issue:
1 Ruth^ Eleanor Jones, b. February 24, 1889.
2 John^ Paul Jones, Jr., b. October 15, 1890.
3 Elizabeth^ Jones, b. February 26, 1893; d. December, 1893.

IV Charlotte^ Gillotte Bowie, b. 1857; m. October 26, 1865, Henry Murry Hanan who died 1875.

Issue:
1 Martha^ Magdalene Hanan.

V Elizabeth^ Davis Bowie, b. 1841; m. Dr. Brinton Stone, United States Navy.

Issue:
1 Charles^ H. Stone, b. April 20, 1867; single.
2 George^ Loring Porter Stone, b. January 15, 1875; ensign United States Navy.

VI Thyrza^ Bowie, b. 1842; d. 1877; single.

VII Mary^ Anne Augusta Bowie, b. 1843; m. Cleland Lindsley; d. 1895.

Issue:
1 Cleland^ Lindsley, Jr., b. 1876.

63 VIII Leonard^ Osborne Bowie, b. February 1, 1844; m. Blanche Drew.

IX Fanny^ Mary Bowie, d. in infancy.

X William^ Diggs Clagett Bowie, d. in childhood.

XI Allen^ Lee Bowie b. 1850; m. May 25, 1873, Susan Macomb, of Baltimore; d. 1886; no issue.

No. 38.

Thomas^ Johns Bowie. (Col. Washington^ Bowie. Allen^ Bowie, Jr. John^ Bowie, Jr. John^ Bowie, Sr.) eldest son of Col. Washington Bowie and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Johns, was born in
Georgetown, D. C., October, 1800. Attended school, as a boy, in that town, and later graduated at Harvard University. Bought a farm near Brookeville, Montgomery County, Maryland, which he named "Roseneath," and was known as a practical and successful farmer. In 1839 he was, by the governor, appointed a justice of the peace, and was one of the board of directors of the Brookeville Academy. He took great interest in all educational matters pertaining to the free schools of his county and State, and was an active member of the Agricultural Society of Maryland.

In 1829 he married his first cousin, Catherine Worthington Davis, daughter of his aunt, Elizabeth Bowie, and her husband, Thomas Davis. She was named for her father's first wife, a Miss Worthington. He is described as a man of most polished manners, delightful company, and dispensed a whole-souled hospitality which charmed his guests the moment they crossed his threshold. He died July 26, 1850, and his wife June 21, 1889. Both are buried at Oatland.

Issue:

64 I Thomas 6 John Davis Bowie, b. January 2, 1834; twice married.
   II Sarah 6 Hollyday Bowie, b. December 23, 1835; d. August 10, 1836.
   III Ellen 6 Ruth Bowie, b. February 3, 1838; d. March 31, 1848.

No. 39.

wife, Margaret (Johns) Bowie, was born in Georgetown, D. C., June 23, 1807. Received a classical and collegiate education, and was at the age of nineteen, admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. A diligent student, he quickly achieved a prominent position among the young lawyers of Washington, and, when twenty-two, was admit-

**Judge Richard Johns Bowie.**

ted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. The same year he removed to Rockville, Montgomery County, Maryland, became at once identified with public matters and met with marked success in his profession. May 7, 1833, he married Catherine L. Williams, of Hagers-
town, Maryland, a granddaughter of Col. Eli Williams,
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brother of Gen. Otho H. Williams, of the Revolutionary Army.

A Whig in politics, his brilliant intellect and practical mind early made him a trusted leader, and at the age of twenty-five, was elected prosecuting attorney for Montgomery County. In 1835 he was elected to the House of Delegates, and in 1837 was sent to the State Senate. After leaving the Legislature he was elected judge of the Circuit Court, and in 1849 was sent to Congress from the Fifth District. In 1851 he received a renomination, though there was a split in the nominating convention, the bolters, or "Independent Whigs," selecting as their leader, Gen. Thomas F. Bowie, a relative of Judge Bowie's. The contest was sharp, the result close, but Judge Richard J. Bowie was again successful. While in Congress he gained distinction by his eloquence and force as a debater. Never speaking until he had fully mastered the subject, his close reasoning held the attention of his audiences. Richard J. Bowie left the halls of Congress to become Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and was succeeded in the House of Representatives by Gen. Thomas F. Bowie.

The Whigs had long regarded Judge Bowie as one of their ablest leaders, and did not allow him to retire from politics, but in 1853 nominated him for Governor of Maryland. The slavery question was one of the burning issues of the day, and the Whig party, badly split by factional differences, had lost ground in the State. Therefore, while a majority of the leading Whigs were true to him, they could not regain their former ascendancy, and Mr. Lingon was elected governor by the Democrats. The campaign was, however, hotly contested; Judge Bowie took the stump and made many forcible speeches. In a joint debate at Bel Air, his opening remarks were "I wish the people of Maryland to perfectly understand me in this matter, I would rather retire to the peaceful shades of private life than wear a diadem of princely grandeur won by
pampering to the appetite, or appealing to the passions of any portion of my fellow citizens for electioneering purposes." Bitterly opposed to secession, and a firm supporter of the Union, he affiliated with the "Union Democrats" after the disruption of his old party. The exigencies of "practical politics," even at a time when partisan spirit was most bitter, never caused him to swerve from the path his conscience taught him was the honest one, and his iron will carried him safely through temptations which might have wrecked a weaker man. He was a director of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and ably assisted in its management. He had a large and lucrative practice, but was always greatly interested in agricultural matters and closely supervised his various farms. Devoted to domestic life, he was idolized by his wife and loved by all who knew his beautiful private character. His great sorrow was that he had no children, and he finally adopted his wife's nieces. His death resulted from inflammation of the stomach, at his residence "Glenview," March 12, 1881, and about a year later his wife was buried at his side in the cemetery at Rockville.

Their adopted daughters were:

I Emma Bowie Holland.

II Rose Holland.

III Maria Holland.

No. 40.

Robert Gilmer Bowie, (Col. Washington Bowie, Allen Bowie, Jr. John Bowie, Jr. John Bowie, Sr.) youngest son of Col. Washington Bowie and his wife, Margaret (Johns) Bowie, was born in Georgetown, D. C., in 1808. Received a collegiate education, and became a civil engineer. He aided in the con-
struction of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, as well as the building of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. Later his skill was shown in the completion of the old Orange & Alexandria Railroad, and that of the Washington, Ohio & Western, at that day known as the A. L. & H. Ry. It is now a branch of the Southern. He married Julia Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, of Virginia, and settled at Clark's Gap, Virginia, where he erected a stone dwelling overlooking the railroad and the station at that point. He was distinguished for his sterling qualities, polished manners, and unblemished integrity. He died in 1881, leaving

Issue:

I  **John**

  1. **Wilson Bowie**, b. 1846; m. November 23, 1879, Mary Lloyd West, daughter of Dr. Nelson Gray West, of Leesburg, and his wife, Virginia Thomas, daughter of Francis Thomas, of "Merryland Tract," Governor of Maryland.

  Issue:

  2. **Virginia** Thomas Bowie, b. 1884.

II  **Allen**


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No. 41.

**Joseph** Haskins Bowie, (James\(^4\) Bowie. Rev. John\(^3\) Bowie. John\(^2\) Bowie, Jr. John\(^1\) Bowie, Sr.) eldest child of James Bowie and his wife, Anna Maria Barclay (Haskins) Bowie, was born in Georgetown, D. C., January 5, 1816. He grew up in Montgomery County and from there went to Baltimore, where he lived some years, but about 1843 removed to Illinois, thence to California, and also lived some years in Texas, but finally returned to Monticello, Illinois. He died while on a visit to St. Louis, Missouri, January 5, 1879, aged sixty-
three. He was twice married, his first wife having been Catherine Elizabeth Ran, by whom he had one child. After her death he married Harriet, daughter of Captain Godfrey, of Godfrey, Illinois, and by her he had five children. She died a few years after her husband.

The issue by first wife was:

I Louisa A. Bowie, m. Dr. William J. Wroth, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Issue:
  I Margaret Wroth, m. Daniel Unorozagt, of Baltimore, Maryland.

The issue of Joseph H. Bowie and his second wife, Harriet, was:

I Allen Bowie, died in infancy.
II Lillie Bowie, m. and removed to New Mexico.
III Joseph Haskins Bowie, Jr.
IV Annie Bowie, m. —— Green, of Greenville, Green County, Illinois.
V Robert Lee Bowie.

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No. 42.

Hyde Ray Bowie. (Thomas Hamilton Bowie, Sr. Rev. Dr. John Bowie. John Bowie, Jr. John Bowie, Sr., emigrant,) a twin son of Thomas Hamilton Bowie and his wife, Eliza Hyde (Ray) Bowie, was born in Annapolis, Maryland, in 1813, was a student at St. John's College, Annapolis, with his twin brother, who was later Lieutenant James K. Bowie, United States Navy, read law several years, and was admitted to practice before the courts of Baltimore and rose rapidly in his profession. Had a large clientage in Baltimore and Washington, but a few years prior to his death removed to San Francisco, California. His business increased, and in 1856 he returned East to plead a case before the United States Supreme Court. While stopping at the National Hotel, in Washington, he was stricken
with apoplexy and expired a few hours later, aged forty-three. While residing in Baltimore, Mr. Bowie married Mary, daughter of Joseph Alexander Wallace of that city, and his wife, Rebecca Maria McCoy. Mrs. Bowie survived her husband many years, and died in her native city.

Issue:

I  WALLACE 6 ALEXANDER BOWIE, b. 1843; m. Libbie West, daughter of Capt. Benjamin West, United States Army. At the commencement of the Civil War, Wallace A. Bowie enlisted as a private in the Eighth Regiment, Maryland Volunteers, Federal Army, and rose to the rank of first lieutenant. Was transferred to the navy in 1864 and served as assistant engineer on the U. S. Ship Kearsarge. This vessel was ordered to Panama, and while there the crew was stricken with yellow fever. For his gallant and unselfish behavior during this period Engineer Bowie was highly commended, but owing to ill-health resigned in 1865 and settled in San Francisco, California.

Issue:

1  WALLACE 7 A. BOWIE, Jr., d. in infancy.
2  SHERLOCK 7 BOWIE, d. in childhood.
3  ROBERT 7 EMMET BOWIE, b. 1872.
4  BENJAMIN 7 WEST BOWIE, b. 1875.
5  HYDE 7 RAY BOWIE, b. 1876.
6  MARY 7 W. BOWIE.

II  REBECCA 6 MARIA BOWIE, m. John Alexander Grant, of Oakland, Maryland; d. January 2, 1897.

Issue:

1  ANNIE 7 MORISON GRANT.
2  MARGARET 7 BOWIE GRANT.
3  WILLIAM 7 WALLACE GRANT.

III  MARGARET 6 DALLAS BOWIE, b. 1847; m. George Colfax Chipman, of St. Lawrence County, New York, a first cousin of Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States. They resided in Washington, where Mr. Chipman died in 1892.

Issue:

1  GEORGE 7 BOWIE CHIPMAN, b. 1879.
2  PHILIP 7 COLFAK CHIPMAN.
3  MARGARET 7 DALLAS CHIPMAN.
4  ALLEN 7 ST. JOHN CHIPMAN, d. in childhood.
5  FRANK 7 SHERMAN CHIPMAN.

IV  ELIZA 6 HYDE BOWIE, single.
Dr. Augustus Jesse Bowie, (Thomas Hamilton Bowie. Rev. John Bowie. John Bowie, Jr. John Bowie, Sr.) third son of Thomas Hamilton Bowie and his wife, Eliza Hyde (Ray) Bowie, was born in Annapolis, Maryland, October 23, 1815, entered St. John's College in 1825, and afterwards began the study of medicine under the tuition of his uncle, Dr. Hyde Ray, United States Navy. February 9, 1835, he graduated at the Maryland Medical University in Baltimore, received an appointment as Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy, and passed the examination at the head of a large class of applicants. When commissioned he was the youngest surgeon in the service, being under twenty-two. He was ordered to the U. S. Ship "Independence," at Boston, and later to the "Missouri," which was the first steamship built for the American Navy. While Dr. Bowie was attached to this ship, our Minister to Russia, Mr. Dallas, embarked upon it for St. Petersburg, and all the officers of the frigate were royally entertained by the Emperor Nicholas. The ship proceeded to Gibraltar, at which port it caught fire while at anchor and was burned to the water's edge. For a number of years Dr. Bowie was with the European and South Atlantic squadrons. In 1848 he was commissioned full surgeon and ordered to the China fleet and assigned to duty on the "Massachusetts," which was about to sail for San Francisco. In April, 1849, the ship reached the latter port, making the third steamer which had ever entered the Golden Horn. Dr. Bowie was selected by the Government as one of a special commission of officers delegated to locate the hospital at the navy yard in San Francisco. In 1853 he was ordered to report at Boston, Massachusetts, for duty on board the "Raritan," but he had become so delighted with the wonderful climate and beauty of California, he decided to locate there
permanently and sent in his resignation, which was accepted in the following October.

By close attention to his profession and judicious investments in real estate, he acquired a large fortune. Though his practice occupied most of his time, he found opportunity to take active part in local politics and to attend to social matters, entertaining his friends with all the sumptuous hospitality which was with him an heredity from his Maryland forefathers. He was a keen lover of field sports, an excellent shot and perfectly at home with his horse, dog and gun. For thirteen years he was a regent of the University of California, was professor of Theory and Practice at the San Francisco Medical College, and filled the chair of Professor of Surgery. His skill as a surgeon was known among the fraternity throughout the State, and his success with difficult operations, gained him much celebrity. He was an expert linguist, and as a classic scholar had few peers. He was a brilliant conversationalist, and his descriptive powers were the admiration of his acquaintances.

In 1842 Dr. Bowie married Helen Martha Pike, daughter of Henry Pike, a wealthy and well-known Baltimorean. The first years of her married life were spent in Baltimore, but she joined her husband in San Francisco in 1852, where she died October 4, 1870. The Doctor survived her until July 6, 1887, when he succumbed to an attack of gout. He was probably one of the best known men on the Pacific coast, where he was much admired for his brilliant attainments.

Issue:

I  Henry* Pike Bowie, b. 1843; d. 1848.
II  Augustus* Jesse Bowie, b. December 31, 1845, in Baltimore, Maryland. Was a student at the Jesuit College, Georgetown, D. C. Matriculated at the University of California, and later went to Germany, where he graduated in civil engineering. Returning to America he devoted himself to his profession in various parts of the country, and is an acknowledged "expert" and auth-

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ority on mining. His home is in San Francisco, California, where, in 1870, he married Eliza, daughter of John Friedlander, a "grain king" of "the coast." Mr. Bowie has

**Issue:**

1. **Eliza** Bowie.
2. **Augustus** Jesse Bowie, Jr., b. December 10, 1872. Graduated A. B. at Harvard. In 1896 matriculated at the Boston School of Technology and graduated as electrical engineer. Was the "star" man of his class.

**III Henry** Bowie, b. 1848. Graduated at the University of California. Married Agnes Howard, but has no issue. Resides in California.

**IV Thomas** Hamilton Campbell Bowie, M. D., b. 1854. Graduated in medicine, and resides in California. Married Eliza Stairley.

**Issue:**

1. **Hamilton** Campbell Bowie.
2. **Helen** Bowie.
3. **Allen** Bowie.
4. **Emily** Bowie.
5. **Lawrence** Bowie.
6. **Joseph** Bowie.
Also two other sons, names not given.


**Issue:**

1. **Edward** Mandell Bowie.
2. **Claire** R. Bowie.

**VI James** Hyde Ray Bowie, b. September 18, 1858.

**VII Allen** St. John Bowie, b. October 26, 1860; single. Is president of the Western Light and Power Company, of San Francisco.

**VIII Helen** Jesse Bowie, b. July 24, 1862; m. Charles R. Detrich.

**Issue:**

1. **Charles** Bowie Detrich.

**IX Agnes** Bowie, b. May 2, 1864; d. single.

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**No. 44.**

**Thomas** Hamilton Bowie, Jr., (Thomas Hamilton Bowie, Jr.,)
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

ilton Bowie, St. Rev. Dr. John
Bowie. John
Bowie, Jr. John
Bowie, Sr., emigrant,) youngest son
of Thomas Hamilton Bowie and his wife, Eliza Hyde
(Ray) Bowie, was born at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1817,
grew up in that city and was educated at St. John's Col-
lege. After reaching his majority, he began farming on
his plantation on the Severn River, near Annapolis. This
life was too slow for young "Ham" Bowie, as he was
familiarly called. Having an adventurous and roving
disposition, he gave up agriculture and removed with his
wife to California, where his two elder brothers had pre-
ceed him. Some years before this, in 1842, he had mar-
rried Mary Elizabeth Sanders, daughter of William San-
ders, of South River, Anne Arundle County, Maryland.
After reaching California he became identified with some
of the filibustering expeditions to Central America. When
Walker organized a company for a revolutionary attempt
on Nicaragua, "Ham" Bowie sailed with him, and lost
his life in that ill-fated venture, 1858.

He is said to have died of fever, and was buried in Cen-
tral America. He is described as a handsome man, of
fascinating manners, and a great favorite. After his death
his wife married Mr. Higgins of San Francisco, and by
him had a son named Beauregard Higgins.

The issue of Hamilton Bowie and his wife, Mary, was:

I William
Dallas Bowie, b. 1843. Went to Oregon, where
he married, and in 1893 lost his life by the premature
discharge of blasting powder. His widow then removed
with her children to California. Issue not reported.

II Camille
Bowie, m. Judge Wickam Leigh, of Virginia,
and settled in Lower California.

No. 45.

Fielder
Bowie 2d, (Allen
Bowie. Capt. Field-
er
Bowie. Allen
Bowie, St. John
Bowie, St.,
only child of young Allen Bowie and his wife, Sarah (Chew) Bowie, was born at his parents' home, "Leith," near Nottingham, Prince George's County, Maryland, on January 25, 1792. He was named for his grandfather, Capt. Fielder Bowie, and was only three years old when his father died. His uncle, Eversfield Bowie, was by the court appointed his guardian. While Fielder Bowie was still very young his mother married Beverly R. Grayson, and he remained with his step-father until the latter removed with his wife to Mississippi. Young Bowie then resided with his uncle's family until he was old enough to assume charge of his estate of "Leith," or as it is now known, "Half Pone." This was a plantation on the Patuxent River containing over four hundred acres and a large brick house, which is still standing. Near his dwelling Fielder built a brick stable for the accommodation of his blooded horses, of which he was passionately fond. He was devoted to fox hunting, rode like a centaur, and as daringly as any who ever followed the hounds in Southern Maryland, a country noted for the horsemanship of its people. On one occasion, when past sixty years of age, he was known to approach a fence in full career in a spirited fox hunt, and as his horse was in the act of rearing he snatched up the top rail from the five foot fence, leaped his hunter over, and with a backward swing of the arm replaced the rail in its original position, exclaiming as he did so, "now some of you young men do that." He continued his daily rides until the week of his death and retained his erect, active bearing nearly to the age of seventy-five.

When a young man he was a member of the select cavalry company which Nottingham boasted, and succeeded his uncle, Eversfield Bowie, as its captain. At the head of this company Fielder Bowie marched to Annapolis and acted as an escort, or guard of honor, to LaFayette when the latter visited this country in December, 1824.

The appearance of this troop attracted the admiration of all
observers. In 1830 he sold his plantation, and it was bought by his friend, Walter B. C. Worthington. After this sale he purchased a farm known as "Eversfield's Map of Italy," which had been the old homestead of his great grandfather, Rev. John Eversfield. Here he resided until his death, and the place was then purchased by the late Edward W. Magruder. Fielder Bowie was three times married; first on December 11, 1811, to his third cousin, Barbara Susannah Parker Lane, daughter of Captain Lane and Barbara Brooke. She was a sister of Elizabeth Lane who married his uncle, Eversfield Bowie. (See Sketch No. 24.) By this union there was one son. Mrs. Bowie died a few years later and was buried at "Brookridge." Fielder Bowie married secondly on September 22, 1829, Christiana Mackall, a sister of Dr. Louis Mackall, Sr. By her he also had a son. She died in 1831, aged thirty, and is buried at the old Mackall farm called "Mattaponi," a few miles from the Bowie farm of that name. Fielder Bowie's third wife was Rebecca Mackall, a sister of Christiana, and he had no issue by her. Mr. Bowie was tall, dignified, and of courtly manners, fond of social gatherings, but punctilious, and those who knew him best were careful to indulge in few familiarities. He died May 13, 1866, and his widow in 1870. Both are interred at St. Thomas' Church, Croome.

Issue by first wife:

I Allen^6 Bowie, b. 1812; named for his grandfather. Graduated in medicine at the Maryland Medical College in 1835, and went to Mississippi, where he settled near his half-uncle, Mr. Grayson. He died in that State in 1859; unmarried.

Fielder Bowie's issue by his second wife was:

I William^6 Lock Bowie, b. 1830; d. at the age of seven.
Mary's Mackall Bowie. (Thomas' Contee Bowie. Capt. Fielder' Bowie. Allen' Bowie, St. John' Bowie, Sr.) eldest child of Thomas Contee Bowie and his wife, Mary Mackall, daughter of Gov. Robert Bowie, was born in December, 1801, at "Essington," Prince George's County, Maryland, and was married on November 16, 1819, to Reverdy Johnson, of Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Her portrait, painted by the English artist Sully while she was in London with her husband who was the American Minister to the Court of St. James, shows she was a
lovely woman, having inherited her mother's beauty. This portrait now hangs in the Peabody Institute at Baltimore. She had her mother's clear, practical intellect, firmness of decision, and unwavering devotion to her family and intimate friends. It is said she managed the

financial affairs for her husband, while he devoted his time to public matters. Of him it is scarcely necessary to speak, since his reputation is not confined to his own State, but has become national. Of an old English stock on his father's side, from whom he acquired the solid, pro-

Mrs. Reverdy Johnson.
found insight into law and kindred matters, combined with a French vivacity and playful humor derived from his mother’s race, the Ghiselins, he formed a bright example of the composite American. His father was Hon. John Johnson, an eminent lawyer, judge of the Court of Appeals, and Attorney-General of Maryland. His mother was Deborah, a daughter of Reverdy Ghiselin, long Commissioner of the Land Office at Annapolis, father of Dr. Reverdy Ghiselin, who married Margaret Bowie (daughter of Gov. Robert Bowie), and a grandson of Cesar Ghiselin, one of the early settlers in Maryland. John Johnson, Jr., a distinguished chancellor of Maryland, married Mary Tyler, of Upper Marlborough, and was the elder brother of Reverdy Johnson, who began the practice of law in Marlborough, Maryland, in 1815, after graduating at St. John’s College, Annapolis.

It is asserted that Reverdy Johnson was so discouraged by his first speech he decided to abandon law, but was fortunately dissuaded from so doing by Judge Edmund Key, of the Prince George’s County bench. In 1817 he was appointed State’s Attorney for Prince George’s County, and two years later removed to Baltimore, where he was elected in 1821 to the State Senate, and several times returned to the same office. He was sent to the House of Representatives, and in 1849 was elected United States Senator, which position he later resigned to accept the Attorney-Generalship in President Taylor’s Cabinet. He was a Whig and a staunch Union man. In 1862 he was again elected United States Senator, and in 1866 voted against the impeachment of President Johnson. In 1868 President Grant sent him as our Minister to the Court of St. James, and while in England he and his wife received attentions never before paid to an American. He negotiated the settlement of the “Alabama” claims, and upon his return home, was for a third time elected to the United States Senate. Although opposed to secession he was entirely free from bitterness, and Southern sympathizers
ever found in him a warm and influential friend when in trouble. He and his wife celebrated their "golden wedding" at their home in Baltimore in 1869, where she died in 1873 and he in February, 1876.

Issue:

I Mary Mackall Bowie Johnson, b. 1820; d. in childhood.

II Mary Johnson, b. 1822; m. Thomas H. Morris, of Baltimore.

Issue:

1 Anna Maria Morris, m. 1st John D. Prince, of New York, 2d Dr. Alfred Loomis.

Issue by first husband only:

1 John D. Prince, Jr.

2 Mary Prince.


3 James Round Morris, d. young.

4 Thomas Hollingsworth Morris, d. single.

5 Lydia H. Morris, m. Hollins McKim.

Issue:

1 Mary C. McKim.

6 John Bowie Morris, d. single.

7 Camilla Ridgely Morris, m. Clayton C. Hall.

Issue:

1 Clayton Morris Hall.

III Ella Ridgely Johnson, m. Henry Dangerfield, a widower, of Alexandria, Virginia, with several children. She died January, 1898.

Issue:

1 Henry Dangerfield, Jr., m. Virginia Peyton Key.

Issue:

1 Henry Dangerfield.

2 Philip Barton K. Dangerfield.

3 Lorenzo L. Dangerfield.

4 John S. Barbour Dangerfield.

5 Kate Sewell Dangerfield.

2 Reverdy Johnson Dangerfield, m. Effie Nicholson.

Issue:

1 Sarah Carroll Dangerfield, m. Charles R. Carter.

2 Eliza Dangerfield.

3 Charlotte Rosetta Dangerfield.

4 Reverdy Augustus Dangerfield.
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IV Camilla\(^6\) Johnson, m. Andrew Sterett Ridgely.
   Issue:
   1 Mary\(^5\) M. Ridgely, d. young.
   2 Charles\(^7\) S. Ridgely, d. young.
   3 Camilla\(^6\) Morris Ridgely, m. Lieut. Edward Simpson, United States Navy.
   Issue:
   1 Edward\(^5\) Ridgely Simpson.

V Reverdy\(^6\) Johnson, Jr., m. Caroline Patterson, of Maryland. No issue. He is a well-known lawyer of Baltimore.

VI John\(^6\) Johnson, d. young.

VII Maria\(^6\) Louisa Johnson, m. William R. Travers, the celebrated wit and banker of New York City.
   Issue:
   1 Mary\(^7\) Mackall Travers, m. 1st Winthrop Gray,
      2d John G. Hecksher.
   Issue by first husband only:
   1 Travers\(^8\) Gray.
   2 Minnie\(^4\) Gray.
   3 Louisa\(^6\) Gray, d. young.
   2 Louisa\(^2\) Travers, m. James W. Wadsworth, of Genese, New York, who is at present a member of Congress.
   Issue:
   1 James\(^7\) W. Wadsworth, Jr.
   2 Harriet\(^8\) Wadsworth.
   3 John\(^7\) Travers, d. young.
   4 Ellen\(^7\) Travers, m. William Duer, of New York.
   Issue:
   1 Katherine\(^8\) Duer, m., 1898, C. Mackey.
   5 Hattie\(^3\) Travers, m. George R. Fearing, of New York.
   Issue:
   1 Richmond\(^8\) Fearing.
   6 Matilda\(^7\) Travers, m. Walter Gray, of New York.
      No issue.
   7 William\(^7\) R. Travers, Jr. m. Miss Hariman. No issue.
   8 Susan\(^7\) Travers, unmarried.
   9 Reverdy\(^2\) Johnson Travers, d. without issue.

VIII Matilda\(^6\) Elizabeth Bowie Johnson, m. Charles John Morris Gwynn.
   Issue:
   1 Mary\(^2\) Mackall Gwynn, single.

IX Emily\(^8\) Contee Johnson, m. Judge George Washington Lewis, of Virginia.
   Issue:
   1 Lorenzo\(^7\) Lewis, m. Rose McCormick.
Issue:
1 Washington Lewis.
2 Esther Lewis, m. Samuel McCormick.

Issue:
1 Emily McCormick.
3 Louisa Lewis.
4 Conrad Lewis.
5 Robert Lee Lewis.
6 Reverdy Lewis.
7 Maud Lewis, m. Whiting.
8 William Travers Lewis.
9 Ella Lewis.
10 Mary Lewis, died.

X Frances Cornelia Barber Johnson, d. young.
XI Thomas Bowie Johnson, d. young.

XII Louis Eichelberger Johnson, m. 1st Margaret H. Clancy, 2d Charlotte Boteler.

Issue by first wife:
1 Lewis E. Johnson, Jr., m. and living in Cincinnati, Ohio.
2 Mary Johnson, m. William Scott O'Connor, of New York.
3 Reverdy Johnson, d. young.
4 Matilda Johnson, m. Arthur Kavanaugh, of New York.

The issue by second wife, Charlotte Boteler, was:
1 Allen M. Johnson.

XIII Ella Johnson, m. Charles Goldsboro Kerr, of Baltimore. He died in 1898. For many years was State's Attorney for Baltimore City, and long a distinguished leader of the Democracy.

Issue:
1 Mary Bowie Kerr.
2 Ella Johnson Kerr.
3 Charles Goldsboro Kerr, Jr.
4 Reverdy Johnson Kerr.

XIV Bowie Johnson, m. Virginia Thayer; d. leaving

Issue:
1 Reverdy Ralph Johnson, d. in childhood.
2 Virginia Johnson.
3 Bowie Johnson, Jr.

XV Maj. Edward Contee Johnson, m. Kate Moore, of Virginia. He is an officer in the Fifth Maryland Regiment.

Issue:
1 Mary Bowie Johnson.
2 Anne Bowie Moore Johnson.

was born near Queen Anne, Prince George's County, Maryland, April 4, 1804. He grew up at "Bowieville," the beautiful home erected by his mother after his father's death. Was educated by private tutors when a small boy, and finished a collegiate course at St. John's College, Annapolis. Upon the death of his mother, was appointed administrator of the estate, and in order to effect a divi-
sion among the nine children was compelled to sell "Bowieville." In 1826 he married Margaret, daughter of George French, of Washington County, Maryland, and his wife, Margaret W. Weems, who was a daughter of James William Lock Weems and Mary Hall, his wife. Mrs. French's sister, Amelia Weems, married Walter Bowie, Jr. (See Article 28.) After his marriage, Robert Bowie resided at "Cedar Hill," which farm was an inheritance of his wife. This estate Mr. Bowie managed with such skill that it soon was one of the finest plantations in that fertile region, known as "The Forest," of Prince George's County. He was very active in organizing agricultural societies, and at the annual county fairs usually bore off many of the best prizes for blooded stock, fine fruit, tobacco, and other products of his estate. A man of splendid physique, a fluent talker and graceful address, he organized the Maryland Jockey Club, and by his eloquent appeals throughout Southern Maryland, succeeded in gaining sufficient subscribers to erect the well-known "Maryland Agricultural College." He also was one of the first to bring before the people the necessity for a railroad through the Southern countries, and the final construction of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad was largely owing to the zeal and energy with which Mr. Bowie advocated the enterprise. Although ever deeply interested in politics, and a clear and ready public speaker, he never sought office for himself, but preferred the more independent life of a planter. A contemporary who knew him intimately says: "In his private life he was a true gentleman of 'ye ancient regime,' and his lavish hospitality made his home a delight of every visitor. As chivalric as Bayard, he was quick to resent an affront, and firm in the maintenance of his position, but generous and without resentment when the difficulty had been adjusted."

April 20, 1847, Mrs. Bowie died, and on December 12, 1854, Mr. Bowie married Mrs. Ellen Magruder (widow of Dennis Magruder), a daughter of John B. Mullikin and his
wife, Mary M. Weems. There was no issue by this union, but Mrs. Bowie was the mother of an only child by her first husband, Dennis Magruder. This child, Cornelia Magruder, in after years became the wife of George French Bowie, Robert Bowie's second son by his first wife. Mr. Bowie reached an advanced age, and died April 3, 1881, and is buried at Cedar Hill. His widow survived him until April, 1891, when she died in Washington while on a visit to her granddaughter. She is interred at Cedar Hill.

The issue of Robert Bowie was:

I Mary6 Mackall Bowie, b. February 19, 1828; m. in 1855 Franklin Weems, of Anne Arundel County. She died leaving

Issue:
1 Robert7 Bowie Weems.
2 Franklin7 Weems, Jr.
3 John7 French Weems.
4 Mary7 M. Weems.
5 Stephen7 Weems.
6 Elizabeth7 Weems.
7 Ellen7 Weems.

II Cora6 Bowie, b. April 21, 1830; m. November, 1856, Edward Clare Fitzhugh. She died without issue.

III Robert6 William Weems Bowie, b. March 27, 1833; d. 1871; single.

IV George6 French Bowie, b. November 30, 1835; m. Cornelia Magruder.

V Thomas6 Contee Bowie, b. November 19, 1837; m. Maggie Hunt, of St. Louis, Missouri. Removed to the latter city, where he died from the effects of a fall. His widow married Mr. Rowe, and removed to Green Cove Springs, Florida.

The issue of T. C. Bowie was:
1 Thomas7 Contee Bowie, Jr., d. at the age of twenty-one; single.

VI Maria6 Lewis Bowie, b. May 10, 1839; m. James Owens, son of James Owens, Sr., of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, and his wife, Mary Johnson. The latter couple had other sons, William F. and Edward R. Owens, and two daughters, Jennie and Elizabeth C. (Mrs. A. R. Parkhurst). Maria L. (Bowie) Owens died leaving
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

Issue:
1 James\\, Owens, Jr.
2 Robert\\, Bowie Owens. Graduated with high honors at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and though not twenty-one years of age was, upon the recommendation of the faculty, called to the Chair of Electricity in the State University, at Lincoln, Nebraska. The management sent Professor Owens to Scotland in the interests of science, and on his return he was placed in charge of the Electrical Exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1893. In 1898 Professor Owens was tendered the Chair of "Applied Science," by the faculty of the McGill University, Montreal, Canada, an honor seldom conferred on one so young. He accepted the call, and is now in Montreal. Is unmarried.
3 Dr. French\\, Owens. Resides in Marlborough, Maryland. In April, 1898, married Florence, daughter of Mordacai Plummer and the latter's first wife, Addie, a daughter of Governor Pratt.
4 Maria\\, Louise Owens.

VII Margaret\\, Hall Bowie, b. April 30, 1841; m. in 1869, William W. Hemsley, of Queen Anne County, Maryland. They reside in Baltimore, Maryland.

Issue:
1 Pauline\\, Forbes Hemsley, m. C. W. Price, of Baltimore County.

Issue:
1 Helen\\, Maria Price.
2 Maude\\, Annita Price.
3 Edith\\, Estelle Price.
2 Guy\\, Hemsley.
3 Eileen\\, Hemsley.
4 Anna\\, Lea Hemsley.

VIII Amelia\\, Margaret Bowie, b. February 20, 1843; m. Edwin Gott, of Anne Arundel County, Maryland. She died leaving

Issue:
1 Edwin\\, Gott, Jr.

No. 48.

JOHN¹ BOWIE, Sr.) second son of Thomas Contee Bowie and his wife, Mary Mackall (Wootton, Bowie) Bowie, was born April 7, 1808, at "Essington," Queen Anne District, Prince George's County, Maryland.

When a small boy he was sent to Charlotte Hall Academy, in St. Mary's County, and from there to Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he graduated with high honors. While at Union he was a member of the "Sigma Psi" Society and was president of the "Delphic Oracle" Debating Society.

Upon leaving college he studied law with his brother-in-law, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and was admitted to the
bar in Upper Marlborough when he reached his twenty-first year.

About this time the Grecian struggle for independence was attracting the civilized world, and the boy, burning with youthful ardor and love of liberty, desired to fight for Greece. He consulted Henry Clay, whose letters (now in possession of the family) show that the great American advised against so rash a step, and young Bowie deferred to the superior judgment of the celebrated statesman.

A close and omnivorous reader, energetic and industrious, Thomas F. Bowie soon gained a conspicuous position at the Marlborough bar, where such intellectual giants as Thomas S. Alexander, Thomas G. Pratt (later governor), John B. Brooke, Sr., Robert G. Brent, and John M. S. Causin were building a State and national reputation.

Excelled by few in legal knowledge, endowed with wonderful eloquence, his close reasoning and forcible presentation of his cases gained him a large and lucrative practice, and he was engaged as counsel in all the "causes celebres" of lower Maryland. Among the latter may be mentioned the "Crawford" and "Notely Young" will cases and many other noted suits in which he achieved much distinction. A man of commanding presence—standing over six feet and weighing more than two hundred pounds—possessing a deep, powerful voice, he awoke the enthusiasm of the crowds who were wont to hear him speak.

Like many others of his family, he early entered the field of politics and was elected Deputy Attorney-General for Prince George's County several different times, in all holding the office sixteen years. Was three times elected to the State Legislature, defeating his cousin, Col. William D. Bowie, the Democratic leader. In 1842 he was commissioned by the governor major of militia, and in 1843, though but thirty-six years of age, was urged by his admirers to become a candidate for the governorship. His
name was placed before the people, but his half-brother, Col. William T. Wootton, and his uncle, Hon. Robert W. Bowie, of Mattaponi, were each ambitious at the same time to be the next governor. All three men wielded great influence in their party—each was of conceded ability—but their struggle for pre-eminence resulted in mutual defeat. When the nominating convention was held it became at once apparent that these three candidates overshadowed all other aspirants, and that the delegates were almost equally divided in their preference for these men of one family. As neither could muster sufficient votes to secure the prize, a “deadlock” resulted in the convention, which remained unbroken for three days. A caucus was then held; a committee selected to wait upon the three candidates and to say that the members of the convention had decided to nominate any one of the three relatives which two of them might select. Unless the candidates could agree among themselves that two of their number should withdraw in favor of the third, the convention would be forced to select another candidate to prevent the party from being wrecked by divisions. The committee added: “As you are all of the same family we hope that you will arrange the matter between yourselves ere morning, for we are anxious to make one of you our standard-bearer. Unless you do this, however, we shall be compelled to make an outside selection for party harmony.” Unfortunately, the relatives could not agree as to who should withdraw, and Mr. Robert W. Bowie threw his support to Thomas G. Pratt, who was nominated and elected a few months later.

The coolness between the uncle and nephews resulting from this affair existed a long time, and their mutual opposition in politics prevented each from achieving that success which they might otherwise have accomplished by united efforts. In 1844 Governor Pratt appointed Thomas F. Bowie colonel of militia, a year later brigadier-general, and upon the death of General Matthews he was commis-
sioned major-general of the Maryland forces. In 1851 his name was presented as a candidate for Congress against his cousin, Judge Richard J. Bowie, the then incumbent from the Fifth District. Another inharmonious convention was held, and resulted in "a split." Judge Bowie was nominated by "the regulars," and General Bowie by the "Independent" Whigs. At the previous election Judge Bowie had been elected practically without opposition, but in this year narrowly escaped defeat, General Bowie losing by a very narrow margin. In 1851 the latter was chosen as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, was a member of the Judicial Committee selected by the convention, and assisted in framing the Constitution adopted by the State the same year. In 1852 he was elected as "Presidential Elector" and cast his vote for Scott and Graham. In 1855 he was nominated by the Whig party and elected a member of the Thirty-Fourth Congress, United States. In 1857 was renominated and elected by the largest majority ever received by any representative of the Fifth District; his candidacy having been endorsed by the democrats, as well as a majority of the disrupted Whig party. In 1859 General Bowie was defeated in convention for a third nomination. The meeting was a stormy one. A number of ambitious candidates finally united their forces, a "deadlock" followed, which was only broken by the withdrawal from General Bowie of the vote and influence of his young cousin, Walter Bowie, one of the delegates from Prince George's County. This relative was later a distinguished Confederate officer under General Mosby, and headed several raids into Maryland, in one of which he finally fell October, 1864. While in Congress, General Bowie is said to have greatly added to his reputation by a number of able speeches on the admission of Oregon, and also one commenting upon President Pierce's Message. These deliverances have been ranked with the best orations heard in that Congress. President Fillmore was much impressed with his legal
ability and tendered him a place in his Cabinet, but owing to some differences of opinion as to policy the offer was withdrawn.

General Bowie was devoted to agriculture and became a large land and slave-owner, possessing more than two thousand acres. One plantation of thirteen hundred acres he named "Cheltenham," because of its healthfulness and pure water. This farm is now owned by the State, and on it is located the large colored reformatory near Cheltenham Station, which took its name from this land. For many years, as corresponding secretary of the State Agricultural Society, he took a prominent part at all of its meetings, and his able speeches annually delivered before the Board attracted wide attention. He was a delegate to the Tobacco Growers' Convention, held in Washington, to protest against the enormous duties levied by European countries upon our export of the leaf. His speech before that convention, wherein he gave statistics showing that France and England supported their entire navies with the millions thus raised upon our labor, startled the country, and resulted in Congressional action which finally effected an amelioration of the excessive duties.

His love of agriculture extended to the raising of blooded stock, and he was corresponding secretary of the Maryland Jockey Club. He imported the noted stallion "John Bull," and owned such well-known racers as "Harvey Burch," "Flora Hastings," and "Lady Cleveland." He was one of the early advocates for building the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. With his brother, Robert Bowie, his cousins, William D. Bowie, Oden Bowie, and Walter W. W. Bowie, he earnestly and persistently worked for the accomplishment of that design. Finally, when the road was incorporated in 1853, General Bowie and Col. Walter W. W. Bowie were two of its charter members, Oden Bowie its president, and Col. William D. Bowie a director. General Bowie resided in
a large house which he built in Upper Marlborough, its lofty and beautiful rooms enabling him to dispense that hospitality he so well loved. This building, situated in the heart of the village, is now the "Town Hall," and on the grounds in its rear, where was once the garden, now stands the new courthouse.

November 11, 1830, Thomas F. Bowie was married to Catherine Harrison Waring, daughter of Henry Waring, of "Mount Pleasant," and his wife, Sarah (Harrison) Waring. The latter was a daughter of John Harrison, of Georgetown, D. C., and his wife, Catherine Contee, daughter of Alexander Contee, the emigrant. (See Contee.) Mrs. Harrison reached the age of ninety-eight years, and, to the last, was an ardent Tory. Her daughter, Mrs. Waring, lived to be ninety-six, and was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Waring was a direct descendant of Capt. Sampson Waring, the English emigrant to Maryland in 1645. (See Waring.) Mrs. Bowie was a woman of uncommon beauty, and devoted wife and mother. Her death, June 2, 1849, when in her forty-second year, was caused by contracting erysipelas while nursing her husband through an attack of that disease. Six years later, July 24, 1855, General Bowie married Virginia Griffith, daughter of Luke Griffith, of Hartford County, Maryland, and the heiress of her uncle, Edward Griffith, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Her mother was a Quakeress, and a member of the Haywood family, of Philadelphia.

The brilliant career of General Bowie terminated October 31, 1869, in the town of Upper Marlborough where his manhood was spent, and where his talents were so well known. He was buried near his first wife at "Mount Pleasant," where marble monuments were erected to both. His widow removed to Baltimore with her little son, and died there February 5, 1895. Her remains were placed in the Griffith vault in Greenwood
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

Cemetery. She is remembered as a handsome woman of generous disposition and warm heart.

The issue of Gen. T. F. Bowie and his first wife:

I  Henry⁶ Waring Bowie, b. September 2, 1832; d. in infancy.
II Henry⁶ Bowie, b. June 5, 1834 (twin); d. in infancy.
III Thomas⁶ Bowie, b. June 5, 1834 (twin); d. in infancy.
IV Thomas⁶ Fielder Bowie, Jr., b. May 14, 1836; m. Elizabeth M. Worthington.
V Sarah⁶ Louise Bowie, b. April 17, 1838; m. October 11, 1860, to William Worthington, son of Walter B. C. Worthington. (See Worthington Note.) She is said to have been one of the most beautiful women in the State. She was left a widow in 1870.

Issue:
1 Catherine⁷ Harrison Worthington, b. 1862; m. in Washington to Ralph Plater Stull. No issue.
2 Henrietta⁷ Priscilla Worthington, b. 1865; m. 1887 to E. N. Lancaster, of Rhode Island. Issue, six children. (See Worthington.)
3 Walter⁷ B. C. Worthington, b. March 14, 1867; single.

VI Henry⁶ Contee Bowie, b. May 18, 1840. Educated for the bar, but entered the Confederate Army in 1861, and served in Dement's Battery, Maryland Line. He won a reputation for such coolness and bravery in the face of danger that his comrades still speak of him as one of the most superb soldiers of that gallant army. Many anecdotes are related of his courage. On one occasion, during a desperate artillery engagement, a shell with a burning fuse fell in the battery. The gunners threw themselves upon the ground to escape, if possible, the deadly explosion, while "Hal" Bowie, stepping quickly to the smoking missile, picked it up, and, walking to the edge of the embankment, cast it far from him. The explosion resulted harmlessly. He contracted a fever in the trenches, which ended his life in a Richmond hospital October 24, 1864, and he lies with hundreds of other "Boys in Gray" in a Richmond cemetery.

VII Mary⁶ Mackall Bowie, b. August 22, 1841; m. October 26, 1869, Thomas Clagett, son of Thomas Clagett, Sr., of "Weston."

Issue:
1 Thomas⁷ Clagett, b. 1870; d. in infancy.
2 Charles⁷ Thomas Clagett, b. July, 1873.
3 Henry⁷ Contee Bowie Clagett, b. July 20, 1876.
4 Reverdy Johnson Clagett, b. January 25, 1877; m. January 25, 1899, Kate E. McIntosh.
5 Thomas Fielder Bowie Clagett, b. September 4, 1878.
6 Myer Lewin Clagett, b. August, 1880; d. an infant.

VIII Ellen Waring Bowie, b. July 12, 1843; single.

IX Edith Plantagenet Bowie, b. July 12, 1845; m. June 7, 1866, Joseph Kent Roberts, Jr., a lawyer, member of the State Legislature, Collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore, and Chairman of the Democratic Committee. He died October 1, 1888.

Issue:
1 Sallie Waring Roberts, b. August 31, 1867; m. 1888, William Stanley, a lawyer, and son of Rev. Harvey Stanley. He died March 3, 1890.

Issue:
1 Edith Stanley, b. 1889.
2 Joseph Kent Roberts, b. December, 1872. Member of the Marlboro' bar. Married November 11, 1896, Alice, daughter of Judge George B. Merrick and his wife, Alice Waring. Judge Merrick is a son of the late Richard Merrick, United States Senator, and his wife, the sister of Governor Thomas, of St. Mary's County.

Issue:
1 Alice Waring Roberts, b. 1898.

The issue of Gen. Thomas F. Bowie and his second wife, Virginia Griffith, was:

I Edward Griffith Bowie, d. in infancy.
II Alexander Bowie, d. in infancy.

III Robert Bruce Bowie, b. July 9, 1865. Graduated at Princeton, New Jersey. Was admitted to the bar at Towson, Maryland. Graduated in civil engineering, which he has adopted as his profession, and resides in Baltimore. Became a member of the 5th Regiment, Maryland National Guard, and was elected a lieutenant in 1896. In May, 1898, he was commissioned captain of Company A, and went south with the regiment in June for active service in the war with Spain, but his division was held in Tampa, where he was when hostilities ceased.
Dr. Allen Thomas Bowie, (Thomas Contee Bowie, Capt. Fielder Bowie, Allen Bowie, St. John Bowie, Sr., emigrant) the posthumous child of Thomas Contee Bowie and his wife, Mary Mackall Bowie,

daughter of Gov. Robert Bowie, was born August 24, 1813, at Essington, near Upper Marlboro', Prince George's County, Maryland.

At the personal request of Bishop Chase, of Ohio, he was sent to Kenyon College, Gambier County, Ohio. He left Kenyon ere graduation, and then studied medicine at
Baltimore (Maryland) Medical College, where he received his diploma in 1836, and in the same year went to Natchez, Mississippi. He practiced his profession a short time at Port Gibson, Mississippi.

April 14, 1838, he married Matilda Jane Routh at "Oakland," the home of her father, John Routh, the Rev. Dr. Winchester officiating. "Oakland" was within the present limits of the city of Natchez. After his marriage Dr. Bowie moved to Louisiana, abandoned the practice of medicine and engaged largely in cotton-planting.

He acquired a magnificent estate known as the "Franklin" and "Glen Allen" plantations, lying along two sides
of the lovely shores of Lake St. Joseph, in Tensas Parish, Louisiana. On the "Franklin" plantation, opposite "Glen Allen," he built his home, which was one of the most splendid private residences in the South. This palatial building contained upward of twenty rooms, large halls, and wide galleries. It was furnished with exquisite taste and luxury. Sloping to the waters of the lake (seen across the public road that wound around its curved shores) stretched a spacious lawn; deer roamed beneath the forest trees in an adjacent park; numerous parterres of rare flowers, diversified, a scene whose natural beauty needed little to enhance it. Within the building was a carefully selected library, and the walls were hung with rare paintings and costly mirrors. In the music room were a variety of fine instruments; a billiard room; pleasure boats on the sparkling waters of the lake, and blooded horses in the stables, broken to the saddle or harness, were among the pleasures Dr. Bowie provided for the entertainment of his friends and family.

Climate, locality, taste, and wealth, combined in creating an earthly paradise, which, notwithstanding or because of its charms, was doomed in a few years to destruction by the torch of an invading army.

Dr. Bowie was like most gentlemen of the South, fond of politics; a ready and forcible speaker, his addresses, generally impromptu, abounded with grace and wit. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was opposed to secession, and bitterly denounced such action in a letter addressed to a mass meeting held in his State, declaring, "Rather than disunion, I would vote to elevate my Nogro coachman to the Presidency. I am a Union man; I love the North, I love the East, the West, the South; the whole Union. I go for the Union first, last, and forever, against the combined plots and machinations of every people on earth." When war was however declared, being a "State Right's man," his lot and his fortune were cast with Louisiana when she seceded, and his three sons entered
the Confederate Army. His home burned, his princely fortune lost, he returned to Natchez and became identified with every public work, whether political or charitable.

The following is an extract from the first volume of the Memoirs of Gen. W. T. Sherman, descriptive of "Franklin" and its fall:

"Along the Bayou, or Lake St. Joseph, were many very fine cotton plantations, and I especially recall that of a Mr. Bowie, brother-in-law to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore. The house was very handsome, with a fine and extensive plot in front. We dismounted and walked into the house. On the front porch I found a magnificent grand piano, with some satin-covered armchairs, in one of which sat a Union soldier (one of McPherson's men) with his muddy feet on the ivory keys of the piano, his musket and knapsack lying on the porch. I asked him what he was doing there. He answered, 'Taking a rest.' This was manifest, and I started him in a hurry to overtake his command. The house was tempestless and had been ransacked; articles of dress, books, etc., were strewn about. A handsome boudoir cabinet, with mirror front, had been thrown down, striking a French bedstead, shivering the glass. The library was extensive, containing a fine collection of books, and hanging on the walls were two full-length portraits of Reverdy Johnson and his wife; the latter (one of the most beautiful ladies of our country) I had been acquainted with in Washington at the time of General Taylor's administration. Behind the house was the usual double row of cabins called 'Quarters.' There I found an old Negro (a family servant), with several women, whom I sent to the house to put things in order; telling the old man that other troops would follow, and he must stand on the porch and tell any officer who came along that the property belonged to Mr. Bowie, who was a brother-in-law of our friend Reverdy Johnson of Baltimore, and ask them to see that no further harm was done. Soon after we left I saw some Negroes conveying away furniture which manifestly belonged to the house, and compelled them to carry it back. After reaching camp at 'Hard Times' that night I sent a wagon to the Bowie plantation to bring up to Dr. Hollingsworth's house the two portraits for safe-keeping, but before the wagon had reached it the house was burned, whether by some of our men or by Negroes I have never learned."

With this account of General Sherman's, contrast an extract from a speech of Gen. James M. Tuttle, of Iowa, made at Des Moines during the Hayes and Wheeler campaign:

"Some one on the Lower Mississippi writes to a St. Louis paper wondering if I am the General Tuttle whose troops on the march from Millikin's Bend to Grand Gulf burned so many fine houses on Lake St. Joseph—among them the finest residence in all the Southern country, that of Dr. Bowie. I am the man! The Bowie mansion
was the finest and grandest house I ever saw or read about. The house and furniture were said to have cost five hundred thousand dollars. The upholstering was grand, beyond all description. I found a number of Union soldiers in the house lounging around in their muddy boots enjoying the luxuries. After about half of my division had passed and I was about two or three miles away I looked back, attracted by an immense blaze, and the Bowie house was gone. I suppose we could have prevented their burning it if we had made it specially! I expect, too, that it was burned by some of my own boys! In fact, I do not doubt that it was!

The Negroes rescued some of the portraits, hid them in a poultry house, and they were afterwards restored to the family. Mrs. Johnson’s, which was a full-length, copied from the original by Sully, was cut in two, and the upper half taken away by one of the soldiers, but it was recovered after the war and returned through a friend to Dr. Bowie, it having been recognized, and a Union staff officer who had the picture upon hearing who owned it, returned it to its proprietor with a polite note. The portrait of Dr. Bowie’s mother, Mrs. Polly Bowie, was defaced by bayonet thrusts—one under the eye can be easily seen in the photographic copy. This portrait was painted by Peel. Much of the family plate was saved by being placed in casks, and, upon the approach of the Union troops, sunken in the waters of a well at Alexandria, Louisiana, where it was taken, and later removed to Texas. The portraits of the family that were rescued are now in the possession of Capt. Allen T. Bowie, of Natchez, a son of the Doctor.

The latter years of Dr. Bowie were passed in Natchez. He was president of the Reading and Social Exchange Club, a member of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Natchez, and a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church. His death occurred September 12, 1872, and he is buried at Natchez. All the leading papers of Natchez and St. Joseph published articles at the time of his death deploiring his loss and eulogizing his character. The various clubs and associations of which he was a member, assembled and passed resolutions of commendation and regret. His wife, Mrs. Matilda Jane Bowie, survived him
until March 7, 1882, when she was laid to rest by his side.

Mrs. Bowie’s grandfather, Job Routh, was one of the very earliest American settlers of Natchez. An acquaintance, in speaking of her, said, “In her youth she was an ornament to society, and, in her mature years, a model of domestic devotion.” Her mother’s maiden name was Anne Smith. Her father, John Routh, a splendid looking man, standing six feet four in his stockings, resided on his “Holly Wood” plantation, on Lake St. Joseph. In 1813 he was one of the defenders of New Orleans, and one of the heroes of “Chalmet;” a member of the “Wilkinson Rifles,” a company raised in Natchez, who, in their eagerness to reach New Orleans when that city was menaced by the British, floated down the Mississippi in a flatboat.

He was said to have been the largest cotton-planter in the Southwest. He died October 11, 1867.

The issue of Dr. Allen T. Bowie and his wife, Matilda Jane (Routh) Bowie, was:

68 I John6 Routh Bowie, b. April 14, 1839; m. January 15, 1861; d. 1878.
69 II Allen6 Thomas Bowie, Jr., b. August 17, 1840; m. November 21, 1867.
70 III Thomas6 Contee Bowie, b. October 14, 1841; m. May 7, 1866; d. 1880.
IV Anne6 Routh Bowie, b. February 27, 1843; d. at Natchez of yellow fever October 10, 1871. The Natchez Courier when announcing her death said: “Highly educated, dignified in deportment, and blessed with many accomplishments, she won love and respect wherever she moved.”

No. 50.

Allen5 Perrie Bowie, (Eversfield1 Bowie. Capt. Fielder3 Bowie. Allen2 Bowie, St. John1 Bowie,
Sr.) eldest son of Eversfield Bowie and his wife, Elizabeth Bowie (Lane) Bowie, was born near Nottingham, Prince George's County, March 6, 1807. Scarcely nine years old when his father died, he soon learned self-reliance and became the mainstay of his mother, and her younger children. Though his inheritance was a goodly estate, much

![Allen Perrie Bowie](image)

of it was frittered away by those having the management of it before Allen was old enough to assume possession. But by strict business habits and industry, together with a small legacy left him by his maternal grandmother, Barbara (Brooke) Lane, his energy was early crowned with success, and he acquired a large property, part of which
was the estate known as "Oakland," near Marlborough, now owned by Mrs. Robert Clagett. Allen Bowie lived some years at "Oakland," but finally exchanged it with Judge Thomas William Clagett for a much larger tract known as "Cleveland," near Forestville.

A practical farmer, and taking great interest in agricultural matters, he was frequently mentioned in the reports of the county fairs, and was often awarded prizes for his fine stock. He was a justice of the peace, public school commissioner, and for several years judge of the Orphan's Court. The plantation near Nottingham, known as "Leith" or "Half Pone," which
has been the property of his grandfather, was bought by Mr. Bowie about 1850, thus it again came back into the Bowie family. On December 27, 1831, he married Melvina Harper Berry, who, born October 26, 1813, was the daughter of Dr. John Eversfield Berry and his wife, Rachel Wells Harper. (See Harper Note at the foot of this article.) The latter was the daughter of Samuel Harper, of Alexandria, and his wife, Sarah, daughter of Dr. Richard Brooke and Sarah Gantt, his wife. (See Berry, Eversfield and Brooke Sketches.) Allen P. Bowie died October 10, 1856, and is buried in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington. His clear judgment and unblemished integrity gained the respect and esteem of all who knew him, as attested by the publications in the local press at the time of his death. His widow survived him until May 20, 1894, when she died in Baltimore at the home of her son, and was interred by the side of her husband.

The issue of Allen P. and Melvina Bowie:


II  RACHEL⁶ ALICE BOWIE, b. November 15, 1833; m. December 1, 1857, to Frank Tolson, of same county.

  Issue:
  1  ALINE⁷ TOLSON, single.
  2  FLORENCE⁷ PINCKNEY TOLSON, d. single.
  3  ALLEN⁷ BOWIE TOLSON.
  4  ELIZABETH⁷ BOWIE TOLSON, m. 1896, Wentworth Childs Jones.

71  III  JOHN⁶ EVERSFIELD BOWIE, b. March 26, 1835; m. Jennie Morsell; d. 1874.

72  IV  CLIFFORD⁶ NAPOLEON BOWIE, b. March 17, 1837; m. Mary E. Irvine.

V  ELIZABETH⁶ ANNE BOWIE, b. December 12, 1838; single.

VI  ALLEN⁶ P. BOWIE, b. November 15, 1840; d. June 21, 1848.

VII  FLORENCE⁶ ELMORE BOWIE, b. September 23, 1842; m. October 2, 1877, to John L. Edwards, of Washington, a widower with two daughters.

  Issue:
  1  JOHN⁷ LEWIS EDWARDS, Jr., b. 1878.
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VIII Mary Melvina Bowie, b. November 23, 1844; single.

73 IX Dr. Howard Strafford Bowie, b. August 10, 1846; m. Laura V. Berkeley.

X Virginia Harper Bowie, b. May 1, 1848; d. April 18, 1893; single.

XI Albert Brooke Bowie, b. November 13, 1849 (twin); single.

XII Victoria Aline Bowie, b. November 13, 1849 (twin); single.

XIII Eugene H. Bowie, b. November 1, 1853; m. Elizabeth Clagett Berry, daughter of Zachariah Berry; lives in Baltimore. No issue.

Note.

Harper. This is an old Virginia family which claims descent from one Sir John Harper, who, about 1191, was knighted by Richard Cœur de Lion for gallantry against the Saracens at the battle of Askelon. A descendant of this Sir John Harper was one

John Harper, "Gentleman," who emigrated to Jamestown, Virginia, about 1615. He left a large family. A descendant of his named

John Harper, born near the James River in 1728, removed to Alexandria, then called "Belle Haven," and became a wealthy merchant and shipowner. He died in 1803, leaving a large family, viz:

1 John Harper, Jr., m. Margaret West.
3 Capt. William Harper, of the Revolutionary Army, m. Mary Scull.
4 Joshua Harper, m. daughter of Governor Thomas, of Maryland.
5 Charles Harper, m. Janey.
6 Joseph Harper,
7 James Harper, m. Miss Ward.
8 Samuel Harper.

Samuel Harper, Sr., eighth child of John, was born 1765; removed to Prince George's County, Maryland, and married July 23, 1789, Sarah Brooke, daughter of Dr. Richard Brooke and his wife, Rachel Gant. He had several children:

1 Samuel Brooke Harper, b. 1790, m. first his cousin, daughter of John Harper, and secondly Miss Magruder.
Among other descendants of the emigrant John Harper, were Dr. James Harper of Upper Marlboro', Maryland, and his brother Dr. Robert Harper. They were members of a branch of the family which settled in Norfolk, Virginia, their father being Maj. James Harper of the Revolutionary Army. Descended from yet another branch of the same family, was the distinguished Robert Goodloe Harper, who, born near Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1765, graduated at Princeton and settled in Baltimore, Maryland. He was elected to Congress and later to the United States Senate. He married Catherine, daughter of Charles Carroll, "of Carrollton."

No. 51.

Frederick^5 Joseph Bowie, (John^4 Fraser Bowie. Capt. Fielder^3 Bowie. Allen^2 Bowie, St. John^1 Bowie, Sr.) youngest son of Maj. John Fraser Bowie and his first wife, Mary (Calvert) Bowie, was born in Maryland in 1812, while his parents were visiting in that State. Grew up in Mississippi and settled upon a cotton plantation in Copiah County, having removed from Adams County, where, in 1836, he married Catherine Ann Miller, daughter of Thomas Glen Miller and the latter's wife, Parthenia Elizabeth Rowan. In 1861, though then forty-eight years of age, he enlisted in Maj. B. F. Marlin's battalion of Mississippi Volunteers, and served throughout the four years of the Civil War; his eldest son being a member of the same regiment. The war over, he returned to his plantation, where he continued to reside until his death in 1887, having outlived his wife several years.

Issue:

I Mary^6 Rowan Bowie, b. 1837; m., 1860, Thomas R. E. Warner, of Copiah County, a cotton-planter, a man of fine physique, standing six feet nine inches in his stockings. Was in the Confederate Army.
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Issue:
1 DANIEL1 WARNER, b. 1861.  
2 CHARLOTTE1 WILMOUTH WARNER, b. 1863.  
3 FREDERICK1 WARNER, b. 1865.  
4 JAMES1 WARNER, b. 1867.

II Thomas6 MILLER BOWIE, b. 1841. Served in the Confederate Army in the 12th Mississippi Regiment with his father. Single.

III Fannie6 CALVERT BOWIE, b. 1817; m. in 1874, David W. Simmons, of Copiah County, Mississippi. He is a son of the Rev. Thomas Simmons, a brother of Rev. W. W. Simmons and Dr. Franklin W. Simmons, ex-member of the Texas Legislature and Mayor of Yoocum, Texas. David W. Simmons served in the Confederate Army, was assessor of Copiah County, is a planter, and lives in Martinsville, Mississippi.

Issue:
1 DAVID7 GLEN SIMMONS, b. 1875.  
2 THOMAS7 MUMFORD SIMMONS, b. 1877.  
3 EARNEST7 FREDERICK SIMMONS, b. 1880.  
4 ANNA7 PEARL SIMMONS, b. 1881.  
5 BERTHA7 P. SIMMONS, b. 1883.  
6 LUCIAN7 L. SIMMONS, b. 1885.  
7 CARL7 LAMAR SIMMONS, b. 1887.  
8 MARY7 B. SIMMONS, b. 1889.

IV Parthenia8 ELIZABETH BOWIE, b. 1847; m. 1872, George W. Kilcrease.

Issue:
1 JAMES7 EDGAR KILCREASE, b. 1874.  
2 FLORENCE7 KILCREASE, b. 1876.  
3 FREDERICK7 KILCREASE, b. 1878.  
4 DENNIS7 KILCREASE, b. 1880.

V Mumford6 BOWIE, b. 1853; m. 1875, Mary Compton; d. 1879. No issue. His widow married John W. Newton.

VI Sarah6 CHARLOTTE BOWIE, b. 1855; single.

VII Josephine6 GLEN BOWIE, b. 1858; m. 1896, Louis U. King.

VIII Leonard5 WILKERSON BOWIE, b. 1861; m. 1893, Mary L. Steel. Lives at Wesson, Mississippi.

Issue:
1 MONTFORT1 ELICOTT BOWIE, b. 1895.  
2 MILBA1 MILLER BOWIE, b. 1897.

No. 52.

William3 Duckett Bowie, (William4 BOWIE, "of
Walter." Walter Bow, Sr. William Bow, Sr. John Bow, Sr.) eldest child of William Bow, "of Walter," and his wife, Catherine (Duckett) Bow, was born at "Fairview," Prince George's County, Maryland, October 7, 1803. His grandfather, Baruch Duckett, devised him a valuable estate near Collington, where he

settled after leaving college, but by the death of his two brothers, and by purchasing the interests of his sisters, he came into the possession of "Fairview," which he then made his home. He was his father's executor, and by the will of his uncle, Daniel Bow, inherited all of the latter's land, which, with his other property made him

Colonel William Duckett Bow.
one of the wealthiest planters in Prince George’s County. A tall, handsome man, with bright, dark eyes and strong features, endowed with a clear, vigorous and well-balanced mind, he was yet more highly esteemed for the sound principles which added greater luster to his character. So generally was his worth appreciated, that he might have occupied some of the highest official positions had his ambition been for public life. Although ever interested in political matters, and a forcible speaker, his tastes led him mostly to the retired paths of his well-regulated plantations and the comforts of domestic life, though, on several occasions, he was induced to allow his name to be brought before the people. In 1830 he and his uncle, Walter Bowie, Jr., were appointed by the governor members of the Levy Court. In 1831 he was a delegate to the Congressional Convention. In 1838 he was nominated by the Democrats for the Legislature, but defeated by his cousin, Gen. Thomas F. Bowie, the Whig candidate. Again the following year he was defeated by General Bowie, but in 1840 he overcome the large Whig vote and was elected to the House of Delegates, in which he served two terms. He was then pitted against that old veteran Whig leader, Robert W. Bowie, of “Mattaponi,” who was considered by his party to be almost invincible, but was triumphantly elected to the State Senate, and re-elected at the expiration of his term. He was among the first to recognize the benefits to be derived by his community if a railroad should be built through Southern Maryland, and to his efforts, jointly with those of his son Oden, and their relatives, Robert, Walter and Thomas F. Bowie, is due the construction of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad. When that company was organized, he was elected one of its directors, and was regularly re-elected by the stockholders for a number of years.

The governor appointed him a colonel of militia and later commissioned him general of the State troops, but
until the day of his death he was known as “Col.” William D. Bowie.

On February 8, 1825, he was married at “Bellefield” to Eliza Mary, daughter of Benjamin Oden, Sr., and the latter’s first wife, Rachel Sophia West. By this union there were five children, and he was left a widower in 1849. On January 7, 1854, he married Mary Oden, his first wife’s half-sister, daughter of Benjamin Oden, Sr., and his second wife, Harriet Black West, sister of the first Mrs. Oden. Shortly after this marriage Colonel Bowie conveyed “Fairview” to his eldest son, Oden Bowie, and removed to “Bellefield” (near Croome, in Nottingham district), the lovely old colonial home of his second wife. In this old brick mansion, which his skillful management surrounded by a highly productive plantation of twelve hundred acres, he passed the remainder of his years, leaving it for no length of time until the winter before his death, which he spent in Baltimore. He was an enthusiastic breeder of stock and his Southdown sheep and Hereford cattle were famous throughout the State.

His estimable wife died in Baltimore, March, 1873, and is buried at St. Thomas’ Church, Croome. Colonel Bowie died at “Bellefield” July 18, 1873, and is interred at “Fairview.” Benjamin Oden, Sr., father of both of Colonel Bowie’s wives, was a very large land-owner, and was born in 1762. When a young man he had charge of some of the mercantile interests of Stephen West, accumulated much property and married two of Mr. West’s daughters. He then bought “Bellefield” (which had originally been the property of Patrick Sim, ancestor of Gov. Thomas Sim Lee), and which was then known as “Sim’s Delight,” the fine double brick house having been built by the Sims more than a century ago. Mr. Oden was married at “The Woodyard,” the famous old home of the Wests, on January 27, 1791, by the Rev. William Duke, who also officiated at his second wedding,
August 22, 1813, when he married the younger sister. He died in 1829, having had

Issue:

I Maria² Oden, m. 1st James Mullikin, 2d Rev. Mr. Jackson.
   Issue by first husband:
   1 James³ Mullikin.
   2 Benjamin³ Mullikin.
   Issue by second husband:
   1 Heber³ Jackson.

II Hannah² Oden, m. Mr. Calvert, of Nottingham.

III Eleanor² Oden, m. her cousin, Arthur West.

IV Sophia² Oden, m. Baruch Mullikin.

V Christiana² Oden, m. Dr. Clagett, of Leesburg, Virginia.

VI Eliza² Oden, 1st wife of Col. William D. Bowie.

VII Benjamin² Oden, Jr., m. Henrietta P. Waring; d. a few
   months later, and his widow married Walter B. C.
   Worthington, of Nottingham.

Benjamin Oden's issue by his second wife was:

I Francis² Oden, d. in childhood.

II Mary² Oden, 2d wife of Col. William D. Bowie.

The West family, of which the wives of Benjamin Oden
were members, is an old one in Maryland, tracing their
lineage back for centuries to an English peer, Lord De
La Ware. The first of the name to emigrate to Maryland
was Stephen¹ West, son of Sir John West, of Houghton,
Buckinghamshire, England. He settled in Anne Arundel
County and married Martha Hall about 1720. Their son,
Stephen² West, Jr., married Hannah Williams, daughter
of Captain Williams, of Wales, and his wife, Christiana
Black, of Scotland. Captain Williams bought from his
wife's brother (a Mr. Black, of London) the "Wood-
yard," which was a large estate on which Henry Darnall,
brather-in-law of Lord Baltimore, had built an enormous
brick house. He was Land Commissioner under the
Lord Proprietor, and named his plantation "The Delight
of the Darnalls." At his death it passed to Mr. Black, of
London, a relative and a large creditor of Henry Darnall,
from whom it was conveyed to his niece, Hannah Wil-
liams, who married Stephen West, Jr., and thus became "West property." The house was probably the largest in Southern Maryland, surrounded by a park and English shrubbery, but was destroyed by fire shortly after the Civil War.

Issue of Stephen^2 West, Jr.:

I Stephen^3 West, m. Anna Pue.
II John^3 West.
III William^3 West.
IV Margaret^3 West.
V Sophia^3 West, m. Benjamin Oden.
VI Richard^3 West, m. Maria Lloyd, daughter of Col. Edward Lloyd, of Wye House, and had

Issue:

I Lieut. Richard^4 West, United States Army.
II Capt. Edward^4 Lloyd West, United States Navy; b. 1807; m. Lucy Cushing, of Massachusetts.

Issue:

I Charles^5 C. West, of Prince George's County; single.
II Dr. Frank^5 West, of Baltimore, m. Matilda Smith.

III Mary^4 Lloyd West, m. Dr. Burr Hereford.

Issue:

I Richard^5 W. Hereford, m. Kate Mitchelmore, of England.

Col. William D. Bowie and his first wife, Mary Eliza Oden, had

Issue:

II Catherine^6 Duckett Bowie, b. 1828; graduated with high honors at Patapsco Institute, conducted by Mrs. Phelps, at Ellicott City, Maryland. November 15, 1848, she married John Swan, a member of the Legislature from Allegheny County, Maryland. He was the son of Robert Swan and his wife, Julia, daughter of Charles P. Broadhag, and a grandson of Gen. John Swan and his wife, Elizabeth Maxwell. General Swan emigrated from England prior to the Revolutionary War and received a grant of five thousand acres in the western part of Maryland. His home was "The Glades," near
Cumberland. He distinguished himself as an officer of the Patriot Army. His seal ring, now owned by his granddaughter, Miss Willie Swan, was worn by him through all of his campaigns, and bears the family coat of arms, viz: A shield, chevron, three swans; crest, three swans; motto: "Nonquum non Paratus." Hon. John Swan, grandson of the General, died August 6, 1850. His wife, Catherine D. Bowie, whose beauty, intellect, and charming manners endeared her to all, died November 8, 1883, and is buried at "Fairview."

Issue:
1 Willie Swan, named for her grandfather, Col. William D. Bowie; single.

III William Duckett Bowie, Jr., b. November, 1830; was never in public life; m. Henrietta George, widow of Dr. John George; d. February 2, 1888. No issue.

IV Christiana Sophia Bowie, b. 1835; m. December 1, 1853, at "Fairview," to Colin Mackenzie, of Baltimore, and for fifteen years resided in England, where he died February 17, 1876.

Issue:
1 Colin Mackenzie, Jr., d. single August 7, 1883.
2 William Duckett Bowie Mackenzie, d. single April 3, 1888.
3 John Pinkerton Mackenzie, m. Mary Serwood, of Baltimore.
4 Eliza Bowie Mackenzie, m. Charles Mackall, of Baltimore.

V Walter Baruch Bowie, b. August 26, 1836; d. February 17, 1837.

Issue of Col. William D. Bowie and his second wife, Mary:
1 Harriet Odex Bowie, single.
2 Mary Eliza Bowie, a member of "All Saints Sisterhood," Protestant Episcopal Church.
3 Laura Bowie, single.

No. 53.

Walter William Weems Bowie. (Walter Jr. Walter Bowie, Sr. William Bowie, Sr. John Bowie, Sr.) eldest son of Walter Bowie, Jr., and his wife, Amelia Margaret (Weems) Bowie, was born
at "Locust Grove," Prince George's County, Maryland, March 31, 1814. He inherited his ancestral home, but having previously located on a farm he owned some miles distant, did not occupy that plantation after he became its proprietor. The old homestead, later, was the residence of his brother.

His education was commenced under the tuition of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, rector of Holy Trinity Parish. It was completed in the city of Washington, D. C., at the school of which the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, subsequently Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was the principal instructor. Having studied law, first under Judge Gabriel Duvall, who had retired from his position of Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court, and afterwards under Hon. Reverdy Johnson, he was admitted to the practice of law before he reached manhood, and soon ranked, especially in criminal cases, with the foremost of his professional associates. Following his family traditions, he became an active and zealous member of the Democratic party, and was its chosen candidate in various campaigns for the General Assembly of Maryland, for Congress, and for Comptroller of the State Treasury. But notwithstanding his great personal popularity, and the admiration excited by his numerous and masterly addresses, he failed of election in consequence of the numerical superiority enjoyed at that era by the Whig party, to which he was invariably opposed. He possessed in the highest degree the attributes of a popular orator, and so highly was he appreciated in this regard that no man of his time was more frequently selected on special occasions of public interest as the orator of the day. His surviving friends and contemporaries tell of the ease and grace with which, on the hustings, as at the bar, he adorned dry argument and logical detail with fiery and impassioned eloquence, relieving the same with mirth-provoking anecdote and wit.

After retiring from the practice of law, and to some ex-
tent from active participation in politics, he devoted himself to agriculture, and repeatedly received premiums from the agricultural societies of the State for the superiority of his blooded stock, tobacco, and corn. Other prizes were awarded him for his essays on the “Renovation of Worn-Out Lands,” the “Cultivation of Tobacco,” and similar topics. He was long a valued contributor to the columns of agricultural papers and magazines, especially of \textit{The American Farmer}, with which journal he was for a number of years connected as associate editor. He was frequently selected as the orator at agricultural fairs held near Marlborough, Rockville, Easton, and Baltimore. His addresses delivered on these occasions are considered valuable for the information and suggestions they afford. He was the life and spirit at convivial parties, and as a post-prandial speaker was remarkable for the ready and exuberant wit with which he was wont to set the table in a roar. He was greatly interested in the construction of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, and earnestly worked to further that enterprise, together with his relatives, Robert Bowie, William D. Bowie, Gen. Thomas F. Bowie, and Oden Bowie. He and Gen. T. F. Bowie were charter members of the company.

September 1, 1836, Mr. Bowie married Adaline Snowden. She was born October 19, 1814, and was the daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Snowden, members of an old and distinguished Maryland family. She was a woman of strong intellect, a devoted wife and mother, and died January 8, 1865; her husband died April 30, 1891. Both are buried at Locust Grove.

\textbf{Issue:}

1 \textbf{Walter} Bowie, b. June 1, 1837; studied law and was admitted to the Marlborough bar. At the commencement of the Civil War young Bowie went South; entered the Confederate Army and was attached to Mosby’s command, and became one of his most noted Rangers. For gallant conduct was commissioned a lieutenant,
and at the time of his death, October 7, 1864, held the rank of captain. He was entrusted with many independent expeditions into the enemy's country, and headed several raids into Maryland. So dashing and energetic did he prove himself that he became a terror to his foes, and the Federal Government set a price upon his head. He was at last captured, imprisoned in the "Old Capitol," at Washington, and condemned to be shot. The night previous to the date set for his execution he escaped by climbing to the roof while the guard was asleep, and, by means of a rainspout, reached the ground and joined his friends who held a horse in waiting; his success being due to the greatest coolness and daring. On another occasion he was at the home of his relative, Col. John H. Waring, in Prince George's County, when the house was surrounded by Federal scouts at midnight. He eluded his would-be captors by blacking his face and dressing as a Negro woman, a bandana handkerchief wound around his head, and, with an empty pail under his arm, he boldly walked forth, replying to the challenge of the picket with, "why, honey, I'se jest gwine to fetch some water from de spring." One of the men on guard remarked, "that is a damned tall nigger wench." but did not stop him. Colonel Waring was, however, arrested and his estate confiscated, and he and family imprisoned for aiding their dare-devil young relative. On October 7, 1864, while leading an expedition through Southern Maryland, Captain Bowie attempted to recross the Potomac above Washington, but just before reaching the river the party was fired upon from ambush near Sandy Springs, Montgomery County, and Walter Bowie was mortally wounded. His brother, Brune Bowie, who was at his side, remained with him until he died, and was taken prisoner, but lived to return home and deliver a loving message to his mother, which his dying brother sent her. Walter Bowie inherited much of his father's brilliant mind, and possibly, but for his early death, his career might have been an illustrious one. He is interred in the family graveyard at Locust Grove.

II Nicholas DeWilton Bowie, b. January 27, 1839; d. May 15, 1845.

III Thomas Richard Bowie, b. November 23, 1840. Was drowned in the Patuxent River June 20, 1853, while making an heroic effort to save the lives of two young companions, Mullikin and Magruder, who had been caught in a swift current while swimming. All three boys lost their lives.
IV  Elizabeth6 Bowie, b. October 25, 1842; d. April 30, 1845.

V  Henry6 Brune Bowie, b. June 26, 1845; m. 1872 Florence Reese.

VI Amelia6 M. Bowie, b. October 25, 1846; twice married; 1st to Judge Joseph Emmons Smith, of Chicago, by whom she had two children. After his death she married Cleland Welch, of Annapolis, Maryland, by whom she has no issue, and removed with him to Denver, Colorado.

Issue:
1 Joseph5 E. Smith, Jr., associate editor of the Denver Chronicle, Colorado.
2 Amelia5 Bowie Smith.

VII Adeline6 Bowie, b. October 10, 1848; m. November 24, 1874, Prof. Bernard Maurice, of France. He is an instructor at the Central High School, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They reside at Germantown, Pennsylvania.

Issue:
1 Adeline5 Maurice.

VIII Mary6 Bowie, b. December 11, 1850; m. October, 1870, to Thomas Franklin, son of George Franklin, of Annapolis, and his wife, Mary Johnson. Mr. Franklin is a civil engineer, and removed with his family some years since to San Antonio, Texas. His sister married Admiral W. S. Schley.

Issue:
1 Thomas5 Franklin, Jr., lieutenant United States Army.
2 Walter5 Bowie Franklin.
3 Adeline5 Amelia Franklin.
4 Mary5 Bowie Franklin.
5 George5 Franklin, lieutenant United States Volunteers; served in Cuba.
6 Ruth5 Franklin.
7 Claude5 Franklin.
8 Lowry5 Franklin.

IX Robert6 Bowie, b. December 22, 1852; m. June, 1873, Miss Earley.

X Reginald6 Bowie, b. December 14, 1854; m. January, 1880, Blanch Cruhe.

Richard William Weems Bowie. (Walter Bowick, Jr. Walter Bowick, Sr. William Bowick, Sr. John Bowick, Sr., emigrant) third child of Walter Bowick, Jr., and his wife, Amelia Margaret (Weems) Bowick, was born at "Locust Grove" (since called "Willow Grove"), in Prince George's County, the 5th of May, 1823. He was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, and at Brookeyville Academy, near Rockville, Montgomery County, Maryland. After leaving school he began farming, and finally settled at his ancestral home, Locust Grove, which was sold by his elder brother.

In 1851 he married Elizabeth Lansdale Waring, eldest daughter of Marsham Waring and his wife, Violetta (Lansdale) Waring. Mr. Waring was the son of Marsham Waring 2d, and a great-grandson of Marsham Waring 1st, who was a grandson of Capt. Samson Waring, the emigrant to Maryland. (See Waring Sketch.) Mr. Bowick was at intervals engaged in politics, and although frequently before the public, was never so strictly a member of any party as to defend or excuse what he believed to be its errors or misdoings. Bold and conscientious, he was ever ready to maintain on the hustings, or elsewhere, such principles and policies, and such only as his judgment approved. In 1871 he was elected to the House of Delegates. Previous to this he had been nominated for the same position by the "Know Nothing" party, but failed of election. In 1880 he was one of the Hancock Presidential Electors for the State, and was chosen by a large majority. Was a member of the Board of Commissioners of Prince George's County, and by appointment one of the Governor's Staff. About ten years previous to his death he was nominated by the Republicans for the House of Delegates, but failed of election. He died at his home, "Locust Grove," February 23, 1897. His wife died in 1882.
Mr. and Mrs. Belt are said to be the largest land-owners in the county. They have no children.

No. 55.

Robert Bowie, "of Annapolis." (Walter Bowie, Jr. Walter Bowie, Sr. William Bowie, Sr. John Bowie, Sr., emigrant) fourth child of Walter Bowie, Jr., and his wife, Amelia Margaret (Weems) Bowie, was born at "Locust Grove," Prince George's County, Maryland, July 13, 1826, educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, Brookeville Academy, Montgomery County, and "Melford Select School," Baltimore County, Maryland. He inherited a farm near Collington, Prince George's County, which he called "Spafield," on which he built a comfortable dwelling and followed the pursuit of agriculture for a number of years. After the war he sold this plantation, which then became the home of George French Bowie, and the name of the place was changed to "Maple Shade." Mr. Bowie lived in Baltimore for two years, but in 1872, upon receiving an appointment in the office of the State Treasurer, Hon. John W. Davis, he removed to Annapolis, where he has ever since resided. His able, conscientious work in the Treasurer's office soon gained him promotion, and he was appointed chief clerk, which position he held until June, 1896, when, after being in the office for twenty-four years, he resigned, upon Gen. T. J. Shryock (the first Republican Treasurer of Maryland) assuming charge, and accepted a position in the Annapolis Savings Bank.

Always an ardent party man, Robert Bowie never cared to accept leadership, though at several different times he was urged to take the nomination for the Legislature and
various county offices. He gave his aid, however, in many of the exciting campaigns, and was widely known for his impromptu speeches. So graceful and telling were his addresses that he gained the sobriquet of "Orator Bob" Bowie, and was in constant demand on the hustings, as well as on festive occasions. An address which he delivered to the knights who participated in a grand tournament held near Nottingham in 1857, is said to have been one of the best of its kind ever delivered in Southern Maryland.

On May 28, 1872, Mr. Bowie was married to Julia Victoria Waring, daughter of Col. John Henry Waring, of "Bald Eagle," and his wife, Julia Maria (Worthington) Waring, who was a daughter of Judge William G. D. Worthington. (See Worthington Sketch.) Colonel Waring was a grandson of Gov. Robert Bowie. (See Article 13 and Waring Sketch.) Mrs. Bowie is chairman of the Maryland Daughters of the Confederacy for Anne Arundel County. No issue.

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No. 56.

Robert 1 Bowie, Jr., "of Mattaponi," (Robert 4 W. Bowie. Gov. Robert 2 Bowie. Capt. William 2 Bowie. John 1 Bowie, Sr.) eldest son of Robert William Bowie and his wife, Catherine (Lansdale) Bowie, was born at "Mattaponi," near Nottingham, October 6, 1821, educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, and was known as one of the handsomest men of his day. May 24, 1846, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Maj. John Trueman Stoddert, of Charles County, a nephew of Benjamin Stoddert, first Secretary of the Navy, and a grandson of Capt. John Stoddert, the great Indian fighter. Major Stoddert's wife was Miss Smallwood, a niece of General Small-
wood, the commander of the famous "Maryland Line" during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Robert W. Bowie and Major Stoddert bought for the young couple the house in Nottingham, and the farm adjacent, which was then owned by Mrs. Betsey (Bowie) Waring, young Robert's aunt. This had been the winter home of Gov. Robert Bowie. A few years later, Robert Bowie and his wife removed to the plantation of Major Stoddert, on the Wicomico River, and there permanently resided. January 17, 1860, Robert Bowie died while visiting Annapolis, and his remains were taken to his old home "Matta-poni" and interred in the family graveyard. His widow, who still owns the beautiful "Wicomico" home, continued to live there, until, after the death of all of her children, she removed to Baltimore with her grandson.

Issue:

I John* Trueman Stoddert Bowie, b. August 13, 1813.
   His grandfather, Major Stoddert, having no son to in-
   herit the name, petitioned the Legislature and had
   John's name altered to that of Stoddert, dropping the
   Bowie. The boy was sent to Charlotte Hall Academy,
   and, while there, ran away with a number of his class-
   mates and entered the Confederate Army when but
   fifteen years old. This incensed his grandfather, the
   Major, who was a Union man, and who refused to be-
   queath to him the old homestead, as was first intended.
   By a second petition to the Legislature, Major Stoddert,
   succeeded in having the name of John's younger brother
   changed to that of Stoddert, and to him he devised the
   land he had promised the older boy, though he still
   provided liberally for the latter. In 1871 young John T.
   Stoddert married Laura Smith, of St. Mary's County.
   He died October 22, 1878, and his widow became the wife
   of Rev. J. Gibson Gantt, of Calvert County.
   Issue of John T. Stoddert and his wife, Laura, was:
   I Robert* William Bowie Stoddert, b. 1874; edu-
   cated in Baltimore, where he entered business. On
   November 6, 1895, he married Katherine Stuart
   Hereford, daughter of United States Senator Frank
   Hereford, of West Virginia.

II Mary* Stoddert Bowie, b. January 10, 1850; d. in 1869;
   single.
III ROBERT\textsuperscript{6} WILLIAM BOWIE, b. May 11, 1854. His grandfather, Major Stoddert, succeeded in having the Legislature pass an act changing the name of this boy to that of William Trueman Stoddert, and bequeathed to him, after his mother’s death, the estate on the Wicomico River. While a student at college, near Winchester, Virginia, he met, and, on May 6, 1875, married Margaret Parker McCormick, daughter of Dr. William A. McCormick, of Winchester, Virginia, and his wife, the daughter of Judge Richard Parker, and sister of Judge Richard Parker, Jr., who presided at the trial of the notorious John Brown. William T. Stoddert died August 2, 1885, leaving one child, viz:  
1 ELIZABETH\textsuperscript{7} LOVE STODDERT, b. December 6, 1880.

IV JAMES\textsuperscript{6} JOHN BOWIE, b. September 7, 1856; m. September, 1877, Miss Grose; d. December 4, 1878, without issue.

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No. 57.

William\textsuperscript{6} Benjamin Bowie. (John\textsuperscript{5} Burgess Bowie. William\textsuperscript{4} Bowie 3d. William\textsuperscript{3} Bowie, Jr. John\textsuperscript{2} Bowie, Jr. John\textsuperscript{1} Bowie, Sr.) only son of John Burgess Bowie and his wife, Catherine (Hall) Bowie, was born near Upper Marlborough, Maryland, December 26, 1813. His education was completed at Kenyon College, Ohio, which institution was then conducted by Bishop Chase, and his later distinguished nephew, Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice United States Supreme Court. Young Bowie’s father died while he was still at Kenyon, and the boy made the return trip to Maryland alone on horseback.

His inheritance was small, but his close attention to business, and practical character displayed throughout a long life, enabled him to accumulate an extensive property, and, at the time of his death he was not only one of the largest land-owners, but possibly the wealthiest man in Prince George’s County. He took little part in politics—his only public office was that of County Commission-
er and judge of the Orphans' Court for a short time. He was married on July 18, 1837, to his cousin, Ann Hall Clark, daughter of Benjamin Hall Clark and his wife, Eleanor, daughter of Joseph White Clagett and the latter's wife, "Nora" Digges. William B. Bowie resided at his farm, "Melwood," about four miles west of Upper Marlboro', where he died November 19, 1888, and his wife died June 13, 1890, each aged seventy-five years. Both are interred at the "Brick" Church, Queen Anne Parish.

Issue:

I  Benjamin Hall Clark Bowie, b. 1838; m. November, 1871, to Mrs. Clotilda Hilleary (nee Gwynn), widow of George W. Hilleary. They live near Upper Marlboro' and have no issue.

II  Ann Ellen Bowie, b. 1840; single.

III  William John Bowie, b. 1841; m. October 18, 1876, Rosalie, daughter of Washington I. Beall and Mary, his wife. He died in 1885.

Issue:

1  Washington Beall Bowie, b. 1877.

IV  Edmund Coolidge Bowie, b. 1843; m. July 3, 1872, his cousin, Violetta Lansdale Belt, daughter of Capt. W. J. Belt and Ursula (Bowie) Belt, his wife, and resides in Baltimore.

Issue:

1  William Benjamin Bowie, b. June 3, 1873.
2  Edmund Lansdale Bowie, b. August, 1875.
3  Yates Kent Bowie, b. February, 1877.

V  Francis Magruder Bowie, b. 1847; named for his cousin. Like his father, a very large land-owner. Married, January 14, 1879, Mary Ida, eldest daughter of Charles C. Hill and his wife, Emily (Snowden) Hill. While riding through his plantation about sunset on Palm Sunday, April, 1894, he was attacked by two Negroes, whom he had previously discharged, dragged from his horse and murdered. The assassins hid the body in an old well near the scene of the tragedy, but upon the return of the riderless horse the family began an immediate search. The body was discovered the following morning, and the Negroes apprehended the next day. One of them escaped from jail but was later recaptured, and both executed for their terrible crime.
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

Issue:
7. Francis William Bowie, b. October 18, 1889.
9. Mary Elizabeth Bowie, b. November 28, 1891 (twin); d. December 5, 1895.

VI. Catherine Hall Bowie, b. 1849; d. 1851.

VII. John Burgess Bowie, b. 1851; d. in infancy.

VIII. Mary Elizabeth Bowie, b. 1852; m. June 3, 1874, Samuel C. Hill; d. June 23, 1891.

Issue:
2. Nannie Bowie Hill, b. October, 1876; d. in infancy.
4. Eleanor Ann Hill, b. 1882.
5. Peter Henry Heiskall Hill, b. November 18, 1884.

IX. Eleanor Rachel Bowie, b. 1853; d. in infancy.

X. Richmond Vernon Bowie, b. 1856; d. in infancy.

XI. Richmond Irving Bowie, b. July 2, 1858; a planter near Marlboro'; m. February 5, 1880, Ella, daughter of Zachariah B. Beall. Mrs. Ella (Beall) Bowie died November 23, 1889, aged thirty-one years, and R. I. Bowie on July 11, 1894, married Effie Augusta Gwynn, daughter of Andrew J. Gwynn, of Spartensburg, South Carolina, a brother of Mrs. Benjamin H. C. Bowie.

Issue:
3. Edmund Coolidge Bowie, b. March 11, 1887.

Issue by second wife:
2. ——— Bow.
Dr. Richard William Bowie. (William Mordacai Bowie, William^1 Bowie 3d, William^2 Bowie, Jr. John^2 Bowie, Jr. John^1 Bowie, Sr.) eldest son of William Mordacai Bowie and his first wife, Martha (Magruder) Bowie, was born near Upper Marlborough, Mary-

land, September 12, 1810. He received a collegiate education, then attended medical lectures at the Maryland University in Baltimore, where he graduated in 1833 an M. D. Began practice in Upper Marlborough where he lived about six years, and then removed some four miles
west of that town to his plantation which adjoined that of his father. May 24, 1838, Dr. Bowie married Margaret Weems Somervell, who was born in March, 1818, and was a daughter of Thomas Trueman Somervell and his wife, Margaret Hollyday, daughter of Thomas Hollyday, who was descended from Col. Thomas Hollyday, emigrant. Dr. Richard W. Bowie was for many years a member of the Board of Trustees for the public schools of Prince George's County, and a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, which he regularly attended.

He is remembered as a man of sound sense and generous heart, loved and honored by all who knew him. His death from typhoid fever January 1, 1859, deprived a large community of one of its most valued and useful members. He was buried in the family graveyard at "Thorpland." Mrs. Bowie yet survives him, and though in her eighty-first year, her mental faculties are undimmed and she is beloved and venerated by all who know her.

Issue:

I Virginia7 Bowie, b. April 7, 1837; d. 1839.

II William7 Francis Bowie, b. April 7, 1839; d. February, 1893; single.

III Thomas7 Trueman Somervell Bowie, b. June 12, 1842; m. Margaret E. McGregor.

IV Margaret7 T. Bowie, b. 1843; d. an infant.

V Margaret7 Elizabeth Bowie, b. October 2, 1844; m. October 16, 1866, Roderick M. McGregor, son of Nathaniel M. McGregor, a civil engineer.

Issue:

1 Maggie8 McGregor, m. Ford Shaw, of Baltimore, in 1891.

2 Richard8 McGregor, single.

3 Bessie8 McGregor.

4 Rebecca8 Mason McGregor.

5 Ellen8 Ewell McGregor.

6 Mary8 Mitchell McGregor.

7 Sarah8 Louise McGregor.

8 Albert8 Talbert McGregor.

9 Grace8 McGregor.

VI Sarah8 Maria Suter Bowie, b. 1847; d. in early womanhood.
Francis\(^6\) Magruder Bowie. (William\(^5\) M. Bowie.
William\(^4\) Bowie 3d. William\(^3\) Bowie, Jr. John\(^2\)
Bowie, Jr. John\(^1\) Bowie, Sr., emigrant) youngest son
of William Mordacai Bowie and his first wife, Martha
(Magruder) Bowie, was born February 12, 1812, near
Upper Marlborough, Maryland, three weeks before his
mother's death. He was reared by his aunt, Miss Elea-
nor Magruder, at her home "Dumblane," a few miles
west of Marlboro'. Here he resided all his life, having ac-
quired this old Magruder property upon the death of his
aunt.

Francis M. Bowie applied himself closely to the man-
agement of his farm, but was very fond of field sports and
was a crack shot. While following this pursuit, he
lost the index finger of his right hand by the pre-
mature discharge of his gun. He cared nothing for public
office, his tastes turning entirely to the pleasures of domes-
tic life, agricultural pursuits, and the delights of the chase.

October 17, 1833, he married Sarah Coats, of Prince
George's County, who survived him many years. His
death occurred in October, 1877. Both he and his wife
are buried at "Dumblane."
Issue:

I Martha Magruder Bowie, b. 1835; m. December 18, 1860, Benton Tolson; d. in 1864. She and her husband are both buried at Trinity Church, Marlboro'.

Issue:

I Frank Bowie Tolson.

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No. 60.

Charles Bowie, Jr., (Charles Bowie, Sr. William Bowie 3d. William Bowie, Jr. John Bowie, Jr. John Bowie, Sr.) eldest son of Charles Bowie, Sr., and his first wife, Eliza L. (Coombs) Bowie, was born at "Thorpland," Prince George's County, Maryland, October 13, 1833. He inherited a farm near Marlborough, which had once been the home of Charles Clagett, the intimate friend of William Bowie 3d. January 29, 1861, Charles Bowie married Isabella W. Richardson, daughter of Dr. Charles Richardson, of Baltimore. In 1892 Mr. Bowie sold his farm and removed to Washington, D. C.

Issue:

I Charles Coombs Bowie, b. 1861; d. in infancy.

II Maria L. Bowie, d. young.

III Susan Clagett Bowie, b. 1864; m. 1897, Elwood Meitzger.

IV John Montague Seaton Bowie, b. November, 1866; m. November, 1895, Blanch Crawford, daughter of Dr. Basil Crawford, of Montgomery. Resides in Washington, D. C.

Issue:

I Basil Crawford Bowie, b. September 7, 1897.

V Virginia Bowie, b. 1868; m. March, 1897, William Head, of Baltimore, Maryland.

VI Telfair Ridgely Bowie, b. 1869.

VII Charles Bowie, b. 1871.

VIII Louisa Bowie.

IX George Richardson Bowie, b. 1875.

X Hattie Bowie.
No. 61.

Thomas' John Bowie. (John\textsuperscript{5} Bowie, of Bladensburg. Col. Thomas\textsuperscript{4} Bowie. Allen\textsuperscript{3} Bowie, Jr. John\textsuperscript{2} Bowie, Jr. John\textsuperscript{1} Bowie, Sr., emigrant) only son of John Bowie, of Bladensburg, and his wife, Anna (Gantt) Bowie, was born February 22, 1837, at his parents' home in Bladensburg, Prince George's County, Maryland; received a collegiate education, and settled in Hyattsville, Maryland. May 26, 1870, he married Susannah Anderson, who was born April 27, 1850, and was the daughter of William Anderson and his wife, Sarah Hall.

T. John Bowie, like his father, was a pronounced "Union" man, and when but twenty-five was appointed by the Federal Government Provost Marshal for the northern part of Prince George's County during the Civil War. Unlike most of his name in Maryland, he was a Republican in politics and was elected by that party to the Legislature in 1887, and again in 1889. He removed from Hyattsville to "Grasslands," a farm he owned in Anne Arundel County, near Annapolis Junction, and a few years later was nominated by the Republicans for County Clerk, but was defeated by Sprigg Harwood, Democrat. In 1888 his friends presented his name as a candidate for Congress, but he retired in favor of Sydney Mudd, who secured election. He was an advocate of "free silver," and voted for W. J. Bryan in 1896. For many years he was a member of the Masonic Order, and long Worthy Master of his lodge. He was a member of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, and was regarded as one of the most prominent and influential men in his locality. He died at his home after a short illness, September 3, 1898, and was interred in the family graveyard.

Issue:

1 John\textsuperscript{2} Bowie, b. January 21, 1871; nominated by the Republicans for the House of Delegates in 1897, but failed of election.
II William^ Bowie, b. May 6, 1872. Is connected with the United States Coast Survey.

III Edward^ Hall Bowie, b. May 29, 1874; m. December 12, 1895, Florence Hatch, daughter of Alonzo Perrie Hatch and his wife, Clara (MacKinstry) Hatch. Is in the United States Weather Bureau Service, and since 1896 has been stationed at Montgomery, Alabama.

IV Henry^ Anderson Bowie, b. June 7, 1875; d. 1887.

V Mary^ Tasker Bowie, b. October 18, 1878.

No. 62.

Henry^ Clay Bowie. (George^ W. Bowie. Col. Thomas^ Bowie. Allen^ Bowie, Jr. John^ Bowie, Jr. John^ Bowie, Sr.) youngest son of George Washington Bowie and his wife, Mary (Rapine) Bowie, was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, in 1842, and removed with his parents to Montgomery County when a child. In 1868 he married Anne Holland, of Rockville, Maryland. She was the daughter of Lieut. Zachariah Holland, of the United States Navy. The latter's wife was a granddaughter of Gen. Otho H. Williams, of the Revolutionary Army.

Issue:

I George^ Rapine Bowie, b. 1879; m. 1896.

Issue:

1 Florence^ Mildred Bowie, b. 1897.

II Arthur^ Bowie, b. 1871; single.

No. 63.

ard Crawford Bowie and his wife, Martha Magdaline (Papine) Bowie, was born February 1, 1844, in Prince George's County, Maryland, and removed with his parents to Baltimore, where he remained until December 15, 1861, when he entered the United States Army as a clerk in the Commissary Department, Army of the Potomac. He resigned this position at City Point, Virginia, August 9, 1864, and on October 4, 1864, was appointed a clerk in the Pay Department, United States Army, at Washington. He still holds a position in this department, where he has now been thirty-four years.

On October 15, 1868, he was married at Ascension Church, Washington, by the Rev. William Pinckney, later Bishop of Maryland, to Willie Blanche Drew, daughter of Edward M. and Mahala Drew, of Washington.

Issue:

I Edward Osbourne Bowie, b. August 4, 1869.
III William Pinckney Bowie, b. October 28, 1873; m. April 11, 1898, to Blanche M. Childs, of Washington, D. C.
IV Martha Magdaline Bowie.

No. 64.

Thomas John Davis Bowie, (Thomas Johns Bowie, Washington Bowie. Allen Bowie, Jr. John Bowie, Jr. John Bowie, Sr.) eldest son of Thomas Johns Bowie and his wife, Catherine Worthington (Davis) Bowie, was born at "Roseneath," Montgomery County, Maryland, January 24, 1834. Received a collegiate edu-
cation and settled on his inherited farm in his native county. On November 24, 1855, he married Elizabeth Chew Beatty, daughter of Edward Beatty and his wife, Maria Williams, the latter being a daughter of Brig.-Gen. Otho H. Williams, of the War of 1812-14, and his wife, Eliza Bowie Hall, daughter of Barbara (Bowie) Hall, daughter of Thomas Bowie and his wife, Hannah Lee. (See Article No. 6.) May 25, 1868, Mrs. Bowie died, and Mr. Bowie, on July 11, 1870, married Mary Sophia Gardiner, of St. Mary's County, daughter of Dr. Llewellyn Gardiner, of "Brambley," and his wife, Eliza Leigh, daughter of John Leigh, descended from the Leights of Stony Abbey, England. Dr. Llewellyn Gardiner was descended from Luke Gardiner, who came to Maryland in the "Ark and Dove," and occupied nearly every office in the gift of the colony. She is also descended from John Gardiner and his wife, Mary Lloyd. The former is said to have been "the father" of the Maryland Land Office.

Issue of T. J. D. Bowie and his first wife, Elizabeth Beatty:


Issue:
1 Robert Edward Bowie, b. December 12, 1886.
2 Allen Davis Bowie, b. May 21, 1895.

II Catherine Davis Bowie, b. June 31, 1859; m. 1885, James E. Trundle, of Montgomery County, Maryland.

III Allen Thomas Bowie, b. November 8, 1861; m. February 4, 1893, Mollie Paul, of Wheeling, West Virginia, and resides in Bridgeport, Ohio.

Issue:
1 Georgia Paul Bowie, b. June 17, 1896.

IV Maria Williams Bowie, single.

Issue of Thomas J. D. Bowie and his second wife, Mary Gardiner:

I John Leeds Bowie, b. March 23, 1874; located in Baltimore, Maryland.

II Lucy Leigh Bowie.
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

No. 65.

"Col." Washington\textsuperscript{6} Bowie 3d. (Thomas\textsuperscript{5} John
Bowie. Washington\textsuperscript{1} Bowie 1st. Allen\textsuperscript{4} Bowie, Jr.
John\textsuperscript{2} Bowie, Jr. John\textsuperscript{1} Bowie, Sr.) second son of
Thomas Johns Bowie and his wife, Catherine Worthington (Davis)
Bowie, was born at "Roseneath," near Brookeville, Montgomery
County, Maryland, July 12, 1841. Received an academic and col-
egiate education, and entered upon the pursuit of agriculture on his
inherited estates, "Roseneath" and "The Hermitage." A Southern
sympathizer during the Civil War, and a Democrat in politics, he has
been for many years an active party man and a leader in public
matters in his county. He was for a time a journalistic correspondent,
later chief clerk to the Collector of Customs, Baltimore, and a member of
the staff of Gov. Oden Bowie. In 1893 President Cleveland
appointed him Deputy Surveyor of Customs for the port of
Baltimore, and in 1897 he succeeded Col. Buchanan
Schley as acting Surveyor of Customs for the same
port. President McKinley, recognizing his fitness and
ability for the position, selected him, though a Demo-
crat, to fill the vacancy when the Republican factions
were unable to agree upon a suitable man for so impor-
tant a position. June 23, 1868, Mr. Bowie married Nettie
Schley, daughter of Col. George Schley, of Frederick,
Maryland, an ex-member of Congress, and his wife, Mary
Sophia Hall. The Schley family has been a distinguished
one. The progenitor, Thomas Schley, was born in Pal-
atinate, Germany, in 1712, and emigrated to America
and settled at Frederick, Maryland, in 1745. His plan-
tation was named "Springfield," and there he died in
1790. His son John Jacob Schley married Anna Maria
Shelman, and lived at "Springfield" until 1793, when
he removed to Louisville, Georgia, but his inherited plan-
tation descended to his fourth son, Frederick Augustus.

The children of John J. Schley were, Michael Schley,
who left no issue; Judge John Schley, father of Admiral W. S. Schley, hero of the naval battle off Santiago, Cuba, 1898; Judge William Schley, later Governor of Georgia; Frederick Augustus Schley, Philip Thomas Schley, and Catherine Schley. The last two were born in Georgia.

Frederick Augustus Schley, the fourth son of John Jacob Schley, was born May 14, 1789, and died February 5, 1858, having lived all his life at "Springfield," the Schley plantation. He was a prominent member of the Western Maryland bar, and was married three times. His first wife was Eliza Ashbury McCannon, by whom he had George Schley and James McCannon Schley. By his second wife he had Frederick Augustus Schley, Jr., William Schley and Eliza McCannon Schley. His third wife was Barbara Bowie Hall, daughter of Thomas B. Hall and his wife, Ann Buchanan Pottinger. The latter was the daughter of Dr. Robert Pottinger and his wife, Mary Buchanan, sister of Chief Justice John Buchanan, of Maryland, and the daughter of Thomas Buchanan and Ann Cook, of England.

Thomas B. Hall was the son of James Hall and his wife, Barbara Bowie, daughter of Thomas Bowie, youngest son of John Bowie, progenitor of the Maryland Bowies. The issue of Frederick Augustus Schley by his third wife, Barbara Bowie Hall, was Roger Taney Schley, Mary Buchanan Schley, and Col. Buchanan Schley, now prominent in Maryland politics. George Schley, the eldest son of Frederick Augustus Schley by his first wife, Eliza A. McCannon, married Mary Sophia Hall, the sister of his father's third wife, Barbara B. Hall. His issue was, Netty Schley, who married Washington Bowie, subject of this sketch; Mary P. Schley, who married William H. Harwood, and Eliza McCannon Schley who married Joseph H. Stillman. Mrs. Washington Bowie was the second cousin of Admiral Schley, above mentioned. She became the mother of five children, and died September 4, 1891. January 8, 1896, Mr. Bowie married Katherine
Poole Gaither, daughter of George Gaither, of Frederick, and his wife, Sarah Catherine Poole. "Col. Wash." Bowie, as he is generally known, resides in Baltimore.

The issue by his first wife was:

I Netty Schley Bowie, b. April 24, 1869; d. January 13, 1892; single.
II Mary George Bowie, b. September 18, 1870; m. June 1, 1895, Herbert M. Griffith, of Montgomery County.
III Washington Bowie, Jr., b. November 20, 1872. Studied law, and was admitted to practice in Baltimore, June, 1896. December 16, 1896, he married Florence Ingenie, daughter of Charles Douglas Kirk, of Baltimore, and his wife, Cassandra Ashton Anderson. Mr. Bowie became a member of the Maryland Fifth Regiment in 1893, and was promoted to a lieutenancy. When war with Spain began he at once volunteered and was sent to Tampa, Florida, with his regiment, and commissioned captain of Company L.
V Donald Macalpin Bowie, b. August 9, 1882.

No. 66.


September 7, 1858, he married Cornelia Magruder, daughter of Dennis Magruder and his wife, Ellen (Mullikin) Magruder, daughter of John Mullikin and his wife, who was a Miss Weems. John Mullikin was a grandson of William Beans, Jr., and his wife, Mary, daughter of John Bowie, Sr.

French Bowie settled with his wife at "Maple Shade,"
which was purchased of Robert Bowie, of Annapolis, their cousin. Here they resided until his death in 1876, and hers in 1885. Both are buried at "Cedar Hill."

Issue:

I  
John7 Mullikin Bowie, b. March 4, 1860; m. October 18, 1888, to Sarah, daughter of Rev. James Page, of Kentucky, an Episcopal minister, and a chaplain in the Confederate States Army; resides on his farm near Mullikin Station, Prince George's County.

Issue:

1 James Page Bowie, b. 1889.
2 Corrie M. Bowie.

II Ellen1 Magruder Bowie, b. December 22, 1862; m. October 15, 1884, to Frank G. Addison, son of William Meade Addison, a lawyer of note and District Attorney for Maryland under Pierce and Buchanan. His wife was Miss Girault, of Natchez, and he was a son of Rev. Walter Dulaney Addison, of Oxen Hill. (See Addison ancestry, given in sketch of William Bowie of Walter.) Mr. Addison resides at "Maple Grove," Prince George's County, and has

Issue:

1 Joseph Addison, b. 1885.
2 Bowie G. Addison.
3 Frank G. Addison.
4 Cornelia M. Addison.
5 Walter Addison.


No. 67.

born in Upper Marlboro', Prince George's County, Maryland, May 14, 1836.

When a small boy he attended the Marlboro' Academy, and then the Virginia High School, near Alexandria, for two years. From there he went to St. Timothy's Hall, near Baltimore. One of his classmates at this college was

the later famous Gen. Fitz Lee. From St. Timothy's Hall, young Bowie went to Princeton College, New Jersey, but finished his collegiate course at Union College, Schenectady, New York. Studied law in his father's office, in Marlboro', but gave it up, when on December 16, 1856, he married Elizabeth Margaret Worthington,
daughter of Walter B. C. Worthington and his wife, Priscilla Waring. (See Worthington and Waring Notes.) Mrs. Bowie was, through her mother, the great-granddaughter of Gov. Robert Bowie, and a double third cousin of her husband. The marriage ceremony took place at "The Valley," the Rev. John H. Chew officiating. It was a "double wedding"—Laura Worthington, Mrs. Bowie's sister, being united at the same time to Robert W. Harper. Thomas F. Bowie and his wife resided for many years at the "Valley," near Nottingham, the farm being part of the old Brookefield estate, and has never been out of the possession of the descendants of the original owner. On this farm is the family graveyard in which are interred Brookes, Contees, Worthingtons, Warings, and others of the same descent, the land having been inherited through the female as well as male lines. In 1860 Thomas F. Bowie was commissioned second lieutenant in the "Planter's Guards," a splendidly mounted and equipped company of cavalry, organized that year in Prince George's County.

A Southern sympathizer, he enlisted in the Confederate Army, renewed his boyish acquaintance with Gen. Fitz Lee, and was appointed a captain on the latter's staff. Was slightly wounded at the battle of Hartwood Church, February, 1863. In May, 1863, as a recognition of gallant conduct on the field, and a successful coup, by which he captured an important detachment of the enemy, was, by President Davis, commissioned a major and appointed adjutant and inspector of cavalry. Was badly wounded in the abdomen by a fragment of shell during the second day's fight in the Wilderness, near Spottsville, and his leg pierced by a ball in a fight near Brandy Station; was in such other noted battles as Chancellorsville, Gettysburg (where he was wounded in the shoulder), Malvern Hill, etc., etc. Was Provost Marshal at Culpeper during the winter of 1863. Was taken prisoner in March, 1865, and confined in the "Old Capi-
tol,” at Washington, until the following May. The war being over he took the oath of allegiance and returned to Maryland. He resumed his residence at “The Valley” until November, 1886, when he removed to Washington.

Though taking great interest always in politics, and representing his election district for many years at the county convention, he was never a candidate for office, and declined to accept a nomination for the Legislature. Was an active member of the Farmers’ Grange, and held the position of lecturer for several years, or until the disbanding of the organization. Tall, of an athletic build and training, he was a beautiful rider up to the time he removed from the country, and sat his horse as if man and animal were one. He contracted an acute affection of the lungs, and, after a few weeks’ illness, died December 13, 1896. He was interred December 15 in the family graveyard at “The Valley,” just forty years after his marriage.

Issue:

I  Walter7 Worthington Bowie, b. April 22, 1858. Attended school in Nottingham, and also at the Academy in Marlboro; lived two years in Baltimore, and then entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Washington, D. C., where he now resides. Married September 23, 1885, Eleanor, third child of Thomas Clagett, “of Keokuk,” in Prince George's County, Maryland. (See Clagett Note.) She was born July 20, 1862.

Issue:

1 Ruth6 Worthington Bowie, b. July 17, 1886.

II  Catherine5 Waring Bowie, b. April 5, 1860; m. Thomas J. Clagett, eldest son of Robert A. Clagett, of Prince George's County, December 14, 1881, and resides in Baltimore, Maryland. (See Clagett Note.)

Issue:

1 Elizabeth5 Worthington Clagett, b. September 30, 1882.
2 Maud5 Clagett, d. in infancy.
3 Catherine5 Bowie Clagett, b. January 4, 1885.
4 Robert5 A. Clagett, d. at the age of three.
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

5 Samuel Gordon Clagett, named in honor of Rev. Dr. Samuel Gordon; d. at the age of seven.
6 Dorothy Clagett, d. in infancy.
7 Thomas Jefferson Clagett, Jr., b. September 1, 1894.

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No. 68.

John Routh Bowie, (Dr. Allen T. Bowie. Thomas Contee Bowie. Capt. Fielder Bowie. Allen Bowie, St. John Bowie, Sr.) eldest son of Dr. Allen T. Bowie, of Maryland, and his wife, Matilda Jane (Routh) Bowie, was born April 14, 1839, at Natchez, Mississippi, and reared at his parents' home, "Franklin," on Lake St. Joseph, Tansas County, Louisiana. Private tutors prepared him for college, and he was sent to Yale; later to the University of Virginia, and from there to the University of North Carolina, where he graduated.

In 1859 he visited his relatives in Maryland, and while there met Frances Caroline Calloway, of North Carolina, who was visiting her schoolmate, the daughter of Col. John D. Bowling. She was the daughter of James Calloway, of Wilkesboro', North Carolina, and the latter's wife, Mary Louise Carmichael. This chance meeting resulted in the marriage of John R. Bowie and Miss Calloway at Salisbury, North Carolina, January 15, 1861. Dr. Bowie gave his son a valuable cotton plantation on Lake St. Joseph, known as "Glen Allen," where the young couple resided until the beginning of 1862, when John Bowie enlisted in Company A, Wirt Adams' Regiment of Louisiana Cavalry, Confederate States Army. He was later detailed as sergeant in the Signal Corps, and was stationed on the banks of the Mississippi in charge of the signal station at that point, where he was entrusted with the transmission of all dispatches to and from the
armies of the East and West Divisions. In 1865 he returned to "Glen Allen" and resumed the management of his plantation.

A lover of aquatic sports, he organized a club on the lake, and his racing shell, "The Viking," became quite renowned for its success in various regattas on Lake St. Joseph. This boat was built at the Confederate States Navy Yard, Selma, Alabama, for its owner's use while in charge of the signal station during the war. He was a man of fine physique, fond of all out-door sports, a good rider and crack shot. For several years previous to his death he was lay-reader every Sunday in the neighboring Episcopal Church. He died September 23, 1878, from the effects of a kick received from one of his favorite horses. His widow then removed to North Carolina where she had inherited a large landed estate near Wilkesboro. She died there of pneumonia May 25, 1885.

**Issue:**

I  **James**⁷ Calloway Bowie, b. October 17, 1865.
II **Frances**⁷ Caroline Calloway Bowie, b. August 13, 1867. Entered a Roman Catholic Sisterhood in North Carolina, 1896.
III **Mary**⁷ Mackall Bowie, b. January 12, 1870; m. October 3, 1893, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Adam W. Jones, son of William Jones, of Georgia, and his wife, Martha Harris, of Staunton, Virginia. They reside in Atlanta, Georgia.
IV **Annie**⁷ Smith Bowie, b. February 14, 1871.
V  **Mary**⁷ Virginia Bowie, b. August 13, 1874.
VI **Matilda**⁷ Jane Bowie, b. August 13, 1874.
VII **Thomas**⁷ Contee Bowie, b. July 27, 1876. Is a law student at the University of North Carolina.
VIII **Johnny**⁷ Routh Bowie (a girl), b. June 10, 1880.

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**No. 69.**

**Capt. Allen**⁶ Thomas Bowie, (Dr. Allen⁵ T. Bowie. Thomas⁴ Contee Bowie. Capt. Fielder⁴
Bowie. Allen^ Bowie, St. John^ Bowie, Sr., emigrant.) second son of Dr. Allen Thomas Bowie and his wife, Matilda Jane (Routh) Bowie, was born at Natchez, Mississippi, August 17, 1840. With his brothers he was prepared for college by private tutors. Was a student at Oakland College, Mississippi, and at the University of Virginia. Was in the graduating class at the University of North Carolina in 1861 when the great Civil Conflict burst forth. He did not wait to finish his course at the university, but cast his lot with that of his native State, and enlisted as a private in Company A, Wirt Adams' Cavalry, Confederate States Army.

The gallant bearing of the young private early attracted the attention of his commanding officer, and, for meritorious conduct, was, in 1862, promoted to adjutant of the regiment. On November 11, 1863, as a further recognition of his services, was assigned to the staff of Gen. Wirt Adams, with rank of captain. Was in active service during the entire four years of the Civil War, and at the suspension of hostilities in 1865 was paroled with his brigade at Gainesville, Alabama. He then returned to Lake St. Joseph, where he engaged in cotton-planting until 1869, when he removed to Natchez, where he since resided, having at one time been Assistant-Postmaster of that city. On November 21, 1867, he was married at "Franklin," Lake St. Joseph, by the Rt. Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, Bishop of Louisiana, Protestant Episcopal Church, to his first cousin, Ann Matilda Marshall, widow of Henry Jourdan Marshall, and a daughter of Calvin Smith Routh, (son of John Routh) and his wife, Ann Elizabeth (Skillman) Routh. The latter was a daughter of Andrew Skillman and Anne Sterling. Mrs. Allen T. Bowie, Jr., was born June 8, 1843. Her first marriage also occurred at "Franklin," Lake St. Joseph, December 20, 1860, when the Rt. Rev. Leonidas Polk, Bishop of Louisiana, Protestant Episcopal Church (later the celebrated Confederate general), officiated. Thus both of her marriages were per-
formed by bishops of the Episcopal Church, a somewhat unique circumstance. By her first marriage there was born December 31, 1861, a daughter. Henry Jourdan Marshall died in 1862. Mrs. Bowie's death occurred at Natchez, Mississippi, October 27, 1895. She inherited the "Kenilworth" plantation, on Lake St. Joseph, from her father, and when the Episcopal Church was built in St. Joseph, she generously donated the "Kenilworth" bell to the church, and for a quarter of a century it has summoned the people of the village to the house for prayer. She was noted for her beauty of person and character.

Issue of Capt. Allen T. Bowie and wife:

I Allen Thomas Bowie, Jr., b. September 25, 1868, at "Franklin"; m. June 7, 1898, at Eutaw Plantation, Colahoula County, Louisiana, Myra A. Crossgrove.

II Matilda Routh Bowie, b. at Natchez, October 30, 1870.

III Anne Smith Bowie, b. April 13, 1872; d. May 18, 1873.

IV Andrew Routh Bowie, b. June 21, 1873; d. December 13, 1878, at "Bell Meade" plantation, Jefferson County, Mississippi.

V Thomas Contee Bowie, b. July 29, 1874; d. August 1, 1874.

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No. 70.

Thomas Contee Bowie, Jr. (Dr. Allen T. Bowie. Thomas Contee Bowie. Capt. Fielder Bowie. Allen Bowie, St. John Bowie, Sr.) youngest son of Dr. Allen T. Bowie and his wife, Matilda Jane (Routh) Bowie, was born October 14, 1841, at "Oakland," Natchez, Mississippi, where his father settled after he left Maryland. He was raised, however, at "Franklin," on Lake St. Joseph, Tansas Parish, Louisiana, which was his parents' home. Like his brothers, he was prepared for college by private tutors; went first to Oakland Col-
lege, Mississippi, then to the University of Virginia, and finally to the University of North Carolina. Was in the graduating class of 1861 when the war came on. Resigned his prospects for collegiate honors, and, with his two brothers, enlisted as a private in Company A, Wirt Adams' Regiment of Cavalry, Confederate States Army. Was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department, promoted to lieutenant, and assigned to General Major's staff. While stationed in Natchez, he met Celeste Vidal Page, daughter of Dr. William Byrd Page and his wife, Celeste (Davis) Page. After the war was over renewed his acquaintance, and married her May 7, 1866, at Natchez.

Dr. Page was a Virginian by birth, and had been long a distinguished practitioner in Philadelphia, but generally spent his winters in Natchez, near which city he had large cotton interests, in Concordia Parish, Louisiana. Thomas C. Bowie, or "Tam," as he was generally known, took his bride to "Franklin," where he engaged in cotton-planting until his death, April 1, 1880, from a pulmonary disease contracted from exposure and hardships in the army. His wife survived him several years. After she died her children removed to Philadelphia and resided with their mother's family.

Issue of Celeste and T. C. Bowie:

I William Page Bowie, b. 1867; d. 1868.
II Thomas Contee Bowie, b. 1869; d. 1869.
IV Allen Thomas Bowie, b. 1872; d. 1873.
VI Marie Vidal Page Bowie, b. 1878; d. in infancy.
No. 71.


For several years after his marriage he resided at "Leith," or "Half Pone," the plantation which his father had bought after the death of its owner, Walter B. C. Worthington. This farm, as has been previously shown, was once owned by Allen Bowie, Sr., and his son Fielder Bowie (Jack Bowie as he was called) removed from the Nottingham neighborhood to his old home "Cleveland," near "Forestville," Prince George's County, where he died September 12, 1874. His widow and younger children later made their home in Washington. He is buried at the Episcopal Church in Forestville.

Issue:

I James' Morsell Bowie, b. 1857.
II Allen' Preston Bowie, b. 1859; lives near Marlboro'; m. January 25, 1881, Agnes Louise, daughter of Dr. Richard William Bowie.

Issue:

1 Allen' Percy Bowie, d. in infancy.
2 Richard' William Bowie.
3 Florence' Edwards Bowie.
4 Amelia' Somervell Bowie.
5 Margaret' Magruder Bowie.
6 Jennie' Morsell Bowie.
7 Marie' Louise Bowie.

III Alice' Bowie, d. in infancy.
IV Fielder' Bowie, d. young.
V Robert' Lee Bowie, m. 1898, Fannie Combs.
VI Cora' Bowie.
VII Mary' Bowie.
Clifford⁶ Napoleon Bowie. (Allen⁵ Perrie Bowie. Eversfield¹ Bowie. Fielder³ Bowie. Allen² Bowie, Sr. John¹ Bowie, Sr.) fourth child of Allen Perrie Bowie and his wife, Melvina Harper (Berry) Bowie, was born near Upper Marlborough, Maryland, March 17, 1837. Was educated at Dickerson College, and at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. Served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, 1861–64, and in 1866 he went to Missouri, and thence to Montana, where he lived several years, but finally settled in the southern part of California. October 25, 1867, he married Mary E. Irvine, of Kentucky. In 1898 he went to Phillipsburg, Montana, where his eldest son was postmaster, hoping that a change of climate would restore him to health, but he died August 27, 1898, and was buried at Phillipsburg, Montana.

Issue:

I Mary⁷ Irvine Bowie.
II Allen⁷ Preston Bowie, b. 1871.
III Edna⁷ Story Bowie.
IV Fannie⁷ O'Bannon Bowie.
V Thomas⁷ Howard Bowie, b. 1875.
VI Clifford⁷ Pinckney Bowie, b. 1880.

No. 73.

Dr. Howard⁶ Stafford Bowie. (Allen⁵ Perrie Bowie. Eversfield¹ Bowie. Capt. Fielder³ Bowie. Allen² Bowie, Sr. John¹ Bowie, Sr.) ninth child of Allen Perrie Bowie and his wife, Melvina Harper (Berry) Bowie, was born August 10, 1846, at "Cleveland," the home of his parents, near Forestville, Prince George's County, Maryland. Was a student at St. Timothy's
Hall, near Baltimore, and later, at Washington College, Kent County, Maryland. He then attended lectures at the Medical University of Maryland, in Baltimore. In 1869 was appointed one of the clinical assistants at the Baltimore Infirmary. Took his degree in medicine at the university in the Class of 1870, and became assistant physician to the Baltimore Infirmary. Later he resigned this position and went to Montana Territory, where he pursued his profession for several years, but finally returned to Baltimore and resumed practice in that city. Was one of the organizers of the "Northwestern Dispensary," as well as attending physician to that charity for years. Was a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty and Curator, as well as visiting physician to the Church Home for a long time. Retired from active practice in 1890, and resides at his home on North Eutaw Street in winter, and at his country place near Catonsville during the summer months.

October 7, 1879, Dr. Bowie married Laura Virginia Berkeley, only daughter of Edris Berkeley and his wife, Virginia Enders. Though born in Fairfax County, Virginia, Mr. Berkeley for a great number of years lived in Baltimore. The history of the Berkeley family is interwoven with that of Virginia for nigh three centuries, its men have assisted in upholding the honor of the "Old Dominion," both in peace and in war, for many generations. The progenitor of the Virginia family was Joseph Berkeley, of Beverstone Hall, England; he emigrated to Virginia early in the Seventeenth Century. His son, John Berkeley, Sr., died in 1692, and left a son, John Berkeley, Jr., who married Susan Linton. The latter's fourth son, William Berkeley, Sr., married Elizabeth ———, and their eldest son, William Berkeley, Jr., born about 1720, married a widow, Mrs. Barbara Reid, whose maiden name was Walker. His son, Benjamin Berkeley, married Lucy Newman and had two sons, John Walker Berkeley, who married Elizabeth Brewer, and George Newman Berkeley,
who was the father of the late Mr. William W. Berkeley, of Alexandria, Virginia, whose wife was Elizabeth Pattison. John Walker Berkeley and his wife, Elizabeth Brewer, had one son, Edris Berkeley, who married Virginia Enders, and had two children, viz: Mrs. Dr. Bowie, as previously shown, and Dr. Henry J. Berkeley, of Baltimore, who married Ella Linthicum, a great-granddaughter of Gov. Robert Bowie. They have one child. (See Article 30.)

The issue of Dr. Howard S. Bowie and his wife, Laura, is:
1 Virginia Berkeley Bowie, b. July 8, 1886.
3 Allen Stafford Bowie, b. November 13, 1884.
4 Eleanor Howard Bowie, b. August 15, 1888.

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No. 74.


The subject of this sketch, was, in many respects, one of the most remarkable men of his State, and his success in life may be attributed principally to his unbending will power and entire thoroughness in mastering each task he undertook. Sent when only nine years old to St. John's College, Annapolis. His three years there were marked by close attention to his books and by a remarkable memory, which obtained for him, generally, the honors of his class. He then went to St. Mary's College,
Baltimore, where the same qualities of close attention to details and determined application to his studies enabled him to graduate with success. His school-mates said he never forgot what he once learned, and this retentive memory, aided by observation of men and events, unflinching courage, perseverance and clear judgment, carried him triumphantly through life, over difficulties where others as brilliant had failed. In 1846 he enlisted as a private in the Baltimore and Washington Battalion under Lieut.-Col. W. H. Watson, and started for the Mexican border. At the battle of Monterey he displayed such conspicuous bravery that he was complimented by Gen-
eral Taylor, and promoted to the rank of lieutenant. Later President Polk commissioned him to a captaincy in the Voltigeur Regiment, commanded by Col. Joseph E. Johnston; he was the youngest captain of that time in the army. The Maryland Legislature recognized his gallantry by a set of complimentary resolutions. When the gallant Watson fell from his horse, mortally wounded, Oden Bowie was by his side, and, amid a shower of bullets from the advancing foe, remained, at the peril of his life, to receive from his dying leader certain valuable papers and instructions. Remounting his horse, though then nearly surrounded by the enemy, he made a desperate dash and succeeded in rejoining his retreating command in safety. The climate of Mexico, however, so ill-affectcd his health, that he was forced to return to Maryland before the close of the war.

In 1847 he was a candidate for the Legislature, but his opponent charged him with being under age, and though he would have arrived at his majority before the Legislature convened, this was not generally understood, and he was defeated by ten votes. Two years later he again appeared as a candidate for the House of Delegates, and was the only Democrat elected that year in his county. A few years after he was elected State Senator, and in 1861 was a candidate for the same position, but was defeated by Federal military interference at the polls. In 1864 he was nominated for lieutenant-governor by the Democrats, but lost his election by the intervention, again, of soldiers stationed at the voting precincts. Although a warm sympathizer with the South, he was not in favor of secession, and during the war used his utmost efforts to preserve the organization of the Democratic party. It was largely through his efforts that the party regained control of the State. During the whole war he was chairman of the State Central Committee. In 1864 he was sent as a delegate to the Chicago Convention, which nominated General McClellan for the Presidency, and it was entirely
through his influence and management that the next National Democratic Convention was held in Baltimore. In 1867 he was the Democratic nominee for governor, and was elected by forty-one thousand, six hundred and forty-four majority, the largest which has ever been given by the State to any candidate. He thus became the second of his name and family who held that high position. His messages during his incumbency were remarkable for their vigor and public spirit. It was owing to his great administrative ability that many vexed questions were satisfactorily adjusted; such as the oyster difficulties with Virginia, the collection of arrears from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad due the State, conversion of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal into a paying enterprise, and the collection from the United States Government of moneys loaned it by the State for war purposes.

It was due to his energy, perseverance, and courage, amid much public doubt and the strenuous opposition of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, that the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad achieved success. He was made president of the company when it first organized, and served in that capacity until his death, being elected annually by the directors without a dissenting vote for thirty-five years. He became, during this period, president also of the city passenger railway in Baltimore, and, as head of that company for twenty-one years, managed its four lines with great ability and success.

His versatility was remarkable. A periodical of the day well said: "He was one of the few exceptions to the rule that a person applying himself to various occupations can be master of none."

An ardent lover of the "turf," he was the owner and breeder of many noted racers. Passionately fond of this "sport for kings," he spared no time or expense in the rearing of blooded stock, and his stables contained such noted "flyers" as "Baltimore," "Catesby," "Ore Knob," "Crickmore," "Compensation," etc. He was for many
years president of the Maryland Jockey Club, and his colors were seen on every noted track in the East. The contests between "Crickmore" and "Hindoo" are familiar to every lover of racing. He liked the sport, not for gain, but for the genuine pleasure he had in the manly pastime. In later years, when his health failed and his physicians persuaded him to dispose of his race horses, he remarked that it was the saddest day of his life when he finally parted with his beloved thoroughbreds. He resided at his ancestral home, "Fairview," which under his careful and systematic management was one of the finest plantations in Prince George's County.

The more private side of his character was not less admirable. Though of a quick temper, it never hindered the emotions of tenderness. A proof of which was that his friends were found in all classes who had known his considerate generosity. It is probable that he was the means of assisting more young men to obtain employment, or in aiding them to start in life, than any other man who ever lived in his county. The newspapers, at the time of his death, eloquently referred to his life and character "as a story which should be read with care by the young men of today, to teach them how pluck and perseverance, backed by indomitable will, can surmount all obstacles." He died December 4, 1894, and is interred in the family graveyard a short distance from his dwelling.

On December 3, 1851, he married Alice, daughter of Charles H. Carter, of "Goodwood," Prince George's County, and his wife, Rosalie Eugenia Calvert, daughter of George Calvert, of Riversdale, a descendant of the early proprietors of Maryland. Bernard Carter, a distinguished lawyer of Baltimore, is a brother of Mrs. Bowie.

Issue of Oden Bowie and his wife, Alice (Carter) Bowie:

I Alice: Bowie, b. 1852; d. September 19, 1898; m. 1877. Owen Roberts, son of Joseph Kent Roberts, Sr., and his wife, Miss Williams. Mr. Roberts was a widower with one
son by his first wife, Miss Weems. He resides on his farm in the upper part of Prince George's County.

Issue:
1. Odens Bowie Roberts.
2. Clarence Meredith Roberts.
3. Alice Maud Roberts.
4. Maynard Roberts.

II William Duckett Bowie, b. July 26, 1854. Educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. Married, in 1890, Marie Lee Bennett, of West Virginia. In 1891 was elected to represent Prince George's County in the House of Delegates. In November, 1893, was elected State Senator. Mr. Bowie enjoys the rather unique distinction of being the fourth member of his family, in direct descent, who has been a State Senator, the same position having been held by his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. He has no issue.

III Oden Bowie, Jr., b. 1856; a stock broker in New York City for a number of years, but now a resident of Prince George's County. Single.

IV Annette Carter Bowie, m. 1884, Eugene Roberts, a brother of her sister's husband.

Issue:
1. Annette Carter Roberts.
2. Alice Oden Roberts.
3. William Roberts.
4. Grace Rogers Roberts.

V Mary Oden Bowie, m. 1893, Thomas Whitridge, of Baltimore.

Issue:
1. Thomas Whitridge, Jr.
2. Helen Eccleston Whitridge.

VI Carter Lee Bowie, b. 1870; a lawyer of Baltimore. When war with Spain was declared he volunteered and was appointed corporal, Company A, 5th Regiment, Maryland Volunteers. In June, 1898, was ordered south with his command, and was stationed at Tampa when peace was declared. Returned to Baltimore and resumed the practice of law.

VII Washington Booth Bowie, b. 1874; resides at "Fairview."

No. 75.

Maj. Henry Brune Bowie, (Walter W. W.
Bowie. Walter Bowies, Jr. Walter Bowies, Sr. William Bowies, Sr. John Bowies, Sr.) fourth son of Walter William Weems Bowie and his wife, Adaline (Snowden) Bowie, was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, January 26, 1845. When sixteen years of age he went South, entered the Confederate Army, served in the 1st Virginia Cavalry, under Fitz Lee, and was three times wounded. He returned home in the fall of 1864 on furlough, in consequence of his wounds, and was there when his brother, Capt. Walter Bowie, passed on his last and fatal raid through Maryland. He at once attached himself to the scouting party, and was at his brother's side when the latter was shot from ambush near Sandy Springs, Montgomery County, Maryland. Brune Bowie remained at the side of his dying brother and was taken prisoner and confined in the "Old Capitol," at Washington, until the war ended the following spring. The Federal authorities had determined to exterminate Walter Bowie and his entire command, and Brune Bowie narrowly escaped death when first captured.

Some years later he removed to Baltimore, where he now resides, and is engaged in the exportation of lumber. On November 6, 1872, Mr. Bowie married Florence Reese, a daughter of Rev. E. Y. Reese, of Baltimore.

Issue:

I Walter Bowies, b. 1873; d. in infancy.

II Carlton Reese Bowies, b. December 3, 1874. Entered the services of a mercantile firm of Baltimore, and when the war with Spain was declared volunteered and was appointed a corporal in Company M, 5th Maryland Regiment, of which he had been a member for some years. He embarked with his regiment for Cuba, but the latter was ordered into camp at Tampa, Florida, where he remained until the command returned home upon the cessation of hostilities.
Robert" Bowie. (Walter" W. W. Bowie. Walter" Bowie, Jr. Walter" Bowie, Sr. William" Bowie, Sr. John" Bowie, Sr.) fifth son of Walter W. W. Bowie and his wife, Adaline (Snowden) Bowie, was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, December 22, 1852. Received a collegiate education and graduated as a civil engineer. Assisted in the construction of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad. Was nominated by the Democrats as County Surveyor in 1875, but defeated by the Republican candidate. In June, 1873, he married Mary Alice Earley, daughter of William II. Earley, of Brandywine, Prince George's County, Maryland. In 1884 Robert Bowie removed to North Carolina, where he engaged in mining operations, and later located in Tennessee, where he follows his profession of civil engineering.

Issue:

I Walter" Bowie, b. 1874; d. in infancy.
II Earley" Bowie, b. 1876.
III Allen" Bowie, b. 1878.

No. 77.

Reginald" Bowie. (Walter" W. W. Bowie. Walter" Bowie, Jr. Walter" Bowie, Sr. William" Bowie, Sr. John" Bowie, Sr.) youngest son of Walter William Weems Bowie and his wife, Adaline (Snowden) Bowie, was born at "Willow Grove," Prince George's County, Maryland, December 14, 1854. Upon leaving school received an appointment in the State Tobacco Warehouse in Baltimore, and removed to that city. On January 28, 1880, he married Blanche Crouch, of Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland. In 1890 he was nominated for the
Legislature by the Democrats and elected a member of the House of Delegates. After the expiration of his term in the State Legislature he accepted an appointment in the Baltimore City Post Office.

Issue:

I Clarence K. Bowie, b. February 14, 1881. Is a student at Baltimore College.
II Cecelius Calvert Bowie, b. September 14, 1882.
III Mary Bernicia Bowie, b. November 14, 1884.

No. 78.


Mr. Bowie pursued the life of a planter upon the estate known as "Brookefield," on the Patuxent River (which he received from his grandfather, and which had been owned in 1707 by John Bowie, Sr.), until 1891, when he disposed of his farm, removed to Washington, D. C., and accepted a position in the United States War Department, which he still holds. Mrs. Bowie's brother, Rodrick McGregor, married Margaret Elizabeth Bowie, a sister of the
subject of this sketch, thus doubly uniting the Bowies and McGregor.

Issue of Thomas T. S. Bowie:

I Nathaniel, Mortimer Bowie, b. October 21, 1869. Engaged in mercantile business in Louisville, Kentucky.


Issue:

1 Hunter Somervell Bowie, b. April 11, 1898; d. September 24, 1898.


IV Blanch Evelyn Bowie, b. March 14, 1878.


VI Helen Swan Bowie, b. October 16, 1884.

VII John Francis McGregor Bowie, b. October 31, 1885.

VIII George Calvert Bowie, b. April 17, 1888.
The Bowies of Charles County, Maryland.

For the past three years the writer has vainly endeavored to trace, with perfect accuracy, the many branches of that large family of Bowies, whose ancestor, Abraham Boey, emigrated from Scotland and settled in Durham Parish, Charles County, Maryland, where he died in 1752.

His descendants are very numerous, and, while many are still to be found in Charles County, a much larger number are located in Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and the Gulf States. The researches which have been made by the writer prove conclusively that all the persons mentioned in the following articles are directly descended from Abraham Boey, above-mentioned, and, while the latter did not spell his name in the same manner as his descendants have done for generations, he was, without doubt, a member of that ancient Scottish family which sprung from a common progenitor—spread over the Gaelic districts of Scotland, and in different localities spelled their name, Bue, Bui, Boye, Boey, Buie, and Bowie. The posterity of Abraham Boey have demonstrated that the courage of their Scottish ancestors has been an inheritance with them in each generation, and, like the Bowies of Prince George's County, Maryland, they have fought for their country in every war which it has had from the Revolution to the present time. There has been no evidence discovered showing relationship between Abraham Boey, progenitor of the Charles County Bowies, and John Bowie, ancestor of the
Prince George's County Bowies, or between the descendants of the two men. The following record of the Bowies of Charles County is compiled from meager entries found in the Durham Parish Register, Probate Court Records, and family traditions supplied by a few members of the present generation. Probably a fuller or more accurate sketch could have been presented had the author received replies to a great many letters written by him to members of the family, who, it appears, possessing few records of their line, did not consider it necessary to impart the knowledge they had regarding the more recent generations. It is to be regretted that such should have been the case, as often a slight suggestion, or apparently unimportant item, affords a clue to valuable discoveries to one who is making a careful study of the subject.

No. 1.

Abraham Boey, said to have been born in Scotland, and to have emigrated to America early in the Eighteenth Century. It is not known who he married, but his death occurred in 1752 at his home, "Senah's Delight," Durham Parish, Charles County, Maryland. The records of the Probate Court show that his son, John Boey, applied for letters of administration, and rendered a final settlement in 1753. Among the disbursements claimed and allowed, were the funeral expenses for both Abraham Boey and his wife, showing they died within a short time of each other. No children are mentioned other than the administrator, and in every case the name is spelled Boey.

Known issue:

2 1 John2 Boey.
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

No. 2.

John² Boey, (Abraham¹ Boey.) son of Abraham Boey, was probably born in Durham Parish about 1725. He administered upon his father's estate, and later his name appears as a contributor to the support of Durham Parish. His name is spelled both Boey and Bowie, but when his death is mentioned, about 1781, the entry reads, "John Bowie, of Durham Parish." His wife's name is unknown.

Issue:

3 I John³ Bowie, Jr.
4 II Oswell³ Bowie.
5 III William³ Bowie.
   IV Alexander³ Bowie.

   Issue:
   1 Alexander¹ Bowie, Jr.
   5 Matthew³ Bowie, d. in the Revolutionary Army.
6 VI Rhodi³ Bowie.

No. 3.

John³ Bowie, Jr., (John² Boey. Abraham¹ Boey.) eldest son of John Boey, or Bowie, resided in Charles County, Maryland. His wife is thought to have been a Miss Peel. He died prior to 1800.

Reported issue:

I James¹ Peel Bowie, mentioned as a contributor to Durham Parish.

II John⁴ Bowie, b. about 1775. Removed to Virginia, near Markham Station, and married Miss Holtzclaw. She died in 1822, and he in 1837. He had a large family, and his descendants are very numerous in Virginia at the present time.

His children were:

One of his sons was:
1 Capt. H. C. Bowie, of the Confederate Army.
2 Watson Bowie, m. Lucinda Iden.
3 George Washington Bowie, m. 1st Harriet Ash,
   2nd Miss Mason.
A son by his first wife is:
1 James W. Bowie, of Herndon, Virginia.
4 John Bowie, Jr., m. Elizabeth Lake.
5 Nimrod Bowie, m. Sarah Conner.
6 Matilda Bowie, m. Evan Philips.
7 Sarepta Bowie, m. Francis Ash.
8 Wmny Bowie, m. John Crupper.
10 Cynthia Bowie, m. Silas Cornell.

III Peter Bowie. Removed to Montgomery County. Issue
unknown.

No. 4.

Oswell Bowie, (John Boey. Abraham Boey,) son of John Boey, of Charles County, was probably born
about 1745. His wife's name is unknown. He died
about 1795-1800.

Issue:
7 I Abraham Bowie.
8 II Joseph Bowie.
9 III Isaac Bowie.
   IV Sarah Bowie.
   V Jane Bowie.
   VI Elizabeth Bowie.
   VII Annie Bowie.

No. 5.

William Bowie, (John Boey. Abraham Boey,) son of John Boey, of Charles County, is mentioned as liv-
ing in Durham Parish, Charles County, Maryland. His wife is said to have been Miss Davis. He was probably born about 1750.

His known issue was:

I  Davis¹ Bowie, m. Miss Miller, and removed to Orange County, Virginia. He left a number of children whose names are not given.
   One daughter:
   i  Julia⁵ Bowie, b. 1805; m. 1823, William Cox, of Charles County.
   Among her issue was:
   i  Julia⁶ Cox, b. 1824; m. Mr. Stromberger, of Washington.
   Has issue:
   i  Julia⁷ Stromberger, single.

II Capt. Theophilus¹ Bowie. Was a captain of a ship, "Alexandria," sailing between Baltimore, Fredericksburg, and Georgetown, D. C. In 1813 he severed his connection with the owners of the ship and settled in Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he married.
   One son was:
   i  Alexander⁵ Bowie. A merchant of Fredericksburg.
   A son of his was:
   i  Alexander⁶ Bowie, Jr., of Richmond; twice married.

10 III James¹ Bowie, m. Catherine H. Weston.

No. 6.

Rhodi² Bowie. (John² Boey. Abraham¹ Boey.) son of John Boey, of Durham Parish, Charles County, Maryland, was probably born about 1752, and lived all his life in Charles County, where he died in 1818. The name of his wife is not known, but he had at least six children, all of whom left their native county and removed to Abbeville, South Carolina, a number of years before their father's death.
Those of whom we have record were:

I  Catherine¹ Bowie, m. in Maryland, a Mr. Flurry, and after his death removed to South Carolina.

II Hezekiah¹ Bowie, b. about 1778; m. Elizabeth Sims.

III Francis¹ Bowie, m. ———, of Maryland, and removed to Abbeville.

IV Eliz¹ Bowie, b. about 1781; m. Catherine Franklin.

V Gracy¹ Bowie. Removed to Abbeville.

VI Richard¹ Price Bowie, b. 1786; m. Catherine Hodges.


No. 7.

Abraham¹ Bowie. (Oswell³ Bowie. John² Boy. Abraham¹ Boy.) eldest son of Oswell Bowie, of Charles County, Maryland, resided in Durham Parish on his farm, "Senah's Delight." Was mentioned in 1794 as contributing to the support of the rector of Durham Church, and also as Clerk of the Parish. The name of his wife is not given.

Known issue:

I Uriah⁵ Bowie, b. about 1795; resided in Charles County.

Issue:

1 Alexander⁶ Bowie, m. and removed to Washington.

Issue:

1 Herbert⁶ Bowie.

2 Webster⁷ Bowie.

3 Sylvester⁷ Bowie.

4 Wesley⁷ Bowie, m. Alice Bowie, a cousin.

Issue:

1 Joseph⁸ Bowie.

2 Isaac⁸ Bowie.

II Zachariah¹ Bowie, resided in Charles County.

Issue:

1 Edward⁶ Bowie.

2 John⁶ Bowie.

3 Simon⁸ F. Bowie, m. 1867 Mary Burgess.
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

No. 8.


He left issue:

I John 5 Bowie, b. about 1800.

Had issue:

1 John 6 Bowie, Jr.

II Joseph 5 Bowie, Jr., m. and left issue.

III Oswell 5 Bowie, Jr., m. and left issue.

IV Richard 5 Bowie, m. and left issue:

1 Thomas 6 E. Bowie, m. and had issue:

1 Joseph 7 Bowie.

No. 9.

Isaac 4 Bowie, (Oswell 3 Bowie. John 2 Boey. Abraham 1 Boey.) third son of Oswell Bowie, was born about 1775 in Durham Parish, Charles County, Maryland. In 1805 he married Josephine, daughter of Benjamin Bullman, and died about 1830, leaving

Issue:

1 Ethelbert 5 Bowie, b. 1806; m. ———.

Issue:

1 James 6 A. Bowie, m. Susan Ward Simons.

Issue:

1 Maxamillion 7 Bowie.

2 William 7 Bowie.

3 James 7 H. Bowie.

2 John 6 T. Bowie. Living in Charles County; m. Miss Posey.

Issue:

1 Marcellus 7 Bowie.

2 Algic 7 Bowie.

3 John 7 T. Bowie, Jr.

4 Richard 7 Bowie.
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

3 Ethelbert6 Bowie, Jr., m. ———.

Issue:
1 Vivian7 Bowie.
2 Henry7 James Bowie.
3 William7 B. Bowie, m. ———.

Issue:
1 William7 Bowie.
2 Robert7 Bowie.

II Aquilla5 Bowie, b. December 25, 1812; m. June 11, 1840, Margaret, daughter of Jeremiah Hammott and his wife, Margaret Burroughs. He removed to Vicksburg, Mississippi, in 1840, where he died in 1893.

Issue:
1 William6 H. Bowie, b. 1841; d. 1862, in Confederate Army.
2 Hester6 Ann Bowie, b. 1842; m. Dr. Stewart.
3 Elizabeth6 Bowie, b. 1844; m. Rev. C. T. McAnley.
4 Josephine6 Bowie, b. 1845; m. Rev. John W. Jones.
5 Benjamin6 Bullman Bowie, b. 1849; m. ———.

Issue:
Four children, names not given.
6 Ella6 G. Bowie, b. 1847; m. J. E. Burge.
7 Mary6 Bowie, b. 1852; m. J. F. Riley.
8 Martha6 Bowie, b. 1855; m. D. M. Parker.
9 Aquilla6 Bowie, Jr., b. 1859.

III Pliney5 Bowie, b. 1814; m. Jane, daughter of Henry Kendrick.

Issue:
1 Henry6 H. Bowie, b. 1843; m. Mary E. Simons, 1863. Resides near Pisgah, Charles County. He has been a successful farmer and has been also elected a County Commissioner.

Issue:
1 Lee7 Bowie, b. 1869; m. Julia Dixon, of Montgomery County. He is a merchant in Washington, D. C., and has also commercial interests in Baltimore.

Issue:
Three children, names not given.
2 Pinkle7 W. Bowie. Commercial broker.
3 Hester7 Bowie.

No. 10.

Abraham\(^1\) Boey,) third son of William Bowie and his wife, ——— (Davis) Bowie, was born in Charles County, Maryland, about 1776. He removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where, with his brother, Capt. Theophilus Bowie, and a cousin, Alexander Bowie, he learned the business of ship-building. At that era Baltimore was noted for the "clipper" ships turned out from her docks.

About 1798 Mr. Bowie removed to Charlestown, South Carolina, where he continued his business of building ships. He married Catherine Hamilton Weston, who was born in England. They lived on Wadnealaw Island, in Charleston Harbor. He died about 1810, leaving

Issue:

14 I James\(^3\) Weston Bowie, m. Mary Campbell.
   II William\(^5\) Bowie, d. single.
   III Catherine\(^5\) Bowie, d. single.

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No. 11.

Eli\(^1\) Bowie, (Rhodi\(^4\) Bowie. John\(^2\) Boey. Abraham\(^1\) Boey,) son of Rhodi Bowie, Sr., was born in Charles County, Maryland, in 1781, and in 1800 removed with his sisters and brothers to Abbeville, South Carolina, where, about 1802, he married Catherine Franklin, who was also born in Maryland. He owned a farm near Abbeville. He was an active member of the Methodist Church, and about 1817 founded "Gilyal Church," now standing, in Abbeville County. He died at Abbeville in 1850, and his widow in 1867.

Issue:

I James\(^3\) Price Bowie, b. about 1805; m. Mary Flurry, of Maryland; d. in 1873. He served in the Confederate Army and was commissioned captain.
III John^ Bowie.

IV William^ B. Bowie, b. 1813; m. Margaret Henry; d. at Abbeville 1883; she died in 1895.

Issue:

1 Marcy^ C. Bowie, m. Quincy Radcliff. He was a lieutenant in Confederate Army. Died 1863.

Issue:

1 William^ F. Radcliff, residing in Abbeville.

2 Jane^ R. Bowie, m. J. N. Drake; he served in Confederate Army and had

Issue:

1 John^ W. Drake.
2 Ida^ Drake.
3 Annie^ Drake.
4 ——— Drake, m. W. S. Tinsley.

V Asa^ Bowie, b. 1817; m. 1842 Martha A. Botts. Served as sergeant in Holcomb's Legion, Confederate Army. Lives in Abbeville. His wife died in 1895.

Issue:

1 Lewis^ Davis Bowie, b. 1843. Served for four years as a member of Orr's Rifles, Confederate Army; was six times wounded. After the war taught school, and later was elected for a term of four years Clerk of the Court for Abbeville County. Lives at Due West, South Carolina. He married Mary J. Russell, of Abbeville.
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

Issue:
2. Minnieâ?v L. Bowie, single. Is a teacher and a graduate of the female college at Due West, South Carolina.
3. Anneâ?v Bowie. Also a graduate of Due West College.

2. Jacobâ?v Howard Bowie, b. 1845; served in the Confederate Army; m. Malinda J. Agnew. He lives at Abbeville. His wife died in 1873, and he then married Essie Loner.

Issue:

Jacob Howard Bowie had issue by a second wife:
1. Louisâ?v Bowie.
5. Paulâ?v Bowie.

3. Leardâ?v Kelly Bowie, b. about 1848. Removed to Elberon, Georgia. He married Anne Milford, of Abbeville, South Carolina.

Has issue:
2. Williamâ?v Bowie.


Issue:


VI. H.â?v B. Bowie, b. at Abbeville, South Carolina, in 1820. He served in the Confederate Army, and is now living in Abbeville. He married Matilda McKee, of Abbeville, and they have

Issue:
1. Pinckneyâ?v W. Bowie. Member of the Second South Carolina Rifles; was killed at the battle of Malvern Hill, Virginia, 1862.
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2 Augustus L. Bowie. Served in the Confederate Army, and married his cousin, Martha J. Bowie, daughter of his great-uncle, Richard Price Bowie, by the latter's second wife. He died in 1896, and his widow lives in Abbeville.

Issue:
1 Annie 2 Bowie.
2 Brown 2 Bowie.
3 Lee 2 Bowie.
4 George 2 Bowie.
5 Calvin 2 Bowie.
6 Dora 2 Bowie.

No. 12.

Hezekiah 4 Bowie, Sr. (Rhodi 2 Bowie, Sr. John 2 Boey. Abraham 1 Boey.) son of Rhodi Bowie, Sr., was born about 1778, in Charles County, Maryland, and with his sisters and brothers removed in 1800 to Abbeville, South Carolina. He owned a farm in that county, on which he lived until his death in 1845. He married Elizabeth Sims, who died in 1857. They had a large family, and all of them removed from South Carolina to Mississippi about 1852.

Issue:
I Wright 5 Bowie.
II George 5 Bowie.
III John 5 F. Bowie.
IV Jetson 5 Bowie.
V Eli 5 Bowie, Jr.
VI Lucinda 5 Bowie, m. David Ruff.
VII Catherine 5 Bowie.
VIII Zebiah 5 Bowie.

No. 13.

Richard 1 Price Bowie, (Rhodi 2 Bowie, Sr. John 2
Boey. Abraham1 Boey.) youngest son of Rhodi Bowie, Sr., was born in Charles County, Maryland, in 1786, and about 1800 removed with his brothers and sisters to Abbeville County, South Carolina. About 1814 he married Catherine Hodges, a sister of General Hodges, by whom he had six children. She died in 1845, and he then married Jane D. Milford, by whom he had one daughter only. He owned land near Abbeville, and was a farmer by occupation. He died in Abbeville in 1855, and his second wife died in 1864.

Issue:

I Rhodi3 Bowie, Jr., b. 1815; removed to Mississippi, and died at McCool in 1896, aged eighty-one. He left seven daughters and two sons.

II Frances3 Bowie.

III Gracy3 Anne Bowie.

IV Matilda3 Bowie.

V John3 Bowie, b. 1823; removed to McCool, Mississippi. Is living and has six sons and three daughters (names not given). He married Elizabeth Black.

VI James3 Price Bowie, b. 1827; removed to Mississippi, and has eight children (names not given).

VII Martha3 Jane Bowie, b. 1850 (her mother being the second wife). Resides in Abbeville, South Carolina; m. her cousin, Augustus L. Bowie, son of H. B. Bowie, and a grandson of her uncle, Eli Bowie.

No. 14.

James5 Weston Bowie, (James4 Bowie. William3 Bowie. John2 Boey. Abraham1 Boey.) eldest son of James Bowie, of Maryland, and his wife, Catherine Hamilton (Weston) Bowie, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, about 1800. He grew up in that city and married, when quite young, Mary Campbell, who was a native of South Carolina. He then acquired an estate in the northern part of Screven County, Georgia, and re-
moved with his family to that place, where he resided for the balance of his life, and died in 1851.

Issue:

15 I Dr. William Capers Bowie, b. about 1825; m. Virginia Humphreys.

James Weston Bowie.

II  A. J. Bowie, resides near Bogley, Georgia. No issue.
IV Sarah Bowie, m. J. D. Wade.
V Amanda Bowie, m. A. P. Wade.
VI Mary Bowie, m. W. P. Wade.
VII Martha Bowie, m. L. L. Miller.
Dr. William Capers Bowie. (James^3 Weston Bowie. James^1 Bowie. William^3 Bowie. John^2 Boey. Abraham^1 Boey,) eldest son of James Weston Bowie and his wife, Mary (Campbell) Bowie, was born in Screven County, Georgia, about 1825. Studied medicine and graduated as a physician in 1848. He continued to reside in his native county, where he practiced his profession very successfully for forty-nine years, and when he died, May 10, 1897, left a large estate. For many years he was president of the Board of Education for Screven
County; was widely known and honored for his strength of character, professional ability, and unblemished integrity. In early life Dr. Bowie married Virginia Humphreys, and left

Issue:

I Dr. James' Weston Bowie. Graduated in medicine, and located at Wade, Georgia. Is married and has an extensive practice. He is the father of three children; two girls and one boy, names not given.

II Virginia' Bowie, b. ——; m. T. J. Black, of Barnwell, South Carolina. Died leaving

Issue:
1 E. J. Black.
2 T. J. Black, Jr.

III Catherine' (?') Bowie, m. W. C. Thomas; d. leaving

Issue:
1 Ruby' Thomas.

IV Zulime' Bowie, m. in 1890, Dr. B. R. Saxon, of Valdosta, Georgia. Resides at Bogley, Georgia.

Issue:
1 Richard' Bowie Saxon, b. 1892.
The Bowies of Louisiana.

In the absence of documentary evidence, family tradition must be accepted for the following account of the ancestor of the Bowies who settled in Louisiana about 1800, and were such noted actors in the early history of that State and Texas. The current tradition among all branches of the family who are sprung from these first Bowie settlers in Louisiana, is that the father of the elder emigrants was James Bowie, who removed from Maryland, where he left two brothers, and located in South Carolina prior to the Revolution, married, and died there. Further, that the brothers whom he left behind him were members of the well-known "Bowie family of Maryland." Mrs. Joseph H. Moore, a granddaughter of Rezin Bowie, Sr. (son of the above-mentioned James), was born in 1817, resided with her grandparents when a child, was nearly grown when her grandmother died, and, doubtless, often heard them refer to their ancestry. A few years before her death she published an article regarding her Bowie lineage, in which she positively asserted that her great-grandfather removed from Maryland to South Carolina, where he married, and where his son Rezin was born. That the latter served in the Revolutionary Army when a mere boy, married when very young, and some years later removed to Louisiana.

Other members of the family in different States (including Mrs. Eugene Soniat, of New Orleans, who has frequently heard her mother discuss the subject) all agree that their ancestor, father of Rezin Bowie, Sr., was named
either James or John Bowie; that he removed from Maryland to South Carolina and left two brothers in the former State.

The only member of the Maryland family who could thus have gone to South Carolina, and of whom the record is obscure, was James Bowie, born about 1739, and a son of John Bowie, Jr. (See Article No. 2, Maryland Bowies.) Of him we have no information after he reached his majority to indicate whether he died young or left the State. It may be observed as significant that he had two brothers, Allen and John, who lived in Maryland and left numerous posterity. There is also a tradition among the Maryland Bowies that those of Louisiana were nearly related to them.

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No. 1.

James' Bowie, born in Maryland, removed to South Carolina before the Revolution, and is said to have left two brothers in the State of his birth. By a number of the Maryland Bowies he is thought to have been the second son of John Bowie, Jr., and his second wife, Elizabeth Pottinger. If such was the case he was born about 1739, and left Maryland about 1760. (See Article No. 2, Maryland Bowies.) It is not known where he located in South Carolina, but it seems to be an established fact that he married a Miss Mirabeau shortly after reaching that State; was the father of four sons and a daughter, and died young, probably a short time before the Revolution. One of his wife's sisters married Sir Cæsar Ashley, and removed to the Southwest. James Bowie's first children were twins.

Issue:

2 1 Rezin2 Bowie, Sr., b. about 1762; m. Elve Ap-Catesby Jones.
II  RESA 2 BOWIE, a twin brother of Rezin. Removed with the latter to Louisiana in 1800. Located in the Opelousas District, where he died in 1815. He is reported to have been unmarried, but left an adopted son who took his name, but of whom we have no further record.

III JOHN 2 BOWIE. Is said to have removed to North Carolina. It is not known that he married.

IV DAVID 2 BOWIE, removed with his brothers to Louisiana in 1800. He is mentioned as owning both land and slaves in the Opelousas District in 1803. The court records for that year show he had a law suit with a man named Tucker, and in his testimony it is developed that he was married and had children. He was alive in 1812, and it is supposed that he removed to Arkansas, where his descendants yet live.

V MARTHA 2 BOWIE, m. Jesse Bowden, of South Carolina. Issue:
1 MYRA 3 BOWDEN.
2 RESA 3 BOWIE BOWDEN, was twice married.
3 SARAH 3 BOWDEN, m. ——— Smith.
4 MARTHA 3 BOWDEN, m. ——— Zeaster.
Issue:
1 ELIZABETH 4 ZEASTER.
2 STEPHEN 4 ZEASTER.

No. 2.

REZIN 2 BOWIE. (James 1 Bowie,) a twin son of James Bowie and his wife, ——— Mirabeau, was born in South Carolina about 1762.

Served when a mere boy in the Patriot Army as a private soldier under General Marion. At the storming of Savannah he was wounded and taken prisoner. In warding off a blow directed at his head by a British officer, his hand was nearly severed by the saber of the Englishman. While confined in Savannah his wounds were dressed by the patriotic women of that city, among whom was Elve Ap-Catesby Jones, daughter of John Jones, a Welch emigrant. Young Bowie lost his heart with his nurse, and married her in 1782, when not twenty years of
age. For some time he devoted himself to the cultivation of his plantation, in Burke County, Georgia, where five of his children were born. Mrs. Bowie had several brothers and sisters; one by the name of Seaborne Jones, left a large family; a second was Stephen, and a third settled in Georgetown, D. C. All married and have numerous descendants. A sister married a Mr. Lamar.

In 1791 Rezin Bowie removed his family to Elliott Springs, Tennessee, where his four youngest children were born. Attracted by descriptions of the wonderful fertility of the land in the Mississippi Valley, he emigrated to Louisiana in 1800, and with his brothers Resa and David, entered lands in the Parish of St. Mary's, on Bayou Teche, and in the New Madrid District. In 1812 he located in the Opelousas District, where he died in 1821. His twin brother Resa also died there some four years earlier. After the death of Rezin Bowie, his widow removed to Shreveport, Louisiana, and resided with her daughter, Mrs. A. B. Sterrett, until her death in 1838.

In those early days Louisiana was filled with turbulent characters, who, attracted by the possibilities of the new region, flocked there in great numbers. There was little semblance of law, and the strong right hand was often called upon to protect both life and property, but Rezin Bowie was equal to such emergencies, and the turbulent class soon learned he was not to be intimidated. He is described as a man of fine physique, tall, red-headed, and possessing a determined, fearless disposition. He was fond of hunting, and his rifle ball seldom missed its mark. His wife also was a woman of rugged character, and endowed with masculine courage. Raised in the rough school of border life, she was a fit partner for her sturdy spouse. Many stories are told of their struggles with their aggressive neighbors. On one occasion Rezin Bowie was compelled to defend his property against a set of reckless squatters encamped near him. In the conflict which took place he killed one of his adversaries, and a
few days later he was arrested by a sheriff and charged with manslaughter; he was confined in an insecure wooden structure used as the "calaboose," or jail, to await trial. Mrs. Bowie knowing the constable to be an enemy of her husband, suspected he would allow his prisoner to be foully dealt with. Mounting her horse, and accompanied by a Negro servant on another fleet animal, she rode to the jail and demanded admittance to her husband's room. She was allowed to enter, and in a few moments reappeared at the door accompanied by Rezin Bowie, each with loaded pistols in their hands. While the jailer sought a place of safety, they mounted the horses in waiting and rode away. It is not recorded that he was again molested.

As indicative of the iron nerve possessed by this remarkable woman, it is said when told her gallant son James had been killed by the Mexicans at the Alamo, she received the news calmly; remarking that she would "wager no wounds were found in his back," stoically resumed her domestic duties. It was from such intrepid parents that their sons inherited the cool courage and indifference to danger for which they were so celebrated throughout the Southwest, and which indeed has made the name a synonym for bravery.

Issue of Rezin Bowie and his wife, Elve (Jones) Bowie:

1. **Lavinia** and **Lavissa Bowie**, (twins) b. 1783; d. in infancy.

2. **John Jones Bowie**, b. 1785; m. twice; d. 1859.

3. **Sarah Bowie**, b. 1787; m. ——— Davis, of Opelousas, Louisiana; d. at the birth of her only child, which did not survive her.

4. **Mary Bowie**, b. 1789; m. Abraham Bird, of Bird's Point, Missouri.

Issue:

1. **John Bird**, planter, m. Winifred Pipes, of Baton Rouge.

   Issue:


2. **Thomas Bird**, m. Arthemisa Esnard.
THE LOUISIANA BOWIES.

Issue:
1 Maj. Abraham Bird, lost his life in Mobile Bay, 1861-5.
3 Mary Bird, m. Gilbert Dargre, of France.

Issue:
1 Mary Elve Dargre, m. Henry Von Phul, of St. Louis, Missouri.
2 Gilbert Dargre, Jr., m. ———.
3 Lucy Dargre, m. Dr. Joseph Beard.

Issue:
1 Dr. George Beard.

V Martha Bowie, b. 1791; m. twice, 1st when sixteen, James Nugent, who was killed a few months later by being thrown from his horse against a tree while racing with his brother; 2d Alexander B. Sterrett, first settler of Shreveport, Louisiana. Was killed a few years afterwards while performing his duty as sheriff.

Issue:
1 Matilda Sterrett, m. ——— Gooch.

Issue:
1 John Bowie Gooch, m; left two sons.
2 Emma Sterrett, m. 1st ——— Austin, 2d ——— Ivy, of St. Louis.

Issue:
1 William Austin.
2 Rezetta Austin, m. ——— Donley.
3 Rezin Bowie Sterrett, d. single.

4 VI Rezin Pleasant Bowie, b. September 8, 1793; m. Margaret Neville.

5 VII James Bowie, b. 1795; m. Urselita de Veramendi; d. 1836 at "Alamo."

6 VIII Stephen Bowie, b. 1797; m. ——— Compton; d. 1830.

IX David Bowie, drowned in the Mississippi at the age of seventeen.

No. 3.

John Jones Bowie, (Rezin Bowie. James Bowie.) eldest son of Rezin Bowie and his wife, Elve Ap-Catesby (Jones) Bowie, was born near Savannah in 1785, and removed with his parents, first to Elliott Springs, Tennessee, then to Louisiana in 1800. He ac-
quired six hundred and forty acres of land in Rapides, and other tracts in Catahoula Parish. Later removed to Issaquena County, Mississippi. Was elected to the Legislature when living in Louisiana, and again when he removed to Mississippi. He finally bought a plantation in Chicot County, Arkansas, which he named "Bowie," and where he permanently settled. In 1806 he married Nancy Scroggins, who was born in Scotland, but came with her parents to this country when very young. She bore him five children, and died in 1816. In 1830 he married a widow, Mrs. Kirkland, who was born in 1798, and whose maiden name was Americus Watkins. She died May 18, 1891, at the age of ninety-three. By her first husband she had two children, viz: William Kirkland, who emigrated to South America, and Elizabeth Kirkland, who became the wife of James Bowie, Jr., *son of Stephen Bowie*. John J. Bowie died at his plantation, "Bowie," in Chicot County, Arkansas, in 1859, and is there buried.

Issue by Nancy Scroggins, his first wife:

I Mary* Bowie, b. 1808; m. 1826 to Richard Burnett, of Port Gibson; d. 1896, at Jackson, Texas. One daughter married — Burnett, of Jackson, Texas.

II Nancy* Bowie, b. 1810; m. — Sanford, of Arkansas.

III Hattie* Bowie, b. 1812; m. — Hollingsworth.

IV Matilda* Bowie, b. 1813, m. Rezin Homer, of Helena, Arkansas.

V Rezin* Bowie, b. 1815; m. twice, 1st — Smith, 2d — Lattimore.

Issue of John Jones Bowie by his second wife, Americus Watkins:

I John* J. Bowie, Jr., b. 1831; d. 1859, at Chicot County, Arkansas; single.

II Martha* Bowie, b. 1833; m. 1853, Zach Leatherman, of Vicksburg, Mississippi. He died in 1875, leaving

Issue:

1 James* Bowie Leatherman, d. 1892.

2 Lulu* Leatherman, b. 1856; m. 1873, Samuel Nelson, of Vicksburg, who was a widower with a son and daughter.

Issue:

1 Howard* Nelson, of Vicksburg, Mississippi.

III Col. James* Bowie, b. 1835. When twenty-one years old
was elected sheriff of Chicot, the largest and wealthiest county in Arkansas. In 1861 was elected captain of a company of men which he raised, and entered the Confederate Army at Memphis under Forrest, who attached him to his staff. Was badly wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and forced to return home. Later recovered, raised another company of men in Chicot County, and was assigned to General Price's command, and with it invaded Missouri. For gallant conduct on the field of battle was commissioned colonel. When near Jefferson City, Colonel Wright, his immediate commander, asked for an officer who would undertake the difficult and dangerous task of making a reconnaissance within the enemy's lines. Colonel Bowie volunteered, succeeded in successfully passing the pickets, and was returning, when fired upon from ambush. Both arms and shoulders were shattered, and his body pierced by fourteen balls. Though almost helpless, he did not fall from the saddle, but catching the reins in his teeth, galloped back to his command with the desired information. He died in great agony some hours later, and his body was sent to Arkansas and buried near his father. He was unmarried. Colonel Wright, the ranking officer who sent Colonel Bowie on his fatal errand, was a nephew of that Major Wright who fell in the famous Sandbar duel with Col. James Bowie, uncle of the subject of this sketch.

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No. 4.

Rezin Pleasant Bowie. (Rezin2 Bowie, Sr. James1 Bowie,) third son of Rezin Bowie, Sr., and his wife, Elve Ap-Catesby Jones, was born at Elliott Springs, Tennessee, September 8, 1793, and removed with his parents to Louisiana in 1800. Was a successful cotton and sugar-planter, and jointly with his celebrated brother, Col. James Bowie, owned the magnificent "Arcadia" sugar plantation, whereon was erected the first steam plant for grinding cane in the State. This fine estate was afterwards sold by the brothers to Wilkins & Walker for
ninety thousand dollars. In 1821 Rezin P. Bowie lived in La Fourche Parish, and later in Avoyelle Parish, which he three times represented in the State Legislature. Although his father was a Presbyterian and his mother a Methodist, Rezin P. Bowie at an early age became a member of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1813 at

Colonel Rezin Pleasant Bowie.

Opelousas, Louisiana, he married Margaret Neville, daughter of Dionysius Neville, and lived for several years at Natchitoches. During the War of 1812-14 he entered the army and served as a private soldier in Col. Colman Martin's company, and took part in the Battle of New Orleans. That same year he was elected Colonel of
the Avoyelle Mounted Riflemen and was commissioned by Gov. Isaac Johnson. While in the Legislature he was distinguished for his eloquence and clear forcible reasoning. He held other public positions, and with his brother James was very active in his efforts to assist Texas in her revolt against Mexico. He participated in several desperate engagements with the Indians on the Texas border, and his intrepid bearing in the battle of Nacogdoches is especially described in Brown's History of Texas. Fond of hunting, it was he who designed that celebrated weapon known as the "bowie-knife." It was fashioned from an old file under his personal supervision by the plantation blacksmith, Jesse Cliffe, and was intended as a hunting instrument—not for war. He finally gave the knife to his brother James, when the latter was peculiarly exposed to assaults from certain personal enemies, telling him that "in the hands of a strong man, the knife was more effective than a pistol, as the latter sometimes missed fire, the knife never." Rezin P. Bowie was in many respects one of the most remarkable men who have borne the name. Calm, fearless, and talented, at an early age he rose to distinction among the men of intellect who emigrated to Louisiana, eager to make their fortunes in that promising new State. He is described by his cotemporaries as possessing wonderful originality, genius and numerous accomplishments. A fluent linguist, he spoke both French and Spanish like a native. His polished manners, genial nature and social disposition won the admiration of all who knew him. Fond of adventure, careless of the present as indifferent of the future, ever quick to serve a friend and to defy a foe, as ready to fight as to forgive, he was little in nothing, and noble even in his faults. Always cool and courteous, he never sought a difficulty, but never quailed if a quarrel was thrust upon him. He liked politics and indulged his taste both in Louisiana and Texas. In private life, was a fond husband and father, a faithful friend. He is described as tall and
graceful. His portrait, now owned by his granddaughter, shows a thoughtful, determined face, with broad, massive forehead, firm chin and mouth. For a number of years his eyesight was bad, and his health became much broken from brooding over the death of his brother James, to whom he was devotedly attached. He seldom went out during the last year of his life, and died in New Orleans, January 18, 1841. His widow died in the same city August 26, 1876.

Issue:

1 John 1 Bowie, b. 1814; d. in infancy.
2 Matilda 1 Eleanor Bowie, b. August 15, 1817; m. April 18, 1841, Joseph Hickman Moore; d. at New Orleans, May 19, 1892. Mr. Moore was born at Milltown, on the Brandywine, Chester County, Pennsylvania, but removed to Louisiana in early life, where he became a wealthy sugar-planter. He died many years before his wife.

Issue:

1 Elve 2 Anna Bowie Moore, b. 1842; m. Maj. Eugene Soniat du Forsat. He is a member of an old Creole family of New Orleans which claims descent through a long line of illustrious ancestors from the royal houses of both France and Spain. A son of Charles-mange, it is said, was the original progenitor of their line. The first one in America was an officer in the French Artillery. Major Soniat served with distinction in the Confederate Army, and his wife's occasional contributions to literature possess an easy fluency of style that at once attracts and interests the reader. They have lost five children, but have living one son:

1 Joseph 4 Moore Soniat du Forsat. A physician in New Orleans, and chief of clinic to Professor Reynaud, of the Chair of Materia, Tulane Medical College. He married, October 17, 1898, Ola Nelms, of Iberville Parish.

2 John 5 Seyborne Moore, b. 1846. Served in the Confederate Army. In 1865 married Elizabeth Bird, of St. Louis, Missouri. Settled in New Orleans, where he was a well-known cotton broker. Died October 23, 1896.

Issue:

1 Matilda 6 Eleanor Bowie Moore.
2 John 6 Seyborne Moore, Jr.
III Seyborne\textsuperscript{1} Bowie, d. at the age of three.

IV Martha\textsuperscript{1} AndreMella Bowie, d. at the age of twenty-one.

V Elve\textsuperscript{1} Anna Bowie, b. September 8, 1820; m. in June, 1841, John Taylor Moore, a first cousin of Joseph H. Moore, her sister's husband. Died in 1873 at their home, "Fairview," near Port Gibson.

Issue:
1 Edward\textsuperscript{5} Bowie Moore, m. Hattie Hunt; d. 1880.

Issue:
1 Elve\textsuperscript{6} Anna Bowie Moore.
2 John\textsuperscript{5} E. Moore, d. in childhood.
3 Angelar\textsuperscript{3} Elizabeth Moore, b. 1845; entered a convent; d. July 22, 1873, a few hours after her mother.

4 Mary\textsuperscript{5} Margaret Moore, b. 1847; d. July 29, 1874; single.

5 John\textsuperscript{5} Taylor Moore, Jr., b. 1849; m. Lulu Harrison; d. 1879.

Issue:
1 John\textsuperscript{6} Taylor Moore.
2 Effie\textsuperscript{5} Moore.
No. 5.

"Col." James Bowie, (Rezin Bowie, Sr. James Bowie,) fourth son of Rezin Bowie, Sr., and his wife, Elve Ap-Catesby (Jones) Bowie, was born at Elliott Springs, Tennessee, in 1795, and while still a child removed with his parents to Louisiana. He was a sugar-planter, and together with his brother, Rezin P. Bowie, owned several very valuable estates in La Fourche and Rapides Parishes, and in the Opelousas District. On the "Arcadia" plantation the brothers introduced the first steam mill for grinding sugar cane ever used in the State, mules having been the motive power prior to that date. He left the active management of their lands to his brother, and took more interest in politics, especially in the trend of events in the neighboring Republic of Texas. Yet he was a very wealthy man for that era, and at the time of his marriage, when certain provisions were made for the bride, he stated his property to be worth about two hundred and ten thousand dollars. The Arcadia plantation sold for ninety thousand dollars, and in the will he made just before entering the Texan Army, much property was mentioned and handsome bequests were made to the son and daughter of his deceased brother Stephen.

April 22, 1831, at San Antonio de Bexar, James Bowie was married to María Ursulita, daughter of Don Juan Martín de Veramandi, Governor of Coahuila and Texas, and his wife, Don María Joseffa Navarro, both Castilians by birth and education. Mrs. Bowie is said to have been one of the most beautiful women of the South, and when on the street with her distinguished husband they were the "observed of all observers."
James Bowie is described as six feet tall, slight, but graceful and very muscular; gray or hazel eyes, and chestnut-brown curling hair. He wore short side whiskers and his face is said to have been singularly handsome. His portrait owned by his great nephew shows a strong, determined face, with traces of sorrow. In his right hand he grasps the hilt of a sword. So much has been said and written of this famous man that it is difficult to separate the false from the true in narrating his eventful career. In disposition he is represented as cool, determined and enterprising. Although not possessing the sparkling talents of his brother Rezin, he was however
endowed with much native eloquence. His oration at a dinner given in New Orleans to General Jackson, and a speech before the Council of State at San Antonio in 1835, are mentioned as most able and eloquent. But it was as a soldier that he shines forth in all his greatness. As colonel of Texas Rangers he gained a great reputation at the battle of San Saba, November 2, 1831. The Indian tribes which were then so powerful and so dangerous called him "Fighting Devil." His Texan followers, who idolized him, called him "the young lion." The battles with the Indians and Mexicans, at Nocogdoches, Conception, and "Grass Fight," in 1835, were occasions when James Bowie displayed his great military genius and intrepid courage. It is said that "to him the meaning of the word fear was absolutely unknown."

Most of his time was spent in Texas, whose independence he was constantly scheming to accomplish, and was therefore hated and dreaded by the Mexicans. Both in Texas and in Louisiana there were at that early period many desperate characters, and everyone went armed to the teeth. Titles to the new lands were constantly being disputed and many enmities were fostered. In his section of the country the duello was a recognized law of the social system; from that appeal there was no retreat; the man who flinched would have been publicly branded as a dastard. It is not surprising that James Bowie, sensitive and proud, brave to recklessness, and when aroused, as fierce as the hunted tiger, should in such a community be frequently involved in desperate personal affrays. Though tolerant of opposing opinions, always courteous in bearing and polished in manners, he yet would not brook the presence of an enemy, and believed all difficulties should be settled promptly on the spot. An unyielding adversary he pursued unrelentingly, but was ever ready to forgive when properly approached. His power of will was remarkable, and in the presence of real danger the fiery impulse of his nature was instantly subdued into cool cau-
tion, though the flash of his bright eye and the compression of his thin lips told in a moment that he considered himself in the presence of an enemy. His name has been the synonym of personal bravery, and a hundred tales are told of alleged duels and quixotic encounters in which he is made to figure as a hero. Many of them are without foundation, though unhappily he was the principal actor in a number of bloody and desperate altercations. These fights were seldom if ever pre-arranged, but took place upon the accidental meeting of the belligerents.

The "Sandbar duel," as it was called, which took place on a little island in the Mississippi River opposite Natchez, September 19, 1827, has been more written of, perhaps, than any other of his numerous fights. Some of the writers alleging that more than a dozen men lost their lives in the affray. The following statement of that celebrated fight is based on a letter written two days after the duel by one of the participants, and an article in a Southern paper, published a short time after the occurrence. For many years a feud existed between two parties in the Parish of Rapides, on Red River. On one side was Col. James Bowie, Gen. Momfort Wells, Samuel Wells, General Cuney, Dr. Cuney, and McWhorter. On the other Dr. T. H. Maddox, of Charles County, Maryland; Maj. Morris Wright, of Baltimore; Col. Robert A. Crain, of Fauquier County, Virginia; Alfred and Edward Cary Blanchard, of Norfolk, Virginia (the latter the father of Senator N. C. Blanchard), and Dr. Denny, composed the leaders of the two parties. Their quarrels finally resulted in arrangements for the fight on the Sandbar, the principals, however, being Dr. Maddox and Samuel L. Wells, the others as witnesses, seconds, and surgeons. After two ineffectual exchanges of shots, Wells and Maddox shook hands, but Cuney stepped forward and said to Colonel Crain, "This is a good time to settle our difficulty;" Bowie and Wright also drew, and the firing became general. Crain killed Cuney and shot
Bowie through the hip. Bowie drew his knife and rushed upon Colonel Crain. The latter, clubbing his empty pistol, dealt such a terrific blow upon Bowie's head as to bring him to his knees and break the weapon. Before the latter could recover he was seized by Dr. Maddox, who held him down for some moments, but, collecting his strength, he hurled Maddox off just as Major Wright approached and fired at the wounded Bowie, who, steadying himself against a log, half buried in the sand, fired at Wright, the ball passing through the latter's body. Wright then drew a sword-cane, and, rushing upon Bowie, exclaimed, "damn you, you have killed me." Bowie met the attack, and, seizing his assailant, plunged his "bowie-knife" into his body, killing him instantly. At the same moment Edward Blanchard shot Bowie in the body, but had his arm shattered by a ball from Jefferson Wells.

This ended the fight, and Bowie was removed, as it was supposed, in a dying condition. Of the twelve men who took part in the affray, Wright and Cuney were killed, Bowie, Craine, and Blanchard badly wounded; the remaining seven men escaping any serious injury. Colonel Crain, himself wounded, brought water for his adversary, Colonel Bowie. The latter politely thanked him, but remarked that he did not think Crain had acted properly in firing upon him when he was exchanging shots with Maddox. In later years Bowie and Crain became reconciled, and, each having great respect for the other, remained friends until death. The knife used by Colonel Bowie was the one fashioned from a file by the plantation blacksmith and given to James by his brother, Rezin, as previously mentioned. This knife, it is asserted, was used by Col. James Bowie in nineteen deadly encounters. It finally was given by him to the actor, Forest. But the terrible reputation it had gained while in the hands of James Bowie gave it the name which is now applied to all weapons similarly fashioned. It is eight inches long,
broad, single-edged, and with a curved point. The "bowie-knife" is now known as one of the most effective arms of its kind manufactured, and takes precedence over the old dagger.

It is said that on one occasion James Bowie and a neighboring Spanish planter, descended of a haughty Castilian family, became involved in a difficulty and decided to fight it out with knife and dagger. Their left hands were tied together, and, as the Spaniard drew his arm back to strike, Bowie thrust forward and drove his awful knife through his antagonist's body; then coolly cutting the cords that held them, allowed the corpse of his adversary to sink to the ground.

Though he gained such a terrible reputation as a duelist, he is especially noted for his efforts to free Texas from her Mexican oppressors. His name is revered and honored to this day by the citizens of that great State, where a movement is now on foot to erect a monument commemorating his brave deeds and gallant death. The latter occurred in the Alamo, March 6, 1836. General Houston had directed Colonel Bowie to raise a company and cooperate with his advance against Santa Anna. In Houston's correspondence with Governor Brown he states he had selected Colonel Bowie for this important service on account of his great ability, perfect coolness in the presence of danger, and remarkable courage. The sudden appearance of the Mexican Army rather disarranged the plans of Houston, and Col. Bowie with a small body of rangers became separated from the main army and joined Colonel Travers (a North Carolinian by birth) at San Antonio. Upon the approach of the enemy, the Texans, comprising but 185 men all told, fortified themselves in an old mission known as "The Alamo," possessing strong stone walls, but otherwise unfit for a fortress. Here on February 26 they were besieged by Santa Anna with an army variously estimated as numbering between four and six thousand men. Bowie had been stricken down with
typhoid fever, and a Mexican woman known as an experienced nurse was brought into the building to attend him before it had been surrounded. Santa Anna demanded Travers to surrender, but he defiantly refused and was supported by the other leaders, including Bowie and the noted Davy Crockett. For eight days the little band fought day and night, often hand to hand with their savage assailants. Travers seeing that the fort must shortly fall, called the men around him and told them of the probable fate which awaited them, but said he would remain and fight it out. He then drew a mark on the floor with his sword and requested all who wished to stand and fall with him to cross the line to his side—the others might endeavor to escape by cutting their way through the enemy under cover of darkness. Every man except one it is said stepped to the side of Travers, and Colonel Bowie, who was too weak to stand, had his cot taken up by two men and carried across the line. The old Mexican nurse who lived to be more than a hundred described the events which followed. She was known as Madam Candelaria, and for forty years was pensioned by the State of Texas, until she died in January, 1899. Colonel Bowie became weaker and weaker, finally delirious, and died about three o'clock on the morning of March 6, a few hours before the last assault was made by Santa Anna. Every man sold his life desperately. Crockett, with a cutlass, stood at bay with his back to the wall and cut down his assailants until shot. Not a single man was left alive. After the carnage was over and the heroes of this modern Thermopylae had all been slain, their corpses were burned by the savage Santa Anna, who lost in the eight days fight against one hundred and eighty-five men, more than two thousand of his best troops.

"Remember the Alamo" became the war cry of the Texans, and Santa Anna, a short time afterwards, had his army annihilated and himself taken prisoner with that shout ringing in his ears.
Three years before the death of Colonel Bowie he lost his wife and two infant children by cholera. They were on a visit at the time to her father, and the latter also fell a victim to the scourge. Colonel Bowie did not again marry, and left no descendants to inherit his indomitable will and fearless spirit.

All cotemporaries of this noted man agree that notwithstanding his reputation as a duelist, he never provoked a quarrel in his life, but, on the contrary, prevented many. He was a man of singular modesty and sweetness of disposition, with a reverence for women and a fondness for children; ever ready to protect the weak; in fact, nothing at all of the desperado about him. He neither drank, swore or gambled, but possessed "that desperate courage which makes one a majority," and his name became a terror throughout the Southwest to that reckless class of law-breakers who infest a new country. He always dressed with good taste, and his extreme politeness and fascinating manners captivated those who knew him best. The perilous adventures of his early life heralded his name to the country coupled with exaggerated accounts of desperate deeds, and he was thus credited with many sanguinary acts entirely foreign to his really generous and heroic character.

No. 6.

Stephen Bowie, (Rezin2 Bowie, St. James1 Bowie,) youngest son of Rezin Bowie, Sr., and his wife, Elve Ap-Catesby (Jones) Bowie, was born at Elliott Springs, Tennessee, in 1797; removed with his parents to Louisiana in 1800, and finally settled in Issequena Parish, of which in after years he was elected sheriff. About 1823 he married Mary Compton, daughter of a
wealthy Red River cotton planter, and died about 1830. His widow only survived him two or three years, and their two children were reared by their grandfather Compton.

Issue:

I  Mary Anne or Marion Bowie, b. 1825; m. Charles Leckie.
   Issue:
   1 Sydney Leckie, living at Alexandria, Rapides Parish, Louisiana.

II James Bowie, Jr., b. about 1828; m. Elizabeth Kirkland, the step-daughter of John Jones Bowie, his uncle. Was provided for in the will of his uncle, Col. James Bowie. A cotton-planter by occupation; he was accidentally drowned some six years after his marriage. His widow then resided with her brother, William Kirkland, in South America, and later became the wife of ——— Hamilton.
   Issue of Elizabeth and James Bowie, Jr.:
   1 Richard George Bowie, d. in South America; single.
   2 Mary Bowie, m. Dr. Sanford Wood, of Princeton, Kentucky.
   Issue:
   1 James Bowie Wood.
   2 Elizabeth Wood.
   3 Minnie Wood.

No. 7.

Rezin Bowie, Jr., (John Jones Bowie. Rezin Bowie, Sr. James Bowie,) eldest son of John Jones Bowie and his first wife, Nancy Scroggins, was born in Louisiana about 1815, and removed with his father to Chicot County, Arkansas. Was a cotton-planter near Helena. Was twice married; first to ——— Smith, of Kentucky, by whom he had no issue. His second wife was a widow, Mrs. Feriby, whose maiden name was Nancy Lattimore. He died at his plantation on Lake Providence, and his widow died at Helena, Arkansas, in 1864.
Issue:

1 John3 Jones Bowie, Jr. Engaged in the lumber business with his maternal uncle, Lattimore, of Monticello, Arkansas, where he died single in 1887. He was the last of the male line descended from Rezin Bowie, Sr., who, with five sons, moved to Louisiana in 1800. The descendants of Rezin Bowie, Sr., who are now living, descend through the female lines, and he has, therefore, no posterity at the present time who bear the name of Bowie.
The Virginia Bowies, and Their Descendants in Other States.

About the year 1742 two Scotch brothers obtained a grant of land from the English Crown, settled on the Rappahannock River, near Port Royal, Caroline County, Virginia. They are supposed to have been members of that family of Bowies mentioned as living in Denny, Sterlingshire, and from there emigrated to Virginia. The brothers' names were John and James Bowie. The former became the ancestor of a long line of descendants, while his brother James never married. The plantations of the two emigrants adjoined each other. That of John's was called "The Hill," while his brother's property was named "Braehead."

Little is known of James Bowie other than that he was a bachelor and died in 1787, leaving a large property which he devised partly to "my brother, John Bowie," and other members of his family. He named his nephew, James Bowie, Jr., co-executor with the testator's friend, Robert Gilchrist. Mention is made of various articles of silver-plate, including a large silver tankard marked "J. B. K. E." which he wished his nephew and namesake to have.

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No. 1.

John^1 Bowie, youngest of the two brothers who emigrated from Scotland about 1742, built his house on a
high hill commanding a superb view of the Rappahannock River and the surrounding country for twenty miles. He called his plantation "The Hill," taking the name from the location of his dwelling. The stream below the latter widened out into a little bay, in which often ten or a dozen vessels might be seen at anchor, unloading their cargoes at Port Royal for the colonists, or reloading with tobacco and grain for the distant ports of Europe.

The first house erected by the emigrant was destroyed by fire, but he shortly after constructed another on the same site, built entirely of wood, the plan being that which was so much in vogue in Virginia during the Eighteenth Century, a wide entrance to a large hall running through the center of the building, enormous fire-places (each requiring a cord of wood), long dormer windows, and capacious porch with the inevitable high pillars in front. This house remained standing until 1885, when, like its predecessor, it was also destroyed by fire. Here John Bowie passed a useful life, devoting his time to the supervision of his large estate and numerous slaves; educating his family and performing those social and hospitable duties which made the life of a Southern country gentleman so attractive.

About the year 1745 he married Judith, daughter of John Catlett. A sister of the latter is said to have been the grandmother of President James Madison. John Bowie died intestate in 1789, and his son James was by the court appointed administrator of his father's property. Mrs. Judith Bowie died in 1798, and was buried by the side of her husband in the family graveyard at "The Hill." The settlement of the estate shows it to have been large, consisting of several extensive tracts of land, more than forty slaves, much stock, money in bonds, silverware, etc. In 1765 John Bowie conveyed to his eldest daughter, upon her marriage, a tract of land valued at three thousand, five hundred dollars.
THE VIRGINIA BOWIES.

Issue of John and Judith Bowie:

I James² Bowie, Jr., b. 1746; m. 1783, Catherine Miller; d. 1817.
II Catherine² Bowie, b. 1747; m. 1765, James Pendleton.
III Elizabeth² Bowie, b. 1750; m. James Smith.

Issue:
1. Malcolm³ Smith. Removed to Macon, Tennessee, where he settled and married.
2. Gustavus³ Smith, d. single.

IV Judith² Bowie, m. a Mr. Noel.
V Eleanor² Bowie, d. 1810; single.
VI Mary² Bowie, m. Joseph Timberlake.

Issue:
1. Jane³ Timberlake, b. 1794; m. 1816, her cousin, John C. Bowie.
2. Mary³ Timberlake, d. single.
3. Lucy³ Timberlake, b. 1798; m. 1814, March 22, Ruben Gravette.

Issue:
1. Mary⁴ Gravette, m. Jeffress.
2. J. J. Gravette, a prominent physician.

VII Janette² Bowie, b. 1762; m. Joseph Duerson; d. June 9, 1827.

Issue:
1. James³ Duerson, m. Miss Hollyday; d. 1826.
2. Lucinda³ Duerson, m. Lipscomb; d. 1829.
3. Hester³ Duerson, d. single.
4. Ellen³ Duerson, m. Lipscomb; d. 1827.

Issue:
1. James⁴ Bowie Turnley, b. September 22, 1818; m. 1848, Agnes Brockman and removed to Tennessee.
2. Ira⁴ P. Turnley, Jr., m. November 1, 1859, C. M. Powell.

Issue:
3. Ira⁵ P. Turnley, b. June 1, 1866; m. June 1, 1894, Victoria Billingslea.
4. Mary⁵ Miller Turnley, b. November 12, 1870; m. June 5, 1896, Prof. J. C. Dolly, principal of Danville (Kentucky) Military Institute.
5. Lucinda⁵ Turnley, b. July 25, 1825; m. October 20, 1852, J. A. Smith; d. October 10, 1863.
Sarah^1 Miller Turnley, b. September, 1838; m. 1859, Dr. Andrew Bowie, of Benton, Alabama, a descendant of Maj. John Bowie, of South Carolina. (See record of that family.) She died April 30, 1868, and her husband November 5, 1895.

Issue:
1 Mary^5 J. Bowie, b. 1860; m. 1898, J. Reese Dudley.
2 Samuel^5 Eli Bowie, b. 1861; m. Catherine L. Rollins.
3 Edmund^5 Peake Bowie, b. June 6, 1871; m. March 13, 1898, ——— Snow.

No. 2.

James^2 Bowie. (John^1 Bowie, emigrant.) only son of John Bowie, of Scotland, and his wife, Judith (Catlett) Bowie, was born about 1746 at his father's home, "The Hill," near Port Royal, Caroline County, Virginia. Went to school at the Academy in Port Royal, which even in the early days of Virginia was an institution of considerable note. A man's associates often serve as an index to his character, and a letter found among some old papers in the possession of James Bowie's descendants, show his companions were men of culture. The communication referred to was written March 16, 1764, from Edinburgh, Scotland, by Thomas Lendrem, who had gone from Virginia to study medicine at the University of Edinburgh.

The writer comments upon the society he found in Scotland; tells his friend that the girls of the latter country, though very attractive, could not compare with the stately damsels of Virginia; cautions young Bowie against succumbing to the charms of the latter before he (Lendrem) could return; sends friendly messages to his former companions, the Timberlakes, and "my friend Lewis," etc. Altogether the letter is in the happy vein of
youth, such as a young man of culture would write to his "chum" of today. In order to distinguish him from his uncle, the subject of this sketch was known as James Bowie, Jr., until after the death of his elder relative. He did not marry as young as was the general custom, and not until 1783 did he cease to be a bachelor. His wife was Catherine Gilchrist Miller, a daughter of John Miller and his wife, Catherine Gilchrist. The latter was a sister of Robert Gilchrist, who had been one of the executors of James Bowie, Sr.'s, will.

His first years of married life were passed in Spottsylvania County, and he removed to "The Hill" only after he inherited it at his father's death. During the year 1785 James Bowies health was very bad. Robert Gilchrist fearing he would die and not properly provide for his widow, urged him to make a will, but this he did not do, and recovering lived for thirty-two years longer. In addition to his landed interests James Bowie was part owner of large flour mills in Port Royal, to which he gave his personal supervision, even when at an advanced age. On August 22, 1817, while inspecting some work in the mill, he had occasion to reprove one of the Negro hands, at which the latter grew insolent so that his master ordered him punished. That evening as the old gentleman was returning home alone on horseback, the Negro waylaid him, dragged him from his horse, and after strangling him, threw the body in a deep pond near the road. The victims shouts for assistance had been heard by others, but though friends hastened to the spot, they were not in time to prevent the assassination of the feeble old man. His body was quickly recovered, and a large reward offered for the apprehension of the murderer, both by the State and by the son of the deceased. The Negro succeeded in eluding his pursuers and was never caught. James Bowie and his wife, Catherine, who died before him, are both buried at "The Hill."
Their issue was:

3 I John\(^3\) Catlett Bowie, b. January, 1786; d. 1851. Twice married.
   II Margaret\(^3\) Miller Bowie, d. single in 1823.
   III Allen\(^3\) Bowie, d. in early manhood.
4 IV Walter\(^3\) Bowie, b. September 6, 1790; d. 1853. Twice married.
   V James\(^3\) Bowie, d. single.
   VI Mary\(^3\) Jane Bowie, m. Boulware; left one son and two daughters.
5 VII Robert\(^3\) Bowie, b. 1798. Twice married.
   VIII Sarah\(^3\) P. Bowie, m. John P. Miller, of Caroline County. No issue.
   IX Catherine\(^3\) Miller Bowie, b. 1801; m. a widower, James Livingston Cox, of Essex County, Virginia, but a native of the State of New York, and a descendant of the Livingstones of that State. His daughter by his first wife married John Catlett Bowie, brother of Catherine Bowie, his second wife. Mr. Cox removed to White Point, now known as Colonial Beach, Virginia, and later lived in Alexandria. He finally settled on a farm near Washington Academy, a short distance from Alexandria. He died there and left the place to his widow, who returned to "The Hill," the home of her brother, where she died in 1870, having had no issue. She was a woman of most diversified attainments, a brilliant conversationalist—devoted to flowers and literature.

No. 3.

John\(^3\) Catlett Bowie, (James\(^2\) Bowie, Jr. John\(^1\) Bowie, emigrant.) eldest son of James Bowie and his wife, Catherine (Miller) Bowie, was born in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, in 1786, but grew up at "The Hill," where his father removed about 1790. Up to the age of fourteen he attended the academy in Port Royal, and, we judge, he received an excellent education from some of the old "cyphering books" which he left; the writing is good and the mathematical examples worked out with beautiful precision. After leaving school he resided
with his father until 1812, when he enlisted in the Fifth Regiment, Virginia Militia, and served in the war against Great Britain.

Among his youthful friends was his cousin, T. H. O. Catlett, and some of the letters from the latter have been preserved. They throw much light upon the society and proceedings of that period. Like most young men, Catlett discusses the ladies, but insists that he is not thinking of matrimony. He then tells of efforts being made to organize a military company in Port Royal, where, says the writer, "everything falls through and ends in talk." There are other letters from a young soldier friend, C. S. Jones, who tells of camp life near Richmond; how the boys were enjoying the attentions of the ladies at the State Capitol, who sent out to their camp such delicacies as hot coffee, sweetmeats, rolls, etc.; how eagerly they longed for a sight of the British, who were expected up the James River at any time, and whom they felt sure of whipping. The following is a copy of an old military order found among the papers of J. C. Bowie:

"Camp Merino, Near Norfolk, Virginia.

April 18, 1814.

"Ensign John C. Bowie, after the requisition of 1812, having performed his duty in the company commanded by Captain Tankersley with fidelity and zeal, and not being able to accept his patriotic tender of his services for a longer period, is hereby honorably discharged from duty.

"By command,

"James Bankhead,

"Adjutant-General."

Upon the death of his father, John C. Bowie inherited "The Hill" farm, and, with his brother, Walter, was made guardian of his minor sisters. He was devoted to agriculture, a practical farmer, and ornamented the grounds around his dwelling with flowers and shrubbery. The garden was laid out with walks and borders after the English style, and fringed with fruit trees. He is said to have had a keen sense of the humorous, and his wit often created
much amusement. Once, when a young man, he was in a room at Port Royal with a number of companions of the same age, when the conversation turned upon “the hereafter” and the vanities of this life. Several of those present expressed their indifference to death, asserting that they would as soon die then as not. At this young Bowie snatched up a powder keg, which, though empty, the others supposed filled with the explosive, and throwing it into the open fireplace exclaimed, “Well, I will hasten your exit!” It is needless to say that the crowd of young disputants fell over each other in their wild efforts to escape from the room and the death they had only a few moments previously professed to disregard.

In 1816 John C. Bowie married his first cousin, Jane Timberlake, by whom he had a son and daughter. She died in 1823, and he remained single until July, 1836, when he married Sarah A. Cox, daughter of James Livingston Cox and his first wife, Lucy (Brockenborough) Cox. Mr. Cox’s mother was a Livingston, and a member of that distinguished family which shed luster upon some of the proudest pages of the history of the State of New York. The coat of arms borne by the Brockenborough family was a shield, showing three children’s heads, and bearing the motto, “Les enfants du Roi.” John C. Bowie had by his second wife three children, and died in 1851. The following is an extract from an obituary published immediately after his death, and written by his cousin, Dr. J. J. Gravette:

“Died of pneumonia on the 9th inst., at his home near Port Royal, John C. Bowie, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. The hand of death has fallen on one endeared to his friends and family; one who retained to the last that vigor of intellect and refinement of taste which would have made him distinguished in any pursuit to which he might have directed his attention. His native modesty, however, made him shrink from the tumults of the world and seek the retirement of home, where he devoted himself to the happiness of those around him. Agriculture has lost one if its greatest votaries—society one of its brightest ornaments. Beneath a calm exterior he possessed the noblest feelings, and he has left to his children the rich inheritance of a name free from spot or blemish.”
His widow, Mrs. Sarah Bowie, survived her husband until 1887, having carefully managed his large estate with unusual ability. She is buried by the side of her husband in the family graveyard.

Issue of John C. Bowie by his first wife, Jane Timberlake:

I Lucy^1 Anne Bowie, b. March, 1817; m. July 8, 1840, John L. Qusenberry; d. February 9, 1883.

Issue:
1 John^3 James Qusenberry, b. 1841.
2 William^5 Bowie Qusenberry, b. March, 1844; m. November, 1876, Emma Fitzhugh; d. 1887.

Issue:
1 Mary^6 Brockenborough Qusenberry, b. 1879.
2 William^6 Fitzhugh Qusenberry, b. 1881.

II John^4 Joseph Bowie, d. in childhood.

Issue of J. C. Bowie and his second wife, Sarah Cox:
6 I Allen^4 Brockenborough Bowie, b. April 15, 1838; m. 1867.

7 II James^4 Livingston Bowie, b. 1839; m. 1872.

III Catherine^4 Miller Bowie, b. September 30, 1842; educated at Port Royal and at Richmond; m. October 4, 1871, James H. Martin, of Caroline County, Virginia.

Issue:
1 Julian^5 Bowie Martin, b. August 22, 1872.
2 Sarah^6 Martin, b. May 24, 1874.
3 Judith^6 H. Martin, b. July 24, 1876.
4 Henry^5 Miller Martin, b. November 26, 1878.

No. 4.

Walter^1 Bowie, (James^2 Bowie, Jr. John^1 Bowie, emigrant.) third son of James Bowie, Jr., and his wife, Catherine (Miller) Bowie, was born at his father's home, "The Hill," in Caroline County, Virginia, September 6, 1790. Was educated at the academy in Port Royal. During the War of 1812–14 he remained at home to assist his father in the management of the estate, his elder brother having entered the army. October 27, 1814, he
married Julia A. Spindle, of Essex County, Virginia, and
removed to an estate in that county where he resided un-
til 1831. In 1821 he was left a widower with two children.
October 21, 1823, he married Mary S. Todd, of Caroline
County, and in 1831 removed to a plantation he owned
in Westmoreland County called "Kernan," situated
on the Potomac River. Here he resided until his death,
June 23, 1853.

Issue by first wife, Julia A. Spindle:

I CATHERINE⁴ N. BOWIE, b. 1815; m. May 14, 1835, Robert
H. Chewning; d. in 1838, leaving
Issue:
1 WILLIAM⁵ WALTER CHEWNING, d. young.

II JAMES⁴ BARBER BOWIE, b. 1816; m. November 12, 1840,
Anna S. Forbes.

Walter Bowie's issue by his second wife, Mary S. Todd:

9 I WALTER⁵ BOWIE, Jr., b. 1828; m. November 3, 1853, Gillie
A. Jones.

II SARAH⁴ E. BOWIE, b. 1831; m. December 11, 1856, Thomas
N. Murphy, of Westmoreland County.

Issue:
1 MARY⁶ BLAND MURPHY, single.
2 ELIZA⁶ NEWTON MURPHY, single.
3 ROBERT⁶ N. MURPHY, m. Mary L. Taylor, December
6, 1894.

Issue:
1 EDMUND BOWIE MURPHY.
4 ELLA⁵ LAWRENCE MURPHY, m. Gilbert L. Cox, of
Alexandria, Virginia.

Issue:
1 GILBERT⁶ JEFFERSON COX, b. 1892.

III MARGARET⁴ L. BOWIE, m. Col. Roderick S. Lawrence, June
16, 1853; d. March 8, 1895; no issue.

IV MARY⁴ J. BOWIE, single. Lives with her brother at "Ker-
nan."

V EDMUND BOWIE. A student at the University of Virginia
when the war commenced. Left college and entered
the Confederate Army. Surrendered at Appomattox
April, 1865, and resides at his home "Kernan." Un-
married.

VI ELLA⁴ J. BOWIE, m. March 13, 1870, Judge John T. Pendle-
ton, of Kentucky.
THE VIRGINIA BOWIES.

Issue:
1 Mary Bell Pendleton, b. February 6, 1893, E. C. Stewart. Issue, a son.
2 Catherine Pendleton, single.

No. 5.

Robert Bowies. (James Bowies, Jr. John Bowies, emigrant,) youngest son of James Bowie and his wife, Catherine (Miller) Bowie, was born about 1798 at his parents' home near Port Royal, Caroline County, Virginia. Inherited from his father a farm near Guinea Station, where he lived until his death occurred in 1846. At one time he contemplated emigrating to the far West. With this intention he left home and reached St. Louis, Missouri, but by that time the love for home and his native State overcame his desire for Western adventure, and he returned to Virginia, which he never afterwards left. He was a very religious man, a constant student of the Bible, and a zealous member of the Campbellite Church. He was a great walker, and frequently tramped from his home near Guinea to his brother's near Port Royal. Was twice married; first in 1826 to Elizabeth Farrish, by whom he had three children. She died in 1832, and he married in 1838 Miss Dickerson, by whom he had one child. Her death was in 1847, a year after that of her husband's.

Issue by first wife:

I Mary S. Bowie, b. 1827; m. Henry McCauley. Issue, six children.
10 II William Miller Bowie, b. 1829; m. 1850; d. 1856.
III Nannie Bowie, b. 1831; m. John W. Woodford. Issue, six children.

Robert Bowie's issue by his second wife:

I Sarah Bowie, b. 1841; m. Mr. Satterfield and removed to the South, where she died without issue in 1885.
Allen Brockenborough Bowie, (John\textsuperscript{3} Catlett Bowie. James\textsuperscript{2} Bowie, Jr. John\textsuperscript{1} Bowie, emigrant.) eldest child of John Catlett Bowie and the latter's second wife, Sarah A. (Cox) Bowie, was born at "The Hill," the home of his parents, in Caroline County, Virginia, April 15, 1838. His education was begun by his grandmother, and later he attended a local school a short distance from home. His studies were completed at the academy in Port Royal. Wishing to acquire a practical knowledge of business he entered the mercantile house of W. F. Owens & Co., Richmond, Virginia, where he remained two years, and then returned to his agricultural life at "The Hill." The great Civil War drew the young man from home again in 1861, and he enlisted in the "Caroline Artillery," commanded by Capt. T. R. Thornton. Ill-health compelled his discharge from the army, and for a short time he returned to "The Hill." Growing stronger he re-enlisted, but again was compelled to retire in consequence of his physical disabilities. Determined to render all possible aid to the cause," he entered the Commissary Department and served as quartermaster's sergeant in South Carolina, under General Drayten, and later in Richmond. Was in Charlottesville when Lee surrendered. Returned home, and for a short time resumed farming, but in 1870 removed to Port Royal and engaged in a mercantile business. Finding this venture unremunerative, in consequence of the impoverished condition of the country resulting from the war, Mr. Bowie went to Richmond, where he now resides, and is connected with a wholesale house in that city. June 12, 1866, Allen B. Bowie married Elizabeth Lovel Duncanson, daughter of William Duncanson and his wife, Martha Finney. Mr. Duncanson resided in Culpeper County, and his wife was the daughter of Page Finney and his wife, Jane, daughter of Col. William
Gray. William Duncanson was the son of James Duncanson, of Fredericksburg, and his wife, Elizabeth, a daughter of Capt. John Lovel, of the Revolutionary Army. James Duncanson was a wealthy planter, and resided during the summer in the old colonial house built by his father, Col. James Duncanson, who emigrated to Virginia about 1746 in consequence of having participated in the Stewart Uprising. He settled in Fredericksburg and married Mary Macauley, the daughter of Dr. Macauley, of Edinburgh, a near relative of the historian, T. B. Macauley. Colonel Duncanson served under Washington in the Braddock Expedition, and was wounded in the throat so that he ever after spoke in a whisper. He participated in the Revolution, and was one of the wealthiest men in that portion of Virginia. He constructed the large brick mansion on his plantation in Culpeper County which was so long owned by his descendants, and which after the Civil War passed to the Barbounds. It was known as "Clover Hill." He is buried at Fredericksburg, and on his tombstone is this inscription: "Weed his grave clean, ye men of honor, for he was your countryman." His only son, Capt. James Duncanson, raised and equipped a company of men at his own expense when war was declared against England in 1812, but just as he was about to march to the seat of war, died suddenly, and is buried at Fredericksburg.

Issue of Allen B. Bowie:

I Mary Alphonsa Bowie, b. June 23, 1867.
II Mattie Quisenberry Bowie, b. November 11, 1868; d. 1876.
III Julia Duncanson Bowie, b. July 2, 1870; m. March 25, 1896, Capelle Archer.
IV John William Bowie, b. August 28, 1872. Is attending medical lectures at the Virginia Medical College, Richmond, Virginia.
V Alice Bowie, twin to above; d. February, 1873.
VI Allen H. Bowie, b. April 28, 1874; graduated in pharmacy 1896. When war with Spain was declared he was a member of the 2d Virginia Regiment, with rank of first
sergeant. In November, 1868, he was transferred to the 4th United States Volunteer Regiment, and attached to the Hospital Corps. Served with his regiment at Manzanilla, Cuba.

VII. James G. Bowie, b. November 22, 1876.

VIII. Nellie E. Urquhart Bowie, b. October 29, 1880; d. September, 1881.

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No. 7.

James Livingston Bowie. (John Catlett Bowie. James Bowie, Jr. John Bowie, emigrant.) youngest son of John Catlett Bowie and his wife, Sarah A. (Cox) Bowie, was born at "The Hill," Caroline County, Virginia, in 1839. Attended school with his brother Allen, and completed his education at the academy in Port Royal. In 1861 he enlisted in the "Caroline Artillery" and was commissioned lieutenant of his battery. He "stuck to his guns" until the curtain was rung down in 1865 over the great drama; even then he and his companions of four years could not bring themselves to surrender those guns which had been their partners in so many heroic conflicts, and they were buried deep in a neighboring marsh where they could never be reached by the foes against whom they had been so often pointed. Lieutenant Bowie returned home, but after farming a short time, went to Mississippi, and finally to Louisville, Kentucky, where for many years he has been engaged in business.

In 1872 Mr. Bowie married Alice Urquhart Duncanson, the daughter of Edward and Catherine (Kearan) Duncanson, of Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. Duncanson removed from Virginia when a very young man, and settled in Lexington, where for years he was the cashier of the Farmers' National Bank. He was the brother of William Duncanson, father of Mrs. Allen B. Bowie; hence the
wives of the two Bowie brothers are first cousins. (See mention of the Duncansons in the preceding article.) Fenella Duncanson, aunt of Edward Duncanson, married an Urquhart, owner of the large woolen mills at Germanna, Virginia. He was a very rich manufacturer, and was descended from that sturdy old Urquhart, of Scotland, who was so attached to the house of Stewart that when he learned trouble threatened King Charles, he mounted his twelve sons on as many white steeds, and, at their head, road all the way to London to offer his services to the Crown.

The issue of J. L. Bowie and wife is:

1. Catherine Duncanson Bowie.
2. Edward Livingston Bowie.
3. Alice Urquhart Bowie.

No. 8.

James Barber Bowie. (Walter Bowie, Sr. James Bowie, Jr. John Bowie,) only son of Walter Bowie, Sr., by his first wife, Julia A. (Spindle) Bowie, was born in Essex County, Virginia, in 1816. He settled on a plantation he inherited in Westmoreland County, Virginia, and on November 12, 1840, married Anna S. Forbes, daughter of Gordon Forbes.

Issue:

1. Dr. Gordon Forbes Bowie, b. 1841. Was a student at the Virginia Military Institute when the Civil War began. Left school and enlisted in the 9th Virginia Cavalry, Confederate States Army. After the war closed he studied medicine and graduated an M. D. Settled in Essex County, and is a practicing physician in that county. In February, 1892, married Eldecia Morris.

Issue:

1. Anna Forbes Bowie.
II Walter^ Bowie, b. 1843. Graduated at Virginia Military Institute. Enlisted in Confederate Army, and served with Col. J. S. Mosby. The war over, he became professor of mathematics at the Lexington (Virginia) Military School. Twice married; 1st Mrs. Louise Harris, of Louisa County, Virginia; she died without issue; 2d Eugenia Miller, of Caroline, Virginia.

Issue:
1 Eugene^ Bowie.
2 Anna^ Miller Bowie.
3 Walter^ Bowie, Jr.

III Anna^ Spindle Bowie, b. 1845; d. single, May 2, 1892.

IV Catherine^ Bowie, b. 1847; m. October, 1871, Thomas N. Taylor, of Westmoreland County, Virginia.

Issue:
1 Gordon^ Forbes Taylor.
2 James^ Taylor.
3 Anna^ Forbes Taylor.
4 Catherine^ Taylor.
5 Thomas^ N. Taylor.
6 Walter^ Taylor.
7 Caroline^ D. Taylor.

No. 9.

Walter^ Bowie, Jr., (Walter^ Bowie, Sr. James^ Bowie, Jr. John^ Bowie, emigrant.) youngest son of Walter Bowie, Sr., and his second wife, Mary S. (Todd) Bowie, was born in Essex County, Virginia, 1828. While a student at the University of Virginia he met Miss Gillie A. Jones, of Charlottesville; married her November 3, 1853, and settled on his farm in Westmoreland County, Virginia, where he resided until April, 1861, when he entered the Confederate Army and served as captain of infantry in the Fortieth Regiment, Virginia Volunteers. At the battle of Gettysburg he was severely wounded and rendered unfit for active service. Partially recovering from his injury he reported for service, but was assigned to light duty and sent on a tour of inspection through
Georgia and South Carolina. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Westmoreland.

Issue:

I  Walter Russell Bowie, b. 1854. Studied for six years at the University of Washington and Lee; graduated with the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Law. Settled in Richmond and practiced law. November 17, 1882, he married Elizabeth H. Branch, of Richmond. Died November 14, 1894.

Issue:
1  Walter Russell Bowie, Jr.
2  Martha S. P. Bowie.

II  Elizabeth Sumner Bowie, b. 1856; d. November 2, 1861.

III  William Laurence Bowie, b. 1858; d. January 10, 1890; single.

No. 10.

William Miller Bowie. (Robert Bowie, James Bowie, Jr. John Bowie, emigrant.) only son of Robert Bowie and his first wife, Elizabeth (Farrish) Bowie, was born near Guinea Station, Virginia, in 1829. Resided on the plantation inherited from his father. In 1850 he married Nannie Jesse, daughter of Charles Jesse. His death occurred in 1856, and that of his wife in 1859. His children were reared in the home of their maternal grandfather.

Issue:

I  Charles Bowie, b. 1852. Resides near Woodford, but with his brother is engaged in mercantile business at Guinea Station, where they also conduct a sawmill and lumber business. He has been twice married, first in 1874 to Sarah Jones, who died in 1875 without issue. In 1880 he married Fannie Catlett and has

Issue:
1  William D. Bowie, b. 1884.
2  Nannie S. Bowie, b. 1899.
3 Walter H. Bowie, b. 1892.
4 Frank E. Bowie, b. 1895.

II Eugene Bowie, b. 1855. Is associated with his brother Charles in business. Has been twice married; first in 1878 to Julia White, by whom he had two children. After the death of his first wife he married, in 1888, Sophia Corbin, by whom he had four children.

Issue by first wife:
1 Eugene Bowie, b. 1879; d. in 1885.
2 Madge Bowie, b. 1884.

Issue by second wife:
1 Willing Bowie, b. 1889.
2 Eugene Bowie, Jr.
3 Charles Bowie.
4 Julie Bowie.
The Canadian Bowies, and Their Ancestors of Stirling, Scotland.

The Bowies of Denny Parish, near Stirling, Scotland, owned property and lived in that locality for several centuries. They had the same given-names in each generation, and it is very difficult to determine their exact order of descent. The ancient registers are also in a fragmentary condition, and from 1615 to 1680 the records are nearly all missing.

The following account of this family, up to their emigration to America, is based upon the investigations made by Mr. Henry Patton, of Edinburgh, for the author. As far as it is possible to determine from the entries in the various parish registers, the genealogical descent as herein arranged is probably accurate. There is little doubt that the Bowies of Prince George's County, Maryland, of South Carolina, Canada, and possibly of Virginia also, are all descended from the family of that name living at Denny, Stirlingshire, Scotland, in 1553.

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John Bowie, a burgess of Stirling, an owner of land near Denny, is mentioned in 1553, and some fifteen years later James and William Bowie were mentioned as burgesses.

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Jereme or James Bowie, of Stirling, was in 1581
collector of customs on imported spirits, Master of the King's Wines, and closely connected with the King's Household. James VI in 1590 bestowed upon him a house and lot, and other gifts. He died in 1597, and was succeeded in office by his son James. Another son, Thomas Bowie, was constable of Whitekirk, and was intrusted with the safe transportation of the King's luggage when he removed to London.

James Bowie, in 1597, succeeded his father as Master of the King's Wines; had exclusive jurisdiction over the importation of all spirits, and the levying and collection of all duties thereon. Was directly attached to the King's Household, and accompanied him to London. Was sent on special missions to France to select wine for the King's table, etc. In 1611 his wife, Elizabeth Crichton, then residing near Stirling, requested permission to send a servant to London to wait upon her husband and his children, who were then in that city. In 1603 John Marquis, of Hamilton, witness in a suit of law, testified that James Bowie was the lawful son and heir of Jereme Bowie, Master of the King's Wines.

James Bowie, of Stirling, in 1617 was made a sergeant in the King's Guard, and in 1637 John and William Bowie were burgesses.

John Bowie and Isabelle Ewing, of the Parish of
Denny, near Stirling, on March 14, 1685, gave up their names to be proclaimed, and were married May 5, 1685, at Denny Kirk. He is mentioned as owning land, and was a burgess. A number of children are named as being born to him. Among them, John Bowie, Jr., Margaret Bowie, Thomas Bowie, James Bowie, Robert Bowie, William Bowie, Agnes Bowie, and Christian Bowie. February 19, 1697, he and his wife disposed of a part of his land to George Bowie, said land being called "Denny-green," or "Lymie."

John Bowie, Jr., born 1685, son of John and Isabelle (Ewing) Bowie, "residing near Stirling," and Janet Young were proclaimed for marriage June 28, 1715, and on July 29, 1715, were married at Denny Kirk. He is mentioned as clerk of the parish, a burgess, and later a "merchant." In 1719 he and his wife sold land near "Dennygreen." Among his children mentioned were James Bowie, Agnes Bowie, John Bowie, William Bowie, Robert Bowie, Christian Bowie, and Thomas Bowie.

No. 1.

James1 Bowie, the eldest son of John Bowie, of Denny, and his wife, Janet Young, is supposed to have removed to New Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. The records of the latter parish show that on May 13, 1739, his name and that of Margaret Tyre were proclaimed as betrothed, and that they were married on June 11, of the same year. The register also mentions each of his children, but his business or occupation is not given. The record of most of his descendants to the present time is very clear. His
eldest son, who emigrated to South Carolina, informed his nephew, Dr. James Bowie, of Canada, that his father, James Bowie, had urged him (John) when leaving home to return as soon as he was able and repurchase the old family estate near Denny, which had been sold with a proviso that it could be recoverable by the heir-at-law, and the eldest son of James Bowie, of Dumbartonshire, was John Bowie, of South Carolina, the next heir-at-law. The mother of Mrs. James Bowie is said to have been a Douglas of "Narn." It is not shown when James Bowie died, but he had

Issue:

I John^2 Bowie, b. May 10, 1740. Emigrated to South Carolina, and m. Rosa Reid. (See Bowies of South Carolina.)

II Margaret^2 Bowie, b. July 26, 1743; m. first August 14, 1762, James Selater; secondly a jeweler by the name of Newland, and removed to Glasgow, and left several children.

III Janet^2 Bowie, b. July 2, 1745; m. an Englishman named Smith, and removed to that country. She had three sons. Two of them were killed in the battle of Salamanca, in Spain.

IV Agnes^2 Bowie, b. July 14, 1748; m. ——— ; left several children.

V Christian^2 Bowie, b. June 7, 1750; d. young.

VI James^2 Bowie, b. June 6, 1753. Served in the British Army during the war of the Revolution, but as soon as he could arrange his discharge went to Louisiana and settled on the banks of the Mississippi. He is reported to have owned an estate of eight hundred acres; to have married a Creole lady, and to have been a surveyor by profession. No record has been found of any descendants left by him.

VII Elizabeth^2 Bowie, b. August 16, 1757; d. young.

VIII William^2 Bowie, b. May 10, 1761; m. ——— Nelson.

IX Robert^2 Bowie, b. March 15, 1764; m. Mary Ritchie and left several sons.

I ———^3 Bowie. Enlisted in the Guards. Was promoted and sent with his command to Canada. When he died was Barrack Master on the Island of St. Helen's, opposite Montreal. He was married and left a family. A son located at Brockville, Canada, and was a large brewer there.
William\(^2\) Bowie, (James\(^1\) Bowie, of New Kilpatrick, Scotland.) eighth child of James Bowie, of Scotland, and his wife, Margaret (Tyre) Bowie, was born in New Kilpatrick Parish, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, May 10, 1761. He settled in Glasgow, and was an extensive wholesale salt merchant.

About 1790 he married a Miss Nelson, whose mother’s maiden name was Harvey. The latter lived to be over one hundred years old, and had many interesting reminiscences of her girlhood to relate. She was born on a farm near the Highlands, and saw Prince Charley and his army pass by her father’s house. The family, expecting to have everything pillaged, retreated to the bushes with their cattle and a large baking of bread, and remained concealed until the army had gone by. She said one of their neighbors, an old man, the Laird MacFarlane, had a young wife, and one night a son of the noted Rob Roy, with a party of his caterans, came from the hills, stopped at Mr. Harvey’s, where they helped themselves to supper and then went to MacFarlane’s house and carried off his young bride. Some time later young Rob Roy was taken and hung, but at his trial Mrs. MacFarlane in giving her evidence, endeavored hard to save him.

Mrs. William Bowie, in 1835, paid a visit to her son who was then living in Canada, but returned to Scotland, where she and her husband both died.

Issue:

I Margaret\(^3\) Bowie, b. ———; m. ———.

Issue:

1 Margaret\(^4\) ———, m. ——— McDonald and removed to Australia.

She had two sons:

1 ———\(^3\) McDonald, a teacher.

2 ———\(^3\) McDonald, a printer.
II  Anneä Bowie, m. —— Robertson.

Had several children:
1 Anneä Robertson, m. an engineer and removed to Constantinople.
2 Williamä Robertson, a clergyman of the Church of Scotland. Is located at Hemingford, near Montreal.
3 Jamesä Robertson. Resides at Kingston, Uster County, New York.
4 Thomasä Robertson. Removed to New Orleans, where he died.

III Dr. Jamesä Bowie, b. 1802; removed to Canada; m. Harriet McGillis.

No. 3.

Dr. Jamesä Bowie, (Williamä Bowie, of Glasgow. Jamesä Bowie, of New Kilpatrick Parish, Scotland.) only son of William Bowie, of Scotland, and his wife, —— Nelson, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1802. He attended the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and graduated as a doctor of medicine before attaining his majority. While awaiting his nomination to the post of surgeon in the Royal Navy, he made two trips to Georgia and South Carolina, where he sojourned some time, visiting his uncle, Maj. John Bowie, of South Carolina, and the latter's sons. He always recalled these visits with great pleasure. In 1827 he was induced by some brother officers, quartered at St. John's, Quebec, to settle in Canada, and he there devoted himself to the practice of his profession. From Quebec he went to St. Eustache, where he married Harriet McGillis, daughter of Duncan McGillis, and niece of Hugh McGillis Laird, of Williams-town, Glengarry. The wedding took place at St. Andrews, February 12, 1833. During the stirring times at St. Eustache, in 1837, Dr. Bowie took an active part, and conducted the troops under Sir John Colborne by a back road to a locality where the ice was strong enough for the
infantry and artillery to cross the river. After the engagement he was in charge of the hospital, and performed the autopsy on Dr. Chenier, who was killed by a bullet passing entirely through his body. Dr. Bowie and Dr. Laviolette were two of the only three persons who knew where Dr. Chenier was buried. During the cholera days of 1832 in Montreal, and the epidemic of ship fever in 1847, Dr. Bowie was the chief surgeon of the Government sheds at Point St. Charles, and many Irish citizens lived to express their gratitude to him for saving their lives during that trying time. The Doctor was twice prostrated by the disease, but was nursed back to health by
the Sisters of "Hotel Dieu." Later he removed to Western Ontario, where he practiced his profession with great success until 1883.

He was a loyal Scot, and for many years president of the South Perth Conservative Association, and was the first president of the Mitchell St. Andrew's Society.

He enjoyed capital health until his return to Montreal in December, 1891, when he was attacked with La Grippe, from which he never rallied, and died February 3, 1892, aged ninety years. At the time of his illness he was preparing a paper for delivery before the Caledonian Society of Montreal, and retained his mental faculties unimpaired to the end.

The press of Montreal contained long articles regarding his career; spoke of his life as an eventful one; said he was a strong Loyalist, a staunch Conservative, a devoted Presbyterian, and "an enthusiastic Scotchman far from his native land;" that "he never wavered one iota from the straight path of what he considered his duty;" stated that he was a member of the well-known family of Bowies, of "Bowie Hall, Denny, Stirlingshire, Scotland, and a nephew of the progenitor of the Bowie family of South Carolina. All the notices of his death eulogized his character highly, both as a physician and as a citizen.

Letters now in the possession of his family, written by the doctor only a few months prior to his death, exhibit a wonderfully clear and active mind for one so far advanced in age. He discussed events, past and present, with all the force and clearness of a man in the zenith of life. Mrs. Bowie died in 1889.

Issue:

1. William1 Bowie, b. January 14, 1834; d. in infancy.
2. Mary Janet1 Bowie, b. January 13, 1836, at St. Eustache; m. J. Fishleigh.
3. Elizabeth1 Bowie, b. June 26, 1840; m. A. D. LeClaire.
4. Amelia1 McDonald Bowie, b. June 1, 1842; m. Robert Coleman.
5. Louisa1 Angélique Bowie, b. July 8, 1845; single. Resides at Vaudreuil, Quebec.
VI Duncan^4 Ewan Bowie, b. September 26, 1849; m. Georgia A. Phillips.

No. 4.

Mary^1 Janet Bowie, (Dr. James^3 Bowie, of Canada. William^2 Bowie, of Glasgow. James^1 Bowie, of Scotland.) eldest daughter of Dr. James Bowie, of Canada, and his wife, Harriet McGillis, was born at St. Eustache, Canada, January 13, 1836, and on May 7, 1857, married John Fishleigh, and settled in Chicago, Illinois.

Issue:

I Margaret^4 Andrews Fishleigh, b. March, 1858; m. Gadbois, of Waterloo, Iowa.

II James^3 Bowie Fishleigh, b. April 8, 1860. Lawyer of Chicago, and recently elected judge of the Circuit Court.

III Charles^5 B. Fishleigh, b. August 26, 1861; Chicago merchant.

IV Duncan^5 L. Fishleigh, b. August 23, 1866; Chicago merchant.

V Robert^5 A. Fishleigh, b. December 23, 1871; Chicago merchant.

No. 5.

Elizabeth^4 Bowie, (Dr. James^3 Bowie, of Canada. William^2 Bowie. James^1 Bowie, of Scotland.) second daughter of Dr. James Bowie, of Montreal, and his wife, Harriet McGillis, was born at St. Eustache, Canada, June 26, 1840. Married October 1, 1867, to A. D. Leclair, and resides in Brockville, Ontario.
THE CANADIAN BOWIES.

Issue:

II James3 Bowie Leclair, b. February 4, 1874; d. in infancy.
III Louis5 J. Leclair, b. August 21, 1873.
IV Arthur3 A. Leclair, b. May 2, 1875.
V Edmund5 L. Leclair, b. May 2, 1878.

No. 6.

Amelia4 McDonald Bowie. (Dr. James3 Bowie. William2 Bowie. James1 Bowie, of Scotland.) third daughter of Dr. James Bowie, of Montreal, and his wife, Harriet McGillis, was born at Montreal, Canada, July 8, 1842, and on October 18, 1871, married Robert Coleman, and resides in Hamilton, Ontario.

Their issue is:

I Harriet5 J. Coleman, b. September 14, 1872.
II Mary5 M. Coleman, b. September 7, 1874.
III Thomas5 J. Coleman, b. October 2, 1876.
IV Matilda5 T. Coleman, b. September 17, 1879.
V Elizabeth5 L. Coleman, b. April 20, 1883.

No. 7.

Duncan4 Ewan Bowie. (Dr. James3 Bowie, of Montreal. William2 Bowie, of Glasgow. James1 Bowie, of Kilpatrick, Scotland.) youngest child of Dr. James Bowie and his wife, Harriet McGillis, was born at St. Eustache, P. Q., Canada, September 26, 1849. He was a noted college athlete, and won a number of prizes in the inter-university contests in consequence of his skill and strength. Studied law, and settled in Montreal, where he has taken a high position at the bar and is a suc-
cessful lawyer. On November 26, 1884, he married Georgiana A. Phillips, and has

Issue:

I Douglas\textsuperscript{3} Bowie, b. in Montreal January 15, 1886.
II William\textsuperscript{3} Edmund Phillips Bowie, b. in Paris, France, October 3, 1888, and registered at the British Consulate.
The South Carolina Bowies, and Their Descendants in Other States.

No. 1.

Maj. John^1 Bowie, eldest son of James Bowie and his wife, Margaret Tyre, was born May 10, 1740, in the Parish of New Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire, Scotland. The Parish Registers now preserved at Edinburgh show John Bowie was the eldest of nine children; that his parents were married June 11, 1739, and that his father, James Bowie, was the son of John Bowie, Jr., of "Denny," Stirlingshire, and his wife, Janet Young. In a previous article under the caption of "The Canadian Bowies," a record is given of the children of James Bowie and Margaret Tyre.

John Bowie, the subject of this sketch, emigrated to America and landed in Virginia June 8, 1762. For the next four or five years he was engaged in traffic with the Cherokee Indians, inhabiting what is now East Tennessee. July 28, 1767, he married Rosa Reid, who was born in 1743, and was the daughter of Col. George Reid, of Virginia, a native of Cecil County, Maine, where he was born in 1727. Colonel Reid had six children; the sons were Samuel, Joseph and Alexander, and the daughters were, Nancy who married a Mr. Baskins; Margaret who married her cousin Hugh Reid, and Rosa, who married John Bowie. The latter, after his marriage removed to Long Cane Creek, in Abbeville County, South Caro-
lina, where he became a prosperous planter and prominent citizen. At the beginning of hostilities with Great Britain he raised a company of militia and on February 5, 1776, was commissioned captain in the Fifth South Carolina Regiment. A year later he was detached with his company, which was, by order of the governor and council, formed into a separate and independent organization. He participated in the battles of Stono and Savannah, and was severely wounded in the latter engagement. In both of these fights he acted as brigade major for General Williamson. At the battle of Guilford he acted as a volunteer officer on the staff of General Huger. When
peace was declared Major Bowie returned to his planta-
tion on Long Cane Creek near the present town of Abbe-
ville, and was elected clerk of the County Court. He was 
also appointed a justice of the peace, as is shown by a 
notice published in the Annapolis (Maryland) Gazette, 
September 18, 1788, which was copied from a Southern 
paper in which reference was made to certain local enact-
ments affecting the people on Notecheky, French, Broad 
and Holstein Creeks. The notice being signed by “John 
Bowie, of Abbeville, justice of the peace.”

A book on political economy, of which Major Bowie 
was the author, is now owned by one of his descendants, 
and shows the writer was a thoughtful student of public 
matters. The late Dr. James Bowie, of Montreal, wrote 
that in 1827 he visited his uncle, the Major, at the latter’s 
home near Abbeville, and found him residing upon a 
handsome estate surrounded by a large and contented 
number of slaves.

Although then at the age of eighty-seven, his nephew 
found him enjoying good health and possessed of a clear 
and vigorous mind, and discussed at length matters per-
taining to his relatives in Scotland and the old family 
estate near Stirling, which the Major said he would 
relinquish all claim to, as his children were amply pro-
vided for and would never care to live in Scotland. Mrs. 
Rosa Bowie died March 29, 1807, aged sixty-four, and, 
during the last years of the Major’s life, he was tenderly 
cared for by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Andrew Bowie, to 
whom he was greatly attached. He died September 20, 
1827, and was interred by the side of his wife in the 
cemetery at Upper Long Cane, near Abbeville. Their 
graves are marked with marble slabs bearing lengthy in-
scriptions. Both were earnest members of the Presby-
terian Church.

Issue:

1  James² Bowie, b. December 21, 1768; d. in 1770.
II James² Bowie, b. 1770; d. 1781, from the effects of small-pox, from which he had nearly recovered, when, seeing a party of Tories approaching the house he ran to give the alarm, and the exertion and excitement caused a fatal relapse.

2 III George² Bowie, b. January 28, 1772; m. Louisa A. Pickens; d. August 31, 1864.

3 IV Andrew² Bowie, b. November 20, 1773; m. Rosey A. Watts; d. January 26, 1868.

4 V John² Bowie, Jr., b. March 3, 1776; m. Sarah Harwell; d. February 14, 1821.

VI Margaret² Bowie, b. June 15, 1779; d. two years later while the family were flying to North Carolina to escape the British.

5 VII William² Bowie, b. August 9, 1782; m. Nancy J. Strain; d. March 13, 1845.

VIII Rosa² Bowie, b. April 3, 1784; d. March 20, 1798, at school in Augusta.

IX Robert² Bowie, b. June 27, 1786; d. September 16, 1794.


7 XI Alexander² Bowie, b. December 14, 1789; m. Susan B. Jack; d. December 30, 1865.

No. 2.

George² Bowie. (Maj. John¹ Bowie, emigrant.) third child of Maj. John Bowie and his wife, Rosa Reid, was born near Abbeville, South Carolina, January 28, 1772. Graduated at the University of South Carolina; was admitted to the bar, and became one of the leading lawyers of his State. Owing to his long and brilliant career and legal knowledge, he was usually called "Judge" Bowie, though never upon the bench. The great John C. Calhoun was a student in Judge Bowie's office, at Abbeville. He removed from South Carolina to the southern part of Alabama, and was, by President Andrew Jackson, appointed the first American mayor of Pensacola, Florida. He subsequently removed to Selma, Alabama, and finally
to his plantation near Cahawba, Dallas County, Alabama, where he died August 31, 1864, aged ninety-two. On November 18, 1800, Mr. Bowie was married to Margaret Pickens, who was born July 13, 1777, and died December 4, 1830. She was the daughter of Gen. Andrew Pickens, of Revolutionary fame, and sister of Governor Pickens, of South Carolina.

The only issue of George and Margaret Bowie was:

1. **Louisa**
   - Augusta Bowie, b. August 24, 1801; d. September 22, 1842. She was married December 30, 1823, by the Rev. Mr. Travis, to William S. Smith, clerk of the court at Charleston, South Carolina, and a lawyer by profession.
   - **Issue**:
     1. **Julia**
        - Waring Smith, b. April 21, 1825; d. May 28, 1826.
     2. **George**
        - E. Bowie Smith, b. June 21, 1827; d. September 1, 1835.
     3. **William**
     4. **Andrew**
        - Pickens Smith, b. June 16, 1833; d. May 10, 1895; m. December 1, 1858. Tomasine Smith. No issue. He was a Presbyterian minister and had charge of a church at Dallas, Texas.
     5. **George**
        - Waring Smith, b. June 10, 1837; m. February 14, 1866, Charlotte Hamilton, whose father, Peter Hamilton, was a noted lawyer of Mobile, and a State Senator. Lives at Berlin, Alabama.
   - **Issue**:
     1. **Mary**
        - Hamilton Smith, b. February 2, 1873.
     2. **Nellye**
        - Augusta Smith, b. July 8, 1875; m. September 18, 1895, Robert Walter Huston, of Selma.
     - **Issue**:
       1. **George**
          - Waring Huston, b. June 1, 1896.
       2. **Margaret**
          - Walker Smith, b. November 21, 1877.
     4. **George**
        - Bowie Smith, b. March 15, 1880.
     5. **Virginia**
        - Garron Smith, b. September 6, 1882.
     6. **Louis**
        - Augustin Halsey Smith, b. August 10, 1842; twice married; 1st in 1867 to Anna D. Gunn, by whom there were two children. She died in 1871, and he then moved to Texas, where in 1878 he married Sallie E. Izard, who was born June 8, 1857.
Issue:
1 Lula Smith, b. April 16, 1868; m. --- Glasgow.
2 Henry Elmore Smith, b. March 10, 1870; m. ---.
3 Josiah H. Smith, b. September 24, 1879.
4 W. W. Walker Smith, b. August 12, 1881.
5 S. Bennett Smith, b. October 29, 1883.
6 Louis W. Smith, b. March 30, 1885.
7 Ellen H. Smith, b. August 10, 1888.
8 S. Pickens Smith, b. January 9, 1891.
9 G. Edwin Smith, b. August 30, 1893.
10 Flora Lee Smith, b. September 14, 1896.

No. 3.

Andrew Bowie. (Maj. John Bowie, emigrant.) the fourth child of Maj. John Bowie and his wife, Rosa (Reid) Bowie, was born at Abbeville, South Carolina, November 20, 1773. Studied at the College of South Carolina, and afterwards engaged in a large wholesale dry goods business in Charleston, South Carolina. October 15, 1799, he married Rosey Anne Watt. He was known as "Captain" Andrew Bowie, and was probably an officer in one of the militia organizations of Charleston. He died January 26, 1808, when thirty-five years of age, and is buried at Upper Long Cane, South Carolina. A tombstone with quite a lengthy inscription marks his grave. He is represented as possessing an unusual flow of spirits, and an affectionate disposition. His wife, born October 15, 1780, was the daughter of Samuel Watt and his wife, Janet (daughter of John Lesley). The former was born in Monoghan County, Ireland, in 1741, and landed in Charleston, South Carolina, October 8, 1768. He was an ardent Whig, and served at "Ninety Six." He died November 25, 1802, and his wife, who was born May 2, 1753, died February 3, 1805. Both are buried at Upper
Long Cane; marble slabs marking their graves. After the death of Andrew Bowie his widow resided with her father-in-law, Maj. John Bowie, who was then a widower, very old and infirm. In a letter written by her brother-in-law, Chancellor Alexander Bowie, he says that for nearly nineteen years she nursed her aged and infirm father-in-law with all the love and patience of a daughter, bore with his infirmities with a fidelity rarely, if ever, equalled, and never deserted her post while he lived. In early life she joined the Presbyterian Church, and seldom failed to attend services each Sunday, though she had to ride on horseback for six miles. After the death of her father-in-law she married Col. Robert Gilmer, who died November, 1834, without children. She then resided the rest of her life with her only daughter, Mrs. Eliza Wardlaw, and died September 22, 1855.

She had four sisters and one brother, Samuel Leslie Watt, born in 1792, lived at Abbeville, South Carolina, and later at Pontotoc, Mississippi, but was never married, and died in 1850. His sister Mary, who was born in 1784, resided with him, and married James Kyle, who was shot by Peyton Randolph.

A third daughter, Elizabeth Watt, was born October, 1786, and married Robert Hall Lesley, a cousin. They had a family of six children; Nancy Watt, the fourth daughter, born 1793, married Joseph Grisham, of Pendleton, and Jane B. Watt, the youngest daughter, born 1794, married Dr. Marshall Weatherall, son of Col. John Weatherall, and had ten children. Dr. Weatherall practiced medicine in Abbeville, South Carolina, for many years, but later removed to Pontotoc, Mississippi.

The issue of Andrew Bowie and his wife, Rosey Anne (Watt) Bowie, was:

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<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>S</td>
<td>John² Bowie</td>
<td>b. August 27, 1800; m. Jane E. Hamilton</td>
<td>d. 1846</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Samuel³ Watt Bowie</td>
<td>b. May 10, 1802; m. Sophia S. Bonham</td>
<td>d. 1881</td>
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No. 4.

John 2 Bowie, Jr., (MAJ. JOHN 1 BOWIE, emigrant.) fifth child of Maj. John Bowie and his wife, Rosa (Reid) Bowie, was born near Abbeville, South Carolina, March 3, 1776. He resided on his plantation, and for a number of years was prominent in local politics. He was a major-general of the South Carolina Militia, and died February 14, 1821. About 1800 he married Sarah Harwell, and was the father of two children:

I SARAH 3 BOWIE, a woman noted for her great personal beauty and many accomplishments. She married L. M. H. Walker, of Cahawba County, Alabama, and, it is said, died childless.

II GEORGE 3 JOHN BOWIE, m. —— Millhouse, of Alabama, and removed to Texas. Issue unknown.

No. 5.

William 3 Bowie, (MAJ. JOHN 1 BOWIE, emigrant.) the seventh child of Maj. John Bowie, of South Carolina, and his wife, Rosa (Reid) Bowie, was born August 9, 1782, in Rowan County, South Carolina, where his parents were temporarily residing. For many years he lived in Augusta, Georgia, and finally settled at Abbeville, South Carolina, where he conducted a mercantile business, and
was associated with his two nephews, James S. and Langdon Bowie; also with his nephew-in-law, Robert H. Wardlaw. On May 1, 1834, when at the age of fifty-two, he married Nancy Jane Strain, whose brother, J. M. Strain, lived in Pittsboro', Mississippi. He died March 12, 1845.

Issue:

I Louise Augusta Bowie, b. February 19, 1835; d. March 9, 1852, while at school in Charleston, South Carolina.

II Robert Edwin Bowie, b. July 13, 1836. Served four years in the Confederate Army, and made a gallant record. Was finely educated; studied law; was admitted to the bar, and later removed to Nebraska. While on a visit to St. Louis he contracted a fever, from which he never recovered, and died at Williamsburg, Mississippi, December, 1892; unmarried.

III William Bowie, Jr., b. July 24, 1839; d. in 1841.

IV Andrew Thomas Bowie, b. September 9, 1841. Entered the Confederate Army, and died in Virginia of pneumonia in 1863.

No. 6.

Samuel Bowie, (Maj. John Bowie, emigrant.) the tenth child of Maj. John Bowie and his wife, Rosa (Reid) Bowie, was born at Abbeville, South Carolina, July 19, 1788. Was a cotton-planter, and resided near Abbeville. August 28, 1817, he married Alethea Adair, of Laurens District, South Carolina. She was born April 21, 1793. He died January 6, 1837, and his widow on January 15, 1839, married James I. Gilmer. She died November 7, 1841.

Issue of Samuel Bowie and Alethea, his wife:

13 I Luther Alfred Bowie, b. July 4, 1818; m. 1846; d. January 8, 1851.

14 II Pinckney Geddes Bowie, b. March 27, 1820; m. 1842; d. November, 1871.
III George Alexander Bowie, b. April 8, 1822. Removed to Mississippi, engaged in cotton planting, and married Minerva Steel. He died September 20, 1856.

Issue:
1 George Bowie, m. McCord, sheriff of Henderson County, Texas.

IV Margaret Elizabeth Bowie, b. March 28, 1826; m. James Harrison, of Edgefield, South Carolina, and died November 4, 1841, leaving an infant who died at the age of five years.

V Benjamin Franklin Bowie, b. 1827; d. in infancy.

VI William Langdon Bowie, b. February 7, 1828; d. September 18, 1851. He entered the mercantile house of James S. and Langdon Bowie, in Charleston, South Carolina, but his health failing he went to Europe and passed a year in the south of France. Returned to Abbeville, where he died of consumption a few months later.

No. 7.

Chancellor Alexander Bowie, (Maj. John Bowie, of South Carolina, emigrant.) the eleventh child of Maj. John Bowie, the Scotch emigrant to South Carolina, and his wife, Rosa (Reid) Bowie, was born near Abbeville, South Carolina, December 14, 1789. He studied law; graduated at the College of South Carolina; was admitted to practice at Abbeville in 1813, and pursued his profession as a barrister in that town for a number of years with great success.

During the War of 1812-14 was commissioned a colonel of the Eighth Regiment, South Carolina Militia, and later commander of the Abbeville Nullifiers. Was several times elected to the State Legislature, and was a recognized leader in his party, when in 1835 he decided to remove to Talladega, Alabama. He at once rose to prominence in his new home, and in 1839 was elected over Hon. E. W. Peck, Chancellor for the Northern Division of
Alabama. He presided on the chancery bench with marked ability for six years, and was spoken of by the press of his State, as the "Great Chancellor." He was a trustee of the State University and was distinguished for his graceful elocution, scholarly attainments and independent judgment. In Garret's "Public Men of Alabama,"

he is ranked with the very foremost men of his State, and is also accorded the highest praise in Brewer's History of Alabama, who said, "few excelled him in conversational powers and legal ability, and none in integrity and probity of character." In January, 1814, Judge Bowie married Susan Barnett Jack, daughter of John and Mary (Bar-
THE SOUTH CAROLINA BOWIES.

nett) Jack, natives of North Carolina. John Jack, with his brother James participated in the "Declaration of Independence of Meclenburg, North Carolina," and James Jack was the bearer of the Declaration to the Continental Congress. John Jack was the son of Col. Patrick Jack, of Charlotte, North Carolina, and his wife, Lillie McAdough. He was born about 1700, and was the son of Charles Jack, and a grandson of William Jack, born about 1610 in Ireland of noble parentage. The latter became a Presbyterian minister and was ejected from his "living" for non-conformity. Chancellor Bowie died December 30, 1865, and his wife in 1868.

Issue:

1 ROSETH BOWIE, b. December 22, 1814; d. in 1816.
15 II MARYTH JANE BOWIE, b. October 27, 1816; m. Dr. J. C. Knox; d. 1857.
III AMANDATH ANN BOWIE, b. August 11, 1818; d. July 19, 1823.
IV LAURAITH LILIAS BOWIE, b. May 27, 1820; m. Rev. Mr. Turpin, of Virginia, and died September 8, 1840.
16 V ANDREWTH WILLIAM BOWIE, b. February 5, 1822; m. Nancy M. Bowden.
VI SUSANTH JACK BOWIE, b. February 5, 1824; d. 1825.
17 VII MARGARETTH ROSE BOWIE, b. September 10, 1825; m. 1843, William W. Knox.
VIII ANNTH ALEXANDER BOWIE, b. July 10, 1828; m. Hon. Jabez L. M. Curry, an attorney at law; Minister to Spain during President Cleveland's first administration, and afterwards trustee of the Peabody Fund.

Issue:

1 SUSANTH LAMAR CURRY, b. 1850; m. John B. Turpin.

Issue:

1 MARYTH L. TURPIN.
2 MANLYTH C. TURPIN.
2 MANLYTH BOWIE CURRY, m. A. L. Bacon, daughter of Hon. A. O. Bacon, of Georgia, United States Senator.

Issue:

1 SHIRLEYTH CURRY.
2 LOUISTH CURRY.

IX THOMASTH SAMUEL BOWIE, b. December 11, 1830 (a twin); d. young.
X ALEXANDERTH JOHN BOWIE, b. December 11, 1830 (a twin); d. young.
Gen. John Bowies. (Andrew^2 Bowie. Maj. John^1 Bowie.) eldest son of Andrew Bowie and his wife, Rosey Anne (Watt) Bowie, was born August 27, 1800, near Abbeville, South Carolina, and was educated at the Military Academy in Charleston, South Carolina. He was commissioned brigadier-general of the State militia, and assisted in training the forces of his State, which at that era were regularly organized, handsomely uniformed and equipped. General Bowie commanded the troops of the Abbeville and Edgefield Districts.

Of magnificent physique, standing six feet one inch in height and finely proportioned, his distinguished bearing and engaging manners made him universally popular, and he was urged to enter the field of politics, but, though possessing a martial spirit, he cared not for office, and persistently refused to stand for either Legislature or Congress, and devoted himself to the supervision of his planting and mercantile interests. He was associated with his two brothers, James and Langdon, in the buying of cotton, and had branch houses at various points in South Carolina and Georgia. July 17, 1828, at "Poplar Grove," near Abbeville, he was married to Jane Eliza Hamilton. She was born December 30, 1807, and was the daughter of Andrew C. Hamilton and his wife, Delphia Adelia Middleton. The latter was born in 1789, and died November 27, 1826. Her husband, A. C. Hamilton, was born September 28, 1782, and died February 27, 1835. He was the son of Maj. Andrew Hamilton and Jane, his wife.

Major Hamilton is buried at Long Cane, South Carolina (as is his son). He was born in 1740 and was a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary Army, and identified with most of the important history of Eastern South Carolina. He died January, 1835, and his wife April 20, 1826. Gen. John Bowie, in consequence of his business interests, lived for short periods in Augusta and Cam-
bridge, South Carolina, and at Mobile, Alabama, in 1838. He purchased a plantation called "White Hall," near that city, for his summer residence. Owing to ill-health he removed his family to Dayton, where he died of malarial fever April 6, 1846, and was buried at "White Hall." His widow continued for a number of years to reside in Dayton, but died at Rome, Georgia, November 22, 1876.

Issue:

I  Delphia  Adelia Bowie, b. June 28, 1829, near Sand Hills, South Carolina; m. at Decatur, Georgia, April 4, 1850, Gardner Adams, who was born June 28, 1828; d. November 7, 1860.

Issue:

1  John  Gardner Adams, b. 1851; d. 1852,
2  Robert  Edward Adams, b. November 27, 1852; m. June 2, 1874, at Decatur, Georgia, Mamie Lewis Durand, who was born at La Grange, Georgia, February 7, 1858.

Issue:

1  Loyal  G. Adams, b. October 29, 1876; m. February 25, 1897, Edith L. Cochran,
2  Samuel  Durand Adams, b. September 26, 1878.
3  Sadie  Joe Adams, b. December 25, 1880.
4  Edward  Bowie Adams, b. October 13, 1885, at Atlanta, Georgia.

3  Charles  Elbridge Adams, b. April 22, 1854; m. February 25, 1886, at Atlanta, Georgia, Lula A. Helburn.

Issue:

1  Frank  Elbridge Adams, b. January 19, 1887.
3  Jesse  Eugene Adams, b. September 25, 1892.
4  Julia  Eva Adams, b. January 11, 1857; d. 1858.
5  James  Everett Adams, b. September 5, 1858; m. April 21, 1889, Sarah Touney.

Issue:

1  George  Adams, b. June 10, 1890.

II  Rosa  Bowie, b. August 10, 1830; d. May 9, 1893, at Birmingham; m. June 27, 1850, at Decatur, Georgia, William L. Wardsworth.
THE SOUTH CAROLINA BOWIES.

Issue:
1 William\(^5\) Walter Wardsworth, b. April 13, 1851; m. November 23, 1871, Ada B. Stevens. No issue.
2 Etta\(^6\) Louise Wardsworth, b. June 3, 1853.
3 Mary\(^5\) Belle Wardsworth, b. August 30, 1855; m. January 16, 1879, Andrew William Knox (son of Dr. James C. Knox and his wife, Jane Bowie, daughter of Chancellor Alexander Bowie), b. March 29, 1851. He died at Birmingham October 22, 1892. Mrs. Knox married secondly on March 26, 1894, James Franklin Rogers, of Covington, Georgia.

Issue by first husband:
1 Rosa\(^6\) Belle Knox, b. December 16, 1879.
2 James\(^6\) Croli Knox, b. August 3, 1883.
3 Robert\(^5\) Bowie Wardsworth, b. July 12, 1857; m. and removed to Ennis, Texas. Issue not known.
4 Louis\(^5\) Davis Wardsworth, b. March 29, 1859; m. July 21, 1893, Esther Manering.

Issue:
1 Louis\(^6\) Davis Wardsworth, Jr., b. April 18, 1895.
6 Paul\(^5\) Chappell Wardsworth, b. March 27, 1861.
7 Jesse\(^5\) Boring Wardsworth, b. November 10, 1862; m. April 26, 1892, Margaret Wilburn McCoy. He is president of the saving banks at Blockton and Centreville, Alabama, and connected with the Swansea Coal Company, with headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama; is Grand Prelate of the Knights of Pythias. Was formerly teller of the National Bank of Birmingham, of which Gov. Joseph F. Johnston was president.

Issue:
1 Esther\(^6\) Wardsworth, b. February 6, 1893.
2 Jesse\(^6\) B. Wardsworth, Jr., b. March 2, 1895.
3 Rosa\(^6\) Bowie Wardsworth, b. May 5, 1897.
8 Jane\(^6\) Eliza Wardsworth, b. November 25, 1864; m. June 23, 1886, George Henry Irving.

Issue:
1 Jane\(^6\) Claire Irving, b. April 3, 1889.
2 Roger\(^6\) Waring Irving, b. March 30, 1892.
3 George\(^6\) H. Irving, b. March 6, 1894.
9 Adelia\(^5\) Shafer Wardsworth, b. December 12, 1866; m. October 10, 1885, Hal. J. Copeland.

Issue:
1 Hal.\(^6\) J. Copeland, Jr., b. 1890; d. 1891.
2 Hazel\(^6\) Gwinne Copeland, b. November 1, 1891.
10 Margaret\(^5\) Turnlaw Wardsworth, b. June 7, 1870; m. August 9, 1888, Octavius Miller Gerald.
THE SOUTH CAROLINA BOWIES.

Issue:
1 JESSIE 6 NEIL GERALD, b. August 7, 1889.
2 GUY 6 MILLER GERALD, b. July 31, 1890.
3 NINA 6 M. GERALD, b. 1892.

III SAMUEL 4 ALEXANDER BOWIE, b. December 2, 1831; d. October 26, 1852.

IV ROBERT 4 BOWIE, b. February 13, 1833; d. September 27, 1857. His death was caused by falling from a third story window in Charleston, South Carolina.

V SUSAN 4 VIRGINIA BOWIE, b. February 1, 1835, at Cambridge, South Carolina; m. February 6, 1859, Maj. John Chappell Griffis of the 18th Georgia Regiment, Confederate Army.

Issue:
1 SALLIE 5 KNOX GRIFFIS, b. June 21, 1863; m. October 8, 1887, George King Mayer.

Issue:
1 GEORGE 5 KING MAYER, Jr., b. October 8, 1889.
2 ROBERT 4 BOWIE GRIFFIS, b. October 17, 1865, in Webster County, Georgia.

18 VI JOHN 4 MIDDLETON BOWIE, b. March 24, 1846. Twice married.

No. 9.

Dr. Samuel 3 Watt Bowie, (Andrew 2 Bowie. Maj. John 1 Bowie,) second son of Andrew and Rosey Anne (Watt) Bowie, was born May 10, 1802, at Charleston, South Carolina. Graduated at the Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and practiced his profession at Abbeville, South Carolina, until 1837, when he removed to Lowndes County, Alabama, where he died October 29, 1881.

At Edgefield, South Carolina, May 6, 1829, Dr. Bowie married Julia R. Bonham; Rev. Dr. Barr officiating. She was the daughter of James and Sophia (Smith) Bonham, of South Carolina, and granddaughter of Lieut. Malachi Bonham, of the Revolutionary Army, who was a native of Frederick County, Maryland. The latter was
THE SOUTH CAROLINA BOWIES.

mustered out of service in 1783, and was a member of "Cincinnati Society," of Maryland. S. C. Bonham, brother of Mrs. Bowie, married Elizabeth Amelia Wardlaw, and another brother, M. L. Bonham, was Governor of South Carolina.

Issue of Dr. Samuel W. Bowie and his wife, Julia:

I Dr. Andrew 1 Bowie, b. 1830. A physician by profession; surgeon of the 3d Alabama Regiment during the Civil War. In 1859 married Sarah Miller Turnley, daughter of Ira P. Turnley, of Virginia, and his wife, Mary (Duer) Turnley; the latter a granddaughter of John Bowie, the progenitor of the Bowies of Virginia. Dr. Bowie died of Bright's disease at Benton, Alabama, November 6, 1895.

Issue:

1 Mary 5 Julia Bowie, b. July 9, 1860; m. January 20, 1898, J. Reese Dudley.
2 Samuel 3 Eli Bowie, b. December 11, 1861; Resides at Pine Apple, Alabama; m. September 26, 1892, Cathron Lucinda Rollins, who was born at Richmond, Dallas County, Alabama, March 14, 1861.

Issue:

1 Mary 6 Frances Bowie, b. August 14, 1893.
2 Andrew 6 Watt Bowie, b. April 14, 1895; d. August 29, 1896.
3 Rosa 6 Lee Bowie, b. October 7, 1896.
4 Anna 6 Boleny Bowie, b. October 12, 1898.
3 Edmund 5 Peake Bowie, b. June 6, 1871; m. March 13, 1898, —— Snow.

II James 4 Sheridan Bowie, Jr., b. July 27, 1831; d. 1856 at Brunswick, Missouri, while emigrating to Kansas with Buford's Company; single.

III Malachi 1 Bonham Bowie, b. June 6, 1833. Served in the Confederate Army. Married 1865, Teressa Brookes, and emigrated to Carlton, Hamilton County, Texas.

Issue:

1 Nathan 5 Brookes Bowie, b. 1866; m. ——; a physician in Texas.
2 Malachi 5 Bonham Bowie, Jr., b. 1867; m. ——; lives in Texas.
3 Julia 5 Bowie.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA BOWIES.

Issue:
1 Edward² Whittaker Bowie, b. January 6, 1874.
2 Fannie³ May Bowie, b. May 1, 1877.
3 Ralph³ Lantrello Bowie, b. September 8, 1880.
4 Rosa³ Dudley Bowie, b. February 10, 1887.

V Sarah¹ Elizabeth Bowie, b. July 10, 1858; m. Dr. John S. Peake, of Selma, Alabama.

Issue:
2 Corinne³ Peake.
3 Minnie³ Peake.

VI Sophia¹ Smith Bowie, b. March 12, 1843; m. in 1866 Thomas Riggs, of Dallas County, Alabama.

Issue:
1 Foster³ Riggs, b. 1867. A merchant of Pleasant Hill, Alabama.
2 Watt³ Riggs. Practicing medicine in Wilson County, Alabama.
3 Bessie³ Riggs, m. Wilson Allison.
4 John³ Riggs.
5 Thomas³ Riggs.

VII Rosa¹ Elizabeth Bowie, b. October 1, 1847; m. November 3, 1870, to Joseph R. Dudley.

Issue:
1 Milton³ R. Dudley, b. September 24, 1871; married.
2 Sallie³ Bowie Dudley, b. April 7, 1874.
3 Julia⁴ Boxham Dudley, b. August 9, 1878.
4 Richard⁵ Hammond Dudley, b. October 5, 1880.
5 Watt⁵ Bowie Dudley, b. June 13, 1883.
6 Joseph⁵ Reese Dudley, b. November 11, 1887.
7 Rosa⁵ Dale Dudley, b. November 25, 1891.

No. 10.

James³ Sheridan Bowie. (Andrew² Bowie. Maj. John¹ Bowie.) third son of Andrew Bowie and his wife, Rosey Anne (Watt) Bowie, was born October 14, 1804, at Charleston, South Carolina. Was associated with his brother, Langdon, and their uncle, William Bowie, in mercantile business at Abbeville and Hamburg, South
Carolina. Withdrew from this firm and established a wholesale dry goods house in Charleston, South Carolina, with a branch house in New York. He died at Aiken, South Carolina, in 1860. In 1834 he married Susan W. Coffin, daughter of Rev. Charles Coffin, and a sister of Langdon Bowie's wife. Dr. Coffin was president of the University at Knoxville, Tennessee, and it was while James S. Bowie was a student at the University he met Miss Coffin. Mrs. Bowie died in 1863.

Issue:

I Charles¹ Coffin Bowie, b. 1835; d. in infancy.
II Eliza⁴ Aver Bowie, b. August 14, 1836; single. Lives in Abbeville.
III William¹ Hector Bowie, b. 1838; d. 1847.
IV Alexander¹ Bowie, b. May 9, 1841; m. Mrs. Addie Lloyd, a widow. Engaged in business in Boston, Massachusetts; d. 1878. No issue.
V James¹ Andrew Bowie, b. April 13, 1846; m. 1871, Jane, daughter of Judge Thomas Thompson and his wife, Eliza (Allen) Thompson.

Issue:

1 Eliza⁵ Bowie, b. 1873.
2 James⁵ Sheridan Bowie, b. 1875.
3 Alexander⁵ Bowie, b. 1878.
4 Jane⁵ Bowie, b. 1881. They reside in Abbeville South Carolina.

No. 11.

Langdon³ Bowie. (Andrew² Bowie. Maj. John¹ Bowie, emigrant.) fourth son of Andrew Bowie and his wife, Rosey Anne (Watt) Bowie, was born in South Carolina August 27, 1806. Was a student at Greenville College, Tennessee, of which Rev. Dr. Charles Coffin was president, and Samuel Houston and A. Baker two of the tutors. Read law under his uncle, Chancellor Alexander Bowie; was admitted to the bar, and entered into
lege, Mississippi, then to the University of Virginia, and finally to the University of North Carolina. Was in the graduating class of 1861 when the war came on. Resigned his prospects for collegiate honors, and, with his two brothers, enlisted as a private in Company A, Wirt Adams' Regiment of Cavalry, Confederate States Army. Was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department, promoted to lieutenant, and assigned to General Major's staff. While stationed in Natchez, he met Celeste Vidal Page, daughter of Dr. William Byrd Page and his wife, Celeste (Davis) Page. After the war was over renewed his acquaintance, and married her May 7, 1866, at Natchez.

Dr. Page was a Virginian by birth, and had been long a distinguished practitioner in Philadelphia, but generally spent his winters in Natchez, near which city he had large cotton interests, in Concordia Parish, Louisiana. Thomas C. Bowie, or "Tam," as he was generally known, took his bride to "Franklin," where he engaged in cotton-planting until his death, April 1, 1880, from a pulmonary disease contracted from exposure and hardships in the army. His wife survived him several years. After she died her children removed to Philadelphia and resided with their mother's family.

Issue of Celeste and T. C. Bowie:

I **William** Page Bowie, b. 1867; d. 1868.
II **Thomas** Contee Bowie, b. 1869; d. 1869.
III **Celeste** Page Bowie, b. February 20, 1871; m. November 28, 1894, David Pepper, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

IV **Allen** Thomas Bowie, b. 1872; d. 1873.
VI **Marie** Vidal Page Bowie, b. 1878; d. in infancy.
THE SOUTH CAROLINA BOWIES. 329

Issue:
1 William^3 Wurtz Bowie, b. 1879.
2 Langdon^3 Bowie, b. 1880.
3 ———^3 Bowie, b. 1886, a son.

II Sophia^4 Park Bowie, b. February 19, 1844.

III Rosa^4 Bowie, b. December 9, 1845; m. Charles F. Kingsbury.

IV Eliza^4 Wardlaw Bowie, b. August 20, 1847; m. 1872 W. M. Gammon.

Issue:
1 Adelaide^5 Gammon, b. 1873; m. H. D. Cothran.

II Adelaide^6 Cothran.

V James^5 Parke Bowie, b. 1855; resides at Rome, Georgia; m. 1880 Fannie Freeman.

Issue:
1 Frank^5 Freeman Bowie, b. 1881.
2 Jennie^5 Parke Bowie.
3 Susie^5 Bowie.
4 Adeline^5 Bowie.

No. 12.

Eliza^3 Bowie, (Andrew^2 Bowie. Maj. John^1 Bowie, emigrant.) only daughter of Andrew Bowie and his wife, Rosey Anne (Watt) Bowie, was born at Abbeville, South Carolina, June 3, 1808, four months after her father's death. Was educated at Dr. Johnson's school in Greenville, South Carolina, and at Dr. Mark's Female Seminary in Barnhamville, near Columbia, South Carolina.

On July 8, 1830, Rev. W. H. Barr, D. D., officiating, she married Robert Henry Wardlaw, who was born April 28, 1807, in Abbeville.
THE MARYLAND BOWIES.

No. 72.

Clifford Napoleon Bowie. (Allen² Perrie Bowie, Eversfield¹ Bowie, Fielder³ Bowie. Allen² Bowie, St. John¹ Bowie, Sr.) fourth child of Allen Perrie Bowie and his wife, Melvina Harper (Berry) Bowie, was born near Upper Marlborough, Maryland, March 17, 1837. Was educated at Dickerson College, and at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. Served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, 1861-64, and in 1866 he went to Missouri, and thence to Montana, where he lived several years, but finally settled in the southern part of California. October 25, 1867, he married Mary E. Irvine, of Kentucky. In 1898 he went to Phillipsburg, Montana, where his eldest son was postmaster, hoping that a change of climate would restore him to health, but he died August 27, 1898, and was buried at Phillipsburg, Montana.

Issue:

I Mary⁷ Irvine Bowie.
II Allen⁷ Preston Bowie, b. 1871.
III Edna⁷ Story Bowie.
IV Fannie⁷ O'Bannon Bowie.
V Thomas⁷ Howard Bowie, b. 1875.
VI Clifford⁷ Pinckney Bowie, b. 1880.

No. 73.

Dr. Howard² Stafford Bowie. (Allen⁵ Perrie Bowie, Eversfield¹ Bowie, Capt. Fielder³ Bowie. Allen² Bowie, St. John¹ Bowie, Sr.) ninth child of Allen Perrie Bowie and his wife, Melvina Harper (Berry) Bowie, was born August 10, 1846, at "Cleveland," the home of his parents, near Forestville, Prince George's County, Maryland. Was a student at St. Timothy's
THE SOUTH CAROLINA BOWIES.

2 Hal. 5 Wardlaw.
3 Jessie 5 Wardlaw.
4 Charlotte 5 Wardlaw.
5 Watt 5 Wardlaw.
6 Sallie 5 Wardlaw.
V William 4 Clark Wardlaw, b. September 3, 1837.
VI John 4 Langdon Wardlaw, b. 1838; d. of yellow fever.
VII Robert 4 Henry Wardlaw, b. November 6, 1840; died from wounds.
VIII Francis 4 Harper Wardlaw, b. January 25, 1842; d. in the army.
IX Lewis 4 Alfred Wardlaw, b. January 4, 1844. Sergeant Confederate States Army. Shot at the battle of Chancellorsville with the flag of Orr's Rifles in his hands.
X David 4 Alexander Wardlaw, b. September 30, 1846; d. 1878, of yellow fever at Memphis, Tennessee.
XI Thomas 4 Perrin Wardlaw, b. July 20, 1847; single; lives at Augusta.
XII Charles 4 Coffin Wardlaw, b. November 3, 1848.
XIII Joseph 4 Walter Wardlaw, b. February 14, 1852; d. 1853.

No. 13.

Luther 8 Alfred Bowie, (Samuel 2 Bowie. Maj. John 1 Bowie, emigrant.) the eldest son of Samuel Bowie and his wife, Allethia (Adair) Bowie, was born at Abbeville, South Carolina, July 14, 1818. After attaining his majority he removed with his brothers to Mississippi, and engaged in cotton-planting near Edinboro'. October 15, 1846, he was married to Mahala F. Allen, by whom he had two children, and died January 8, 1851. His widow later became the wife of Dr. G. L. Perry, of Edinboro', Mississippi, where they resided in 1897.

Issue of L. A. Bowie:

I Margaret 4 Allethia Bowie, b. April 4, 1848; m. Allen H. Moss, of Leake County, and died in 1890.

Issue:
1 Alfred 5 Moss, m. Florence Williams.
2 Myrtle 5 Moss.
THE SOUTH CAROLINA BOWIES.

3 EULA Moss, m. James Johnson, of Leake County, Mississippi.
4 ALLEN Moss.

II SAMUEL ALEXANDER BOWIE, b. March 6, 1850. Removed to Texas. By the accidental discharge of his gun he lost his right arm. July 7, 1897, married Mary Tucker, of Quitman, Texas.

No. 14.

Pinckney Geddes Bowie. (SAMUEL BOWIE, Maj. John Bowie, emigrant.) the second son of Samuel Bowie and his wife, Allethia (Adair) Bowie, was born near Abbeville, South Carolina, March 27, 1820, and removed with his two brothers to Mississippi, where they engaged in cotton-planting. September 1, 1842, he married Elizabeth Burnett, by whom he had eight children. He entered the Confederate Army at the beginning of the Civil War, but after little more than a year's service, ill-health forced him to apply for his discharge, and he returned to his plantation, where he died November 29, 1871, of consumption. His wife died in 1873. Both are buried near their home in Leake County, Mississippi.

Issue:

I MARY E. Bowie, b. March 9, 1844; d. December 8, 1856.

II EMILINE E. Bowie, b. April 6, 1846; d. November 11, 1856.

III WILLIAM SAMUEL Bowie, b. February 17, 1847. Removed to Texas and settled near Riley Springs, where he engaged in cotton-planting. September 22, 1870, he married Sibbie J. Stribling, who died October 5, 1880.

Issue:

1 PINCKNEY Edwin Bowie, b. January 31, 1873; m. March 26, 1893, to Mattie Lee Shelton.

Issue:

1 OLA LEE Bowie, b. July 22, 1894.

2 DANIEL Edwin Bowie, b. November 22, 1895.

2 MARY Elizabeth Bowie, b. October 15, 1874.
3 Frankie Bowick, b. October 1, 1876; m. December 25, 1892, to John Seaborne Kirkpatrick.

Issue:
1 William Tilden Kirkpatrick, b. January 3, 1895.


IV Luther George Bowick, b. September 25, 1851; d. February 8, 1857.

V Rose Allethia Adair Bowick, b. May 4, 1855; m. December 23, 1875, to Levi Brooks Hooper, a brother of the editor of the Montgomery Times. She died July 13, 1888, having had eight children. Her husband on November 7, 1889, married Miriam Hill, by whom he had three children.

Issue by first wife, Rosa A. A. Bowick:
1 Elizabeth B. Hooper, b. October 1, 1876.
2 Lillian L. Hooper, b. February 23, 1878.
4 Emma G. Hooper, b. October 26, 1881.
5 Lucian M. Hooper, b. September 4, 1883; d. September 30, 1887.
6 John Word Hooper, b. September 25, 1885.


Issue of Levi B. Hooper by his second wife:
1 Hickman H. Hooper, b. September 9, 1890.
2 Louise B. Hooper, b. August 21, 1893.
3 Murry R. Hooper, b. October 1, 1895.

VI James Andrew Bowick, b. May 1, 1858; d. September 6, 1887.

VII Margaret Adelia Bowick, b. October 9, 1861; d. December 26, 1862.

VIII Frank Pinckney Bowick, b. October 9, 1865; m. January 28, 1886, to Catherine Moore, and settled near Carthage, Mississippi. November 10, 1894, the governor appointed him clerk of the court of Leake County to fill an existing vacancy, and in November, 1895, he was elected by the Democratic party in his county to succeed himself as clerk for the ensuing four years.

Issue:
1 Lena Pearl Bowick, b. November 28, 1886.
2 James Andrew Bowick, b. January 18, 1888.
3 Roger Mills Bowick, b. April 11, 1890.
4 Bertha May Bowick, b. April 1, 1892.
No. 15.

Mary\textsuperscript{3} Jane Bowie. (Chancellor Alexander\textsuperscript{2} Bowie. Maj. John\textsuperscript{1} Bowie, emigrant.) the second child of Chancellor Alexander Bowie and his wife, Susan Barnett (Jack) Bowie, was born at Abbeville, South Carolina, October 27, 1816. Removed with her parents to Talladega, Alabama, and on July 18, 1837, married Dr. James Croil Knox, of that town, and became the mother of ten children. She died June 8, 1857. Her husband was born March 12, 1812, and married again April 14, 1858; his second wife being Mary Elizabeth Barnett, who was born March 25, 1825. By this union there were four children. Dr. Knox's second wife died April 29, 1870, and in October, 1872, Margaret Elizabeth Johnston became his third wife.

His death occurred March 27, 1877, and that of his widow on May 15, 1894.

Issue of Dr. James C. Knox and his first wife, Mary Jane (Bowie) Knox:

I Alexander\textsuperscript{4} Bowie Knox, b. June 15, 1838. Served as major of the 42d Alabama Regiment, Confederate Army; mortally wounded at the battle of Corinth, and died January 29, 1863.


III Laura\textsuperscript{4} Cynthia Knox, b. April 9, 1842; m. James Gillispie.

Issue:

1 Samuel\textsuperscript{5} Gillispie.
2 Mamie\textsuperscript{5} Gillispie.
3 Julius\textsuperscript{5} Gillispie.
4 Alice\textsuperscript{5} Gillispie.
THE SOUTH CAROLINA BOWIES. 335

5 James Gillispie.
6 Rosa Gillispie.
7 Hendrick Gillispie.
8 Fannie Gillispie.

IV Mary Ann Knox, b. July 29, 1843; m. John McDaniel.
Issue:
1 Belle McDaniel.
2 Lilah McDaniel.
3 Henry McDaniel.
4 John McDaniel, Jr.
5 Louis McDaniel.


VI James Croll Knox, Jr., b. September 11, 1847; single.


VIII Andrew William Knox, b. March 29, 1851; m. January 16, 1879, his cousin, Mary Belle Wardsworth, whose mother, Rosa Bowie, was a daughter of Gen. John Bowie. (See No. 8.) Mr. Knox died October 22, 1892, leaving two children. His widow on March 20, 1894, married James Franklin Rogers, of Covington, Georgia. No issue by him.
Knox issue:
1 Rosa Belle Knox, b. December 16, 1879.
2 James Croll Knox, b. August 3, 1883.

IX Jabez Madison Knox, b. May 29, 1853; d. August 1888; single.

X John Barnett Knox, b. February 16, 1857; m. Carrie E. McClure, and resides in Anniston, Alabama. He is one of the leading lawyers of his State; is the senior member of the law firm of Knox, Bowie & Dixon, and enjoys a very large and lucrative practice both at Anniston and Talladega. His first cousin, Sydney J. Bowie, is his partner, and represents the firm at Talladega. Mr. Knox has been a member of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic party since 1882, and, in point of service, is the oldest member on the committee of which he is now the chairman. He takes a decided interest in politics, and renders valuable service to his party making public speeches, etc., and though for the last ten years urged to accept office, has refused to do so. Since the formation of the Fourth Congressional District, in 1890, he has been unanimously urged to accept the nomination for Congress, but has invariably declined the honor.

Issue:
1 Carrie McClure Knox.
2 Mary Lyle Knox, d. September 16, 1898.
Issue of Dr. James CroU Knox and his second wife, Mary Elizabeth (Barnett) Knox (a first cousin of his first wife):

I Anna Margaret Knox, b. March 4, 1859; m. Dr. Patillo Simpson.

Issue:
1 Mary Simpson.
2 Lucia Simpson.
3 Knox Simpson.
4 Annie Simpson.

II Lillis Belle Knox, b. August 21, 1860; m. A. C. Cockrell, Jr.

Issue:
1 Susan Cockrell.
2 Knox Cockrell.
3 Nathan Cockrell.

They reside in Jacksonville, Florida.

III Lucia Barnett Knox, b. November 7, 1861; d. May 12, 1889.

IV Zannie Bowie Knox, b. May 27, 1864; m. Dr. William F. Thetford. They reside at Talladega, Alabama.

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No. 16.

Capt. Andrew William Bowie, (Chancellor Alexander Bowie, Maj. John Bowie,) fifth child of Chancellor Alexander Bowie and his wife, Susan Barnett (Jack) Bowie was born February 5, 1822, at Abbeville, South Carolina, and removed with his parents to Talladega, Alabama, when quite young. He was a student at the University of South Carolina, where he graduated in 1842. Was admitted to the practice of law at Talladega, where he pursued his profession for many years. Served as a volunteer in the army during the Mexican War, and participated in the battles of Monterey, and other noted engagements. At the commencement of the Civil War he raised the first military organization in East Alabama, namely, Company A, Eighth Alabama Cavalry; was commissioned its captain and led the advance of Gen. Leonidas Polk's army into Kentucky, and held the bridges for
the troops to pass over. Six months later he was again selected by General Polk to recover his retreat to Union City, Tennessee. Although he had passed the age for military service, he raised two other companies and served through the entire four years of the war; his final campaign being under the great cavalry leader, Gen. N. B. Forest, at Selma, Alabama. He then returned to Talladega and resumed his practice of law until 1875, when he retired to private life, and devoted himself to farming and other interests. In 1849 Captain Bowie married Nancy M. Bowden, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Welsh) Bowden, of Montevallo, Alabama.

Her brother, the Hon. Franklin Welsh Bowden was three times elected to Congress, and died at the early age of thirty-nine. He is described as one of the most eloquent speakers in the State of Alabama. It is related that on one occasion an English earl heard him delivering a speech before Congress, and declared that though he had listened to most of the great orators of Europe and America, he had never before heard such eloquence. Bowden College, Georgia, is named in his honor. Mrs. Bowie was born in 1829, and not only was noted for her devotion as a wife and mother, but for her executive ability; for to her sagacious management her husband owed much of his financial success. She died July 31, 1874.

Issue:


II Franklin* Bowden Bowie, b. April 9, 1852; single. Is a hardware merchant in Talladega.


Issue:

i Sydney* Carson Orr, b. November, 1892.


Issue:

i William* Sydney Golden, b. February 24, 1889.
THE SOUTH CAROLINA BOWIES.

2 Nannie Bowyer Golden, b. March 18, 1890.
3 Jerome Lawrence Golden, b. August 29, 1892.
4 Curry Franklin Golden, b. January 4, 1894.

V Alexander Vance Bowie, b. November 2, 1858; single.
VI Andrew William Bowie, Jr., b. July 22, 1860; d. April 9, 1881; single.

VIII Sydney Johnston Bowie, b. July 26, 1865. Graduated in law, and is a member of the legal firm of Knox, Bowie & Dixon. Is a director of the Talladega Bank, and Cotton Factory, as well as president of the Land Company. He is an eloquent speaker, and a popular young lawyer, as is attested by the local press of his State. April 29, 1891, he married Annie Foster Etheridge, and has

Issue:

1 Lizzie Sue Bowie, b. February 2, 1892.
2 Alice Toole Bowie, b. July 8, 1896.


No. 17.

Margaret Rose Bowie. (Chancellor Alexander Bowie. Maj. John Bowie.) seventh child of Chancellor Alexander Bowie and his wife, Susan Barnett (Jack) Bowie, was born in Abbeville, South Carolina, September 10, 1825, and removed with her parents to Talladega, Alabama, where on December 21, 1843, she married William W. Knox, an attorney at law, who was born July 7, 1819, and was a member of the same family as her sister's husband, Dr. J. C. Knox. Mr. Knox died March 18, 1892, having had

Issue:

1 Susan Bowie Knox, b. October 11, 1844.
II Louisa4 A. Knox, b. July 7, 1846; m. B. F. Borden.

Issue:
1 Richard5 Borden, b. 1870.
2 Margaret5 R. Borden, b. September 5, 1872; m. April 27, 1898, George P. Ide, of Vermont, who is at present cashier of the Tredger National Bank, of Jacksonville, Alabama, where he resides.
3 Annie5 L. Borden, b. August 25, 1873; m. October 20, 1897, Shepherd A. McGee, and has

Issue:
1 Borden6 McGee.

III Marie4 Jane Knox, b. November 30, 1850; m. October 17, 1877, to R. A. McWhorter; d. June 16, 1886.

Issue:
1 J.5 L. Lamar McWhorter, b. August 20, 1878; d. 1880.
2 Essie5 Myrtle McWhorter, b. May 8, 1880.
3 Howard5 F. McWhorter, b. September 4, 1881.


V Adelia4 R. Knox, b. September 15, 1855; died.

VI William4 W. Knox, Jr., b. September 15, 1856.

VII Thomas4 J. Knox, b. June 19, 1859.


IX Burnette4 Knox, b. August 25, 1863; died.

X Hattie4 J. Knox, b. October 29, 1865; d. April 4, 1882.

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No. 18.

John4 Middleton Bowie, (Gen. John3 Bowie. Andrew2 Bowie. Maj. John1 Bowie.) youngest child of Gen. John Bowie and his wife, Jane Eliza (Hamilton) Bowie, was born at Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama, March 24, 1846. He was only three weeks old when his father died.

In May, 1849, his mother removed with her children to Decatur, Georgia. They resided there until 1857, when Mrs. Bowie went with her younger children to live with her son-in-law, John C. Griffis, at Marietta, Georgia.

John M. Bowie then attended school at Marietta, and
was a member of a boys' military company, of which he was sergeant when the Civil War began. In March, 1863, when but seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company L, "Phillips Legion," an infantry battalion, and was detailed for duty with his brother-in-law, Maj. J. C. Griffis, who was on General Wafford's staff. He served through the campaigns of 1863 and 1864 in the valley of Virginia, and participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At the time of the surrender he was with General Wafford in Atlanta. Was paroled, and joined his family, which had refuged to Webster County, and found employment in a hardware business at Americus, Georgia. On account of ill-health he removed to Rome, Georgia, where he resided for twenty years, being engaged in hardware business, and in 1878 formed a partnership with S. G. Hardy. In 1886 he removed to Dadeville, Alabama, and in 1895 to Anniston, Alabama, continuing the hardware business at each place.

Mr. Bowie has been twice married; first, in 1872 at Rome, Georgia, to Clara Belle Mills, by whom he had three children. Mrs. Bowie died November 6, 1879, and Mr. Bowie on June 1, 1887, married, at Oxford, Alabama, Mary Elizabeth MacAuley, of Uniontown, Alabama.

Issue:

I Myrtle Mills Bowie, b. February, 1874; d. 1878.
II Clara Bell Bowie, b. November 4, 1875.
III Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, b. June 26, 1877, at Rome, Georgia. He entered school at Oxford, Alabama, in 1886, and was a student until 1894, when he obtained a position with the Anniston Cordage Company, and now stands next to the management. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and active in Sunday school work and missions. In 1893 he joined the Alexander City Rifles, a detachment of the National Guards, and in 1894 was transferred to the "Woodsback" Guards, and with his command has several times been sent to quell riots in the coal regions. In April, 1898, upon war being declared against Spain, he was elected second lieutenant of Company D, 1st Regiment, Alabama Volunteers, and
spent his twenty-first birthday in camp at Miami, Florida.

The issue of John M. Bowie by his second wife is:

II  **Rosa** Brown Bowie, b. March 1, 1892.
IV  **Margaret** Bales Bowie, b. January 12, 1898, at Anniston, Alabama.
The Pennsylvania Bowies, Descended from Ralph Bowie of Scotland.

No. 1.

Ralph Bowie, a native of Scotland, was born about 1750. An entry in one of the ancient registers preserved in Edinburgh shows that a certain Ralph Bowie, on June 7, 1702, had his son William baptized.

It is probable that the subject of this sketch was a grandson of the Ralph mentioned in 1702, and further, that he was closely related to the Bowies who settled on the River Spey, in the County of Banf, early in the Seventeenth Century, for, like this last-named family, he was connected with the fortunes of the Duke of Gordon, who in 1780 was imprisoned in London Tower and indicted for complicity in the London Riots of that era.

Their friendship for Lord George Gordon brought the Bowies of Banf into trouble with the Government. William Bowie, of Banf, born in 1754, a probable brother of Ralph Bowie, was nearly ruined in a law suit with the Earl of Kyfe, and sold his lands to the Duke of Gordon.

Ralph Bowie, who was educated for the law, and was an intimate associate of Lord Gordon, was, with his friend David Grant, arrested in 1780 by the Sheriff of Edinburgh and searched for letters which it was supposed he had received from the Duke. Bowie positively refused to divulge where the papers were secreted, claiming that though he had carried on a correspondence with
Lord Gordon, it was of a private and personal nature, such only as two friends might conduct, and contained nothing of a treasonable character. The officers of the law succeeded better with David Grant, and intimidated him into telling where they could find the papers. This resulted in the imprisonment of Ralph Bowie for a short time, and brought forth from him a letter, or card, to the public, which was published in the London Courant and Westminster Chronicle, dated October 7, 1780. The article was a long one, in which the author boldly affirmed his friendship for Lord Gordon, but claimed there had been no treasonable communications between them; severely censured the authorities for his illegal arrest, and referred in a caustic manner to David Grant's weakness in surrendering letters entrusted to him by a friend for safe-keeping. He signed himself "Ralph Bowie, secretary for the Committee of Correspondence for the Protestant Interests."

The entire article bore the stamp of a man of determined character and fearless disposition. It is thought that the treatment he received at the hands of the authorities so disgusted him he decided to leave Scotland, and as soon as he regained his liberty, embarked with his wife and two children for America. He arrived in Philadelphia early in 1781, and from there went to York, Pennsylvania, where he settled and began the practice of his profession—law. In 1785 he was awarded a "diploma," which permitted him to practice before the Supreme Court of the State. This document is still in the possession of his descendants.

The name of his wife who accompanied him from Scotland is unknown, and she died a few years after his arrival in York. About 1802 he married again; his second wife being Mary Deborah David, of Philadelphia, a descendant of an old Huguenot family which emigrated to America after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. By this marriage there were three children. His death
occurred about 1810, and he was buried at York. His widow then returned to Philadelphia, and for a number of years resided with her sister, Mrs. Thomas Latimer. Her children were reared and educated in that city.

Ralph Bowie's issue by his first wife:

1. Anna^2 Andrew Bowie, d. young.
2. John^2 Bowie, d. young; unmarried.

Ralph Bowie's issue by his second wife, Mary (David) Bowie:

1. Catherine^2 Bowie, d. in childhood.
2. Susannah^2 Latimer Bowie, d. 1850, at York, Pennsylvania; single.

2. Thomas^3 Latimer Bowie, b. 1809; m. 1836; d. 1838.

No. 2.

Thomas^2 Latimer Bowie. (Ralph^1 Bowie, emigrant.) only son of Ralph Bowie and his second wife, Mary Deborah (David) Bowie, was born at York, Pennsylvania, in 1809, and named for his uncle-in-law. At the death of his father he removed to Philadelphia with his mother; studied law, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. Was admitted to the bar, and practiced law until his death in 1838, when twenty-nine years of age.

In 1836 he married Catherine H. Ashhurst, who was born in 1814; a daughter of Richard Ashhurst, who for fifty years was a leading merchant of Philadelphia, though born in England. Mrs. Bowie, now at the age of eighty-four, lives in Philadelphia with her grandson, and enjoys a vigorous old age.

Issue of Thomas L. Bowie and his wife, Catherine:

3. Richard^3 Ashhurst Bowie, b. 1837; m. 1862; d. 1887.
Richard Bowies's brother John Bayard, was the first ancestor who came to America, was the son of an Amsterdam merchant, though of French Huguenot extraction, and a nephew of Governor Stuyvesant. He was secretary of the Province of New York in 1672, and Mayor of New York in 1685. His grandson, John Bayard, was a member of the Provincial Council in 1774, colonel of the Second Continental Regiment 1775, speaker of the Assembly at Philadelphia in 1777, and member of the Continental Congress in 1785. His son, James Ashton Bayard, married the daughter of Governor, and United States Senator, Bassett, of Delaware, settled in Wilmington and was elected United States Senator in 1804; declined the mission to France, as well as the one to Russia, and was one of the United States Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Ghent in 1814. Two of his sons were United States Senators from Delaware, James Ashton Bayard, Jr. (father of the late United States Senator and Ambassador to England, Thomas F. Bayard), and Richard Henry Bayard, who was the first of the two brothers to enter the Senate. The latter was elected in 1836, and again in 1841; was also Minister to Belgium, and died in Philadelphia in 1868.
His wife, Sophia Carroll, was the daughter of Charles Carroll and his wife, Harriet Chew, and granddaughter of Charles Carroll, of "Carrollton," the celebrated Maryland patriot, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and United States Senator. He was the son of Charles Carroll, Jr., and Elizabeth Brooke, a daughter of Clement Brooke, of Prince George's County, Maryland, and Jane Sewell. Clement Brooke was the son of Major Thomas Brooke, of "Brookesfield," Prince George's County, Maryland, and his wife, Eleanor Hatton. He died in 1776, and was the son of Hon. Robert Brooke and his first wife, Mary Baker. Robert Brooke was the emigrant ancestor of the distinguished Maryland family bearing his name, and one of the Deputy Governors of the Province in 1655. Richard Ashhurst Bowie died in Philadelphia in 1883, and his wife in 1887.

Issue:

4 I Richard^4 Henry Bayard Bowie, b. 1868; m. 1890, Amy Potter.

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No. 4.

Richard^4 Henry Bayard Bowie, (Richard^3 Ashhurst Bowie. Thomas^2 L. Bowie. Ralph^1 Bowie, emigrant.) only child of Richard Ashhurst Bowie and his wife, Louisa (Bayard) Bowie, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1868. Studied law, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, as had also his father and grandfather. He is the fourth of his family who, in direct descent, have been members of the Pennsylvania bar. In 1890 he married Amy Potter, daughter of William H. and Kate Potter, of New York.

They have issue:

   I Louisa^2 Bayard Bowie.
   II Catherine^3 Ashhurst Bowie.
THE PENNSYLVANIA BOWIES.

Note.

William[1] Bowie, mentioned in the proceeding sketch of Ralph Bowie as a possible brother, was born in Forchabers, in Banf, Scotland, in 1754. He was probably a brother of Ralph Bowie who settled in Pennsylvania, as there is a tradition in his family that one of his brothers went to London, and from there emigrated to America. He was doubtless a grandson of that Ralph Bowie who is recorded as having a son named William, baptized in 1702. He engaged in a law suit with the Earl of Kyfe, which caused him heavy loss and the sale of his lands in Banf to the Earl of Gordon. In 1777 he married Margaret Shepard, and died November 2, 1791, and is buried in "Bellie Burying Ground," at Forchabers. His wife was born in 1748, and died August 5, 1813.

Issue:


Alexander[2] Bowie, son of William and Margaret (Shepard) Bowie, was born in Banf in 1777, and married Mary Stronach, who was born in 1787. He died February 5, 1847, and his widow November 14, 1859. Both are buried at Bellie Burying Ground.

Issue:


William[3] Bowie, (?) son of Alexander Bowie, married and removed to London, where he died. He left several sons, two are now living in London; a third is

Capt. George[1] Bowie, who was born in Banf in 1848; educated in Scotland, and when twenty-one came
to America with the intention of making a short visit. Liking the country so much he decided to remain, and located in Texas. He there became a member of the Texas Rangers, and in that manner received his title of "Captain." He became associated with William Armstrong, and invested in a cattle ranch. Later he married Mr. Armstrong's daughter, and then entered the lumber business with William Cameron, the wealthiest lumber dealer in the Southwest.

They established large mills for working red cypress at "White Castle," Louisiana, where Mr. Bowie removed his family. He was made vice-president of the firm, mayor of the town, president of the White Castle Bank, and also of the local railroad. Recently a town on this road has been laid out and incorporated under the name of "Bowie," which was given it in honor of the Captain, who is looked upon as one of the foremost business men of the South. He is also president of the Western Lumberman's Association. He has two sons and two daughters. The eldest is

I William A. Bowie, b. 1876.
AN APPENDIX

CONTAINING

More or Less Completed Sketches

OF A FEW

Families Well-Known in Southern Maryland.
This is an old and illustrious family, tracing its lineage back for ages among the highest nobility of England. Lord Brooke, the present head of the English house, is reputed to be a man of many accomplishments, and his wife the handsomest woman in the Empire. In America the name has been borne by men of prominence in every generation for nearly three centuries. In the latter country the family is descended from

**Richard Brooke**, who was born about 1540 at White Church, Hampshire, England. He was a wealthy banker, and married Elizabeth Twyne, of White Church, who was the heiress of her brother, John Twyne. Richard Brooke executed a will in 1593, which was proven in 1599.

Among his issue were:

I  Richard Brooke, Jr.
II  Robert Brooke, merchant of London; m. Marie, daughter of Giles Duncombs.
III  Thomas Brooke, b. 1567; m. Susan Foster. (See Sketch.)

**Thomas Brooke**, third son of Richard Brooke, of White Church, and his wife, Elizabeth Twyne, was born at White Church about 1567. Married, about 1590, Susan Foster, daughter of Sir Thomas Foster, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and niece of Robert Foster, chief judge of the King’s Bench.
The Fosters were a branch of the ancient family of Etherstone, in the County of Durham; grandsons of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, who was descended from Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, Magna Charta Baron, and from David I, King of Scotland. King David's father was Malcolm III, who married Margaret, daughter of Edward "the outlaw," son of Edmund "Iron-Sides," Saxon King of England. King David's grandfather, Duncan I, was murdered by Macbeth, and the royal line goes back, without a break, to Fergus II, King of Scotland in A.D. 404. The Hon. Thomas Brooke served in Parliament from 1604 to 1611, and died May 18, 1612. He had

Issue:
I Thomas Brooke, of White Church, b. 1593; entertained King Charles I in 1644.
II Richard Brooke.
III Robert Brooke, b. 1602; emigrated to America; twice married.

No. 1.

Robert Brooke, third son of Hon. Thomas Brooke, member of Parliament, etc., and his wife, Susan (Foster) Brooke, was born at Battle, Sussex County, England, June 3, 1602. Was educated for the ministry; graduated at Oxford, and was admitted to "orders," but whether he was ever the incumbent of a parish is not shown. February 25, 1627, he married Mary, only daughter of Thomas Baker, of Battle, and his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Engham, Knight, of Goodelstone, in Kent. Robert Brooke had four children by this union, and his wife died in 1634. The following year, May 11, 1635, he married Mary, second daughter of Roger Mainwaring, Doctor of Divinity, Dean of Worcester, and in 1636
BROOKE.

Bishop of St. David's. Roger Mainwaring was heavily fined by Parliament for his advocacy of the doctrine of Divine right of kings. He died in 1653. The Mainwarings were of an ancient and noble family, allied by marriage with the family of Hugh Cyvelock, Earl of Chester.

Owing to family prestige and personal worth, Robert Brooke commanded much influence, and in 1649 his personal friend, Cecelius, Lord Baltimore, Proprietor of Maryland, bestowed upon him large grants of land in the new Province; created him "commander" of Charles County (erected for his management), and gave him a seat in the Privy Council. In 1650 Robert Brooke embarked for Maryland with his wife, ten children, and forty servants. Arrived June 29, 1650. He established his "seat" or residence about twenty miles up the Patuxent River, on the west bank of that stream. He named this place "Dela Brooke Manor." In 1652, during the ascendancy of the Puritans, he was appointed one of the five commissioners for the government of the colony, and on March 29 of that year was made president of this body, which office was analogous to that of Lieutenant-General, or Governor of the Province. His sons each received separate grants of land in the various counties of Maryland. He removed later to "Brooke Place," opposite "Dela Brooke Manor," and died there July 20, 1663. His wife died on November 29, of the same year. Both are buried at "Brooke Place."

Issue:

1 Baker2 Brooke, b. November 16, 1628, at Battle, England; was Surveyor of the Province; d. about 1672; m. Anne, daughter of Gov. Leonard Calvert, and niece of Lord Baltimore.

One son was:

1 Baker3 Brooke, Jr., m. Anne, daughter of Richard Marsham and his wife, Sarah Brent; d. 1716.

Issue, several sons, one was:

1 Leonard4 Brooke, m. Anne Darnall; lived at "Black Walnut Thicket;" d. 1736. His wife died 1783.
BROOKE.

Issue:
1 Oswald\textsuperscript{5} Brooke, m. ——.

Issue:
1 Dr. Oswald\textsuperscript{6} Brooke, d. 1800.
2 Leonard\textsuperscript{5} Brooke, m. Eliza ——.

Issue:
1 Leonard\textsuperscript{6} Brooke.

Roger Brooke Taney,
Chief Justice United States Supreme Court.

2 Esther\textsuperscript{6} Brooke, m. Henry Hill.
3 George\textsuperscript{6} Brooke.
3 Baker\textsuperscript{5} Brooke.

Issue:
1 Walter\textsuperscript{6} Brooke.
4 Richard\textsuperscript{5} Brooke.

II Mary\textsuperscript{2} Brooke, b. February 19, 1630; d. young.
Maj. Thomas² Brooke, (Hon. Robert¹ Brooke, emigrant.) second son of Hon. Robert Brooke and his first wife, Mary (Baker) Brooke, was born June 23, 1632, at Battle, England, and came to Maryland with his father in June, 1650. He received grants of land embracing many thousand acres, the largest being "Brookefield." This was granted in 1663, and the deed describes its location as being "in the woods on the west side of the Patuxent River," and bounded on the
north by "Brooke or Mattaponi Creek, on the east by the Patuxent River, on the south by 'Deep, or Spicer's Creek,' and extending west a certain number of degrees, to a line marked by a stone on which were cut the letters 'T. B.,'" the initials of the owner. The present site of the village of T. B. takes its name from this stone, which was there located. A few years later Major Brooke conveyed back to the Lord Proprietor a certain number of acres on the bank of the Patuxent, intended for the site of a town, which, when laid out, was called "Nottin-

"T. B.," the initials of the owner. The present site of the village of T. B. takes its name from this stone, which was there located. A few years later Major Brooke conveyed back to the Lord Proprietor a certain number of acres on the bank of the Patuxent, intended for the site of a town, which, when laid out, was called "Nottin-

In 1660 Thomas Brooke was commissioned major of the Colonial forces, and in 1661 led an expedition against the Indians. In 1673 he was elected a member of the General Assembly.

About 1659 he married Eleanor Hatton, who was born 1642 in England, and was the daughter of Hon. Richard Hatton, of London, and his wife, Margaret. Mr. Hatton died in England, and his children came to Maryland with their uncle, Hon. Thomas Hatton (member of his lordship's council), who later fell in the battle with the Puritans, at Annapolis, in 1689. Richard Hatton was de-

cscended from Sir Robert Hatton, ancestor of George Finch Hatton, Earl of Winchilsea. Major Brooke resided near Nottingham, and died in November, 1676. His will was executed in the presence of Philip Calvert and Clement Hill. He devised his dwelling plantation, "Brookefield," to his eldest son, Thomas, and large tracts of land to his other children. His widow in 1677 married Henry Dar-

nall of "The Wood Yard," who was then a widower, a brother-in-law of Lord Baltimore, and Land Commissioner of the Province. By this marriage she had a daughter, Mary Darnall, born 1678, who, when fifteen years of age, married February 14, 1693, a widower, Charles Carroll, Attorney-General for Lord Baltimore. He came to the Province in 1688, and his first wife was Martha Under-
wood. By his second wife, Mary Darnall, he had a son, Charles Carroll, Jr., born April 2, 1702, who in 1737 was the father of Charles Carroll, "of Carrollton." Mrs. Eleanor (Hatton; Brooke) Darnall, died 1725. Major Thomas Brooke and his wife, Eleanor Hatton, were both members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Their issue was:

3  I  Col. Thomas^3 Brooke, b. 1660; m. 1st Anne ———; 2d Barbara Dent.
   II Robert^3 Brooke. Ordained a Jesuit priest.
   III Ignatius^3 Brooke. A priest of the Roman Catholic Church.
   IV Matthew^3 Brooke. A priest of the Roman Catholic Church.
   V Mary^3 Brooke.
   VI Eleanor^3 Brooke.
   4  VII Clement^3 Brooke, m. Jane Sewell.

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No. 3.

Col. Thomas^3 Brooke, (Maj. Thomas^2 Brooke. Hon. Robert^1 Brooke, emigrant.) eldest son of Maj. Thomas Brooke and his wife, Eleanor (Hatton) Brooke, was born near Nottingham, Prince George's County, Maryland, about 1660, and resided at his inherited home, "Brookesfield." Like his father, he was a very large landowner; one of the most prominent citizens of the Province, and was commissioned major of militia, and promoted to colonel. Was repeatedly elected to the General Assembly, and August 26, 1791, was appointed a member of his lordship's council, commonly known as the Upper House. In 1720 he was elected president of "The Council." He was a justice of the peace, and was invariably styled "Hon. Col. Thomas Brooke, gentleman." Unlike his parents and brothers, he was a member of the Church of England, and reared his family in that faith.
About 1680 he married Anne —— (by some authorities said to have been Anne Baker), and had by her six children. She died about 1694, and some two years later he married Barbara Dent, daughter of Col. Thomas Dent and his wife, Rebecca Wilkins, a daughter of Rev. William Wilkins. After Colonel Dent died his widow married Col. John Addison and died in 1726. (See Addisons mentioned in Sketch of William Bowie of Walter.)

Col. Thomas Brooke executed a will November 16, 1730, which was proven a short time later. He requested his son-in-law, Alexander Contee, and his eldest son, Thomas Brooke, to act as executors, and directed that his younger children should be raised in the Church of England. He is said to have been buried in the family graveyard at "Brookefield," that part of which is now known as "The Valley." Mrs. Brooke died in 1748, and also left a will.

Issue by first wife:

5 I THOMAS4 BROOKE, Jr., b. 1682; m. 1705 Lucy Smith.

Issue by Sarah Brooke was:

1 RICHARD5 LEE, "of Blenheim."
2 THOMAS5 LEE, m. Christiana Sim, daughter of Mary and Joseph Sim, and died October, 1749. His widow married Walter Smith.

Issue:

1 THOMAS6 SIM LEE, b. 1745; m. Mary Digges. Was Governor of Maryland in 1779-81, and 1792-94. His son was:

1 JOHN7 LEE. Member of Congress.

2 SARAH6 BROOKE LEE.
3 PHILIP5 LEE, Jr.
4 ARTHUR5 LEE.
5 CORBIN5 LEE.
6 ELEANOR5 LEE, m. Benjamin Fendall.
Issue:
1 Benjamin\textsuperscript{6} Fendall, Jr.
2 Sarah\textsuperscript{6} Fendall, m. 1752 Thomas Contee, her cousin.

Philip Lee, Sr., had nine children by his second wife, the eighth was:
Hannah\textsuperscript{5} Lee, m. 1751 Thomas Bowie. (See Bowie Article No. 6.)

III Eleanor\textsuperscript{4} Brooke, m. Charles Sewell.
IV Rachel\textsuperscript{4} Brooke, m. Thomas Gantt, of White's Landing.

Issue:
1 Thomas\textsuperscript{5} Gantt, known as Thomas Gantt, Sr.
V Anne\textsuperscript{4} Brooke, m. John Howard.
VI Mary\textsuperscript{4} Brooke, m. Dr. Patrick Sim, of Nottingham.

Issue:
1 Christiana\textsuperscript{5} Sim, m. 1st Thomas Lee; 2d Walter Smith.
2 Joseph\textsuperscript{5} Sim, m. ——.

Issue:
1 Joseph\textsuperscript{6} Walter Sim.
2 Patrick\textsuperscript{6} Sim.

Issue of Col. Thomas Brooke by his second wife, Barbara Dent, was:
I Benjamin\textsuperscript{4} Brooke, b. about 1702; m. Eleanor Bowie; d. 1727.

Issue:
1 Benjamin\textsuperscript{5} Brooke, Jr., b. 1727; m. Mary Eversfield; d. 1765. She died October, 1790.

Issue:
1 Eleanor\textsuperscript{6} Brooke, b. 1750; d. 1776; single.
2 Barbara\textsuperscript{6} Brooke, b. 1756; m. John Eversfield, 3d. (See Bowie and Eversfield Record for issue.)

II Jane\textsuperscript{4} Brooke, m. 1720 Alexander Contee. (See Contee Record.)

III Baker\textsuperscript{4} Brooke, m. ——.

IV Thomas\textsuperscript{4} Brooke, "the younger," single; d. 1768. Left a natural son, Thomas, whose mother was Mary Ray.

V Lucy\textsuperscript{4} Brooke, m. Thomas Hodgkins.

Issue:
1 Thomas\textsuperscript{5} Brooke Hodgkins.
2 Benjamin\textsuperscript{5} Brooke Hodgkins.
3 Alexander\textsuperscript{3} Contee Hodgkins.
4 Mary\textsuperscript{5} Brooke Hodgkins, m. ——— Beall.
Clement 3 Brooke, Sr. (Maj. Thomas 2 Brooke, Hon. Robert 1 Brooke, emigrant.) youngest son of Maj. Thomas Brooke, "of Brookefield," and his wife, Eleanor Hatton, was born about 1672, near Nottingham, Prince George's County, Maryland. He inherited a large landed estate from his father, and about 1700 married Jane Sewell, daughter of Maj. Nicholas Sewell, of "Mattaponi," and his wife, Susannah Burgess. Nicholas Sewell was the son of Henry Sewell and his wife, Jane Lowe, who subsequently became the wife of Charles, Lord Baltimore. Clement Brooke executed a will which was proven August 2, 1734. His widow also made a will which was proven in 1761.

Issue:

I Clement 1 Brooke, Jr., b. 1701. Left a will which was proven in 1731, in which he expressed an intention of starting on a voyage to England, and requested his father to see that his wife, Mary, and their daughter, Rachel, were properly provided for.

II Henry 4 Brooke, b. 1703; m. Margaret ——.

III Joseph 4 Brooke, d. single, 1767.

IV Nicholas 4 Brooke.

V William 4 Brooke.

VI Charles 4 Brooke, d. 1768; single.

VII Susan 4 Brooke, m. —— Hoxton.

VIII Eleanor 4 Brooke, m. —— Harrison.

IX Elizabeth 4 Brooke, m. Charles Carroll, Jr., a cousin.

Issue:

Charles 5 Carroll, "of Carrollton," b. 1737, at Annapolis; m. Mary Darnall. He was the celebrated signer of the Declaration of Independence, and United States Senator for Maryland; d. 1832.

Issue:

I Charles 6 Carroll, Jr., m. Harriet Chew.

Issue:

I Charles 7 Carroll, b. 1801; m. Mary Digges Lee, daughter of Hon. John Lee, son of Gov. Thomas Sim Lee.

Issue:

I Gov. John 8 Lee Carroll, m. 1st Anita
Phelps, daughter of Royal Phelps; 2d Mary C. Thompson, daughter of Governor Thompson, of Virginia.

2 CHARLES CarrolL, m. —— Thompson.
2 ELIZABETH CarrolL, m. Aaron Burr Tucker.
3 MARY Sophia CarrolL, m. Senator Richard H. Bayard, of Delaware.

Issue, a large family. Their eighth daughter:
LOUISA BAYARD, m. Richard Ashhurst Bowie, of Philadelphia.

Issue:
1 Richard Henry Bayard Bowie, m. Amy Potter.

No. 5.

Maj. Thomas Brooke. (Col. Thomas Brooke. Maj. Thomas Brooke. Hon. Robert Brooke, emigrant.) eldest son of Col. Thomas Brooke, of Brookefield, and his first wife, Anne, was born about 1682 near Nottingham. He was a justice of the peace, and major of the militia. His father named him executor of his large estate, but did not give him the part of "Brookefield" on which stood the dwelling.

May 9, 1705, he married Lucy, daughter of Walter Smith and his wife, Rachel. He made a will in 1737 which was not proven until March 29, 1745, his death taking place the same month. He named his wife sole heir and executrix, expressing a desire that she should divide the property among his children as she thought fit. Her will was proven in 1770.

They had seventeen children; those which reached maturity were:

I Thomas Brooke, b. April, 1706; m. Sarah Mason, of Virginia.
II Walter Brooke, b. December, 1707; m. Mary Ascomb; d. 1740.
Issue:
1 Thomas Brooke.
2 Walter Brooke, Jr.
3 Sarah Brooke.
4 Isaac Brooke, m. ————.

Issue:
1 Isaac Brooke, Jr.

III Mary Brooke, b. October 8, 1709; m. Peter Dent.
IV Anne Brooke, b. June 11, 1711; m. Richard Brandt.

One son was:
Richard Brandt.

V Dr. Richard Brooke, b. June 2, 1716; m. Rachel Gantt.
VI Rachel Brooke, b. 1718; d. single.
VII Lucy Brooke, b. April 10, 1720; m. John Estep.
VIII Eleanor Brooke, b. 1721; m. Samuel Beall.

One son was:
Brooke Beall, b. about 1730. Lived in Lower Frederick County.

IX Isaac Brooke, b. January 22, 1722.
X Daniel Brooke, b. 1726.
XI Robert Brooke, b. 1728; d. 1777; single.

XII Rev. Clement Brooke, b. September 1, 1730; m. Eleanor Murdock.

No. 6.

Henry Brooke. (Clement Brooke, Sr. Maj. Thomas Brooke. Hon. Robert Brooke.) Second son of Clement Brooke, Sr., and his wife, Jane (Sewell) Brooke, was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, about 1703. Inherited his father's plantation, and was named executor in his father's will. About 1728 he married Margaret———(Darnall ?). His will was proven September 25, 1751, and witnessed by Richard Smith and Rachel Darnall. His wife died in December, 1791, and her will was proven January 3, 1792.

Issue:

9 I Henry Brooke, Jr., b. about 1730; m. Mary ———; d. 1784.
BROOKE.

II Jane Brooke, m. —— Waring.
III Mary Brooke, m. —— Wade.
IV Clement Brooke, d. young.
V Susan Brooke, m. —— Reed.
VI John Brooke. Served in the Revolutionary Army.
VII Anne Brooke.
VIII Rachel Brooke.
IX Nicholas Brooke, m. ——.

One son was named:
HENRY Brooke.

—

No. 7.

Dr. Richard Brooke. (Maj. Thomas Brooke. Col. Thomas Brooke. Maj. Thomas Brooke. Hon. Robert Brooke.) son of Maj. Thomas Brooke and his wife, Lucy (Smith) Brooke, was born near Nottingham, Prince George's County, Maryland, June 2, 1716. Graduated in medicine, and held an eminent position in his county. Took an active part in politics, and incurred the enmity of the Royalist Governor on account of his active opposition to the Stamp Act. He made several voyages to England in the interests of the colony.

In his will he refers to "my various voyages undertaken for my country's good," and requests that "in recognition of the services I have rendered, and the large sums of money expended for my countrymen," that the Legislature would see the provisions of his will fairly executed. November 1, 1767, he married Rachel Gantt, daughter of Dr. Thomas Gantt and the latter's wife, Rachel, daughter of Col. John Smith, of Calvert County. His family Bible contains the names of his children and their sponsors. Those for his son were Col. John Thomas, of the Guards, and his wife, Lady Sophia, sister of the Earl of Albemarle, Basil Waring, and Lady George William Fairfax; Rev. W. Edward Gantt officiating. The
sponsors for his daughter were Mrs. Sarah Contec, of "Brookefield," and Levi Gantt, his brother-in-law. Dr. Brooke died July 12, 1783, and his wife June 28, 1793.

Issue:

I  
Frederick⁴ Thomas Brooke, b. July 27, 1770; m. Priscilla Duckett, and removed to West Virginia. She was the daughter of Thomas Duckett and his wife, Priscilla Bowie. (See Allen Bowie, Sr.)

One son was:

Theophilus' Brooke, m. ——- Berry.

II  
Sarah⁶ Brooke, b. March 20, 1772; m. July 23, 1789, Samuel Harper, of Alexandria, Virginia, who was born 1765; d. 1834.

Issue:

1 Rachel⁴ Wells Harper, b. July 24, 1794; m. Dr. John E. Berry. (See Allen P. Bowie Sketch and Berry Note for issue.)

2 Samuel⁵ Brooke Harper, b. July 23, 1799; d. September 11, 1838; m. Miss Magruder.

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**No. 8.**

Rev. Clement⁴ Brooke. (Maj. Thomas⁴ Brooke. Col. Thomas³ Brooke. Maj. Thomas² Brooke. Hon. Robert¹ Brooke, emigrant.) youngest son of Maj. Thomas Brooke and his wife, Lucy (Smith) Brooke, was born near Nottingham, September 1, 1730. Was educated for the Church; went to England and graduated at Oxford, and in 1755 was, by the Bishop of London, ordained a minister of the Episcopal Church. Returned to America, and for a number of years was the incumbent of a parish in Virginia, also in Charles County, and later had charge of a parish in Prince George's County.

About 1770 he married Eleanor Murdock, daughter of William Murdock, a wealthy merchant living at Bladensburg. He survived his wife, and died in 1808.
BROOKE.

Issue:

I  THOMAS* BROOKE, b. about 1773; m. 1803, Elizabeth Bowie, daughter of Walter Bowie, Sr., and his wife, Mary (Brookes) Bowie; d. 1815. His wife died in 1811.

Issue one child:

1 WALTER* BOWIE BROOKE, b. 1805; m. Mary Sprigg, daughter of Benjamin Sprigg, a son of John Clark Sprigg.

Issue:

1 BENJAMIN* SPRIGG BROOKE, b. 1828; d. single.
2 ELIZABETH* SPRIGG BROOKE, single.
3 MARY* E. BROOKE, m. Dr. John Hunter.

Issue:

1 W. 3 BROOKE HUNTER.

II  CLEMENT* BROOKE, Jr., b. 1779; m. 1801 Anne Eleanor Whittaker.

Issue:

1 CLEMENT* BROOKE.
2 SAMUEL* LEAKE BROOKE, m. Eliza Williams.

Issue:

1 SAMUEL* B. BROOKE, m. Laura Hill.
2 GEORGE* W. BROOKE, m. Rebecca Butler.
3 UPTON* BROOKE, single.
4 CLEMENT* BROOKE, d. single.
5 THOMAS* BLAKE BROOKE, b. 1836; m. November 25, 1863, Florence Contee, daughter of Capt. John Contee.

Issue:

1 MARY* L. BROOKE, b. October, 1865.
2 FLORENCE* BROOKE, b. January 17, 1867.
3 ELEANOR* BROOKE, b. October 29, 1869.
4 HENRIETTA* BROOKE, b. August 17, 1873.
5 LOUISA* MAINWARING BROOKE, b. July 26, 1885.

6 MARY* BROOKE, m. Charles F. Billop.
7 OTHO* BROOKE, single.

3 ROBERT* BROOKE, m. Eliza Berry.

Issue:

1 ROBERT* BROOKE.
2 WILLIAM* BROOKE, m. ———.
3 CLEMENT* BROOKE, m. ———
4 ZACHARIAH* BROOKE.
5 SAMUEL* BROOKE.

III  LUCY* SMITH BROOKE, b. 1786.
No. 9.

Henry\(^5\) Brooke, Jr. (Henry\(^1\) Brooke, Sr. Clement\(^3\) Brooke, Sr. Maj. Thomas\(^2\) Brooke. Hon. Robert\(^4\) Brooke, emigrant.) eldest son of Henry Brooke, Sr., and his wife, Margaret, was born about 1730 in Prince George's County, Maryland. His name appears among those who signed protests against the Stamp Act, and he is also mentioned as participating in the deliberations of the citizens at their meeting in Upper Marlborough prior to and during the Revolutionary period. He is always mentioned as "Captain" Henry Brooke, and in his will refers to himself as "I, Henry Brooke, mariner." It is said that he commanded a ship which sailed between Maryland, British, and West Indian ports prior to the war with England.

He executed a will in 1772, but did not die until June, 1784. His wife's maiden name is not given, but she is thought to have been Mary Carroll, daughter of Daniel Carroll. She was not married when mentioned in her father's will, proven in 1745. She died about 1796. Her husband devised to her most of his property during her life, but at her death it was to pass to their eldest son, Henry. To the two other children, a son and daughter, he devised but five shillings each.

Issue:

10 I Henry\(^6\) Brooke, b. about 1765; m. 1798 Harriet S. Brown.
  II Henry\(^6\) Maxwell Brooke.
  III Elizabeth\(^5\) Brooke.

No. 10.

Henry\(^6\) Brooke. (Henry\(^4\) Brooke, Jr. Henry\(^4\) Brooke, Sr. Clement\(^3\) Brooke, Sr. Maj. Thomas\(^2\)
BROOKE. 367

Brooke.  Hon. Robert1 Brooke, emigrant.) eldest son of Henry Brooke and his wife, Mary (Carroll ?) Brooke, was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, about 1765, and resided on his plantation some six miles from Marlborough. January 13, 1798, he married Harriet Sophia Brown, sister of John Brown, of Mt. Calvert, and a daughter of Dr. Brown, of Charles County, Maryland. He died about 1825.

Issue:

I  Maria2 Brooke, b. 1799; m. Judge William Kelly, of Alabama, United States Senator and Member of Congress.

Issue:

1  Henry3 Brooke Kelly, lawyer of New Orleans.

2  Maria4 Kelly, m. Col. Thomas L. Alexander, United States Army.

11  II  John7 Brown Brooke, m. Araminta Carroll.

11 III  Harriet5 Brooke, m. August 24, Luke Howard.

12  IV  Henry6 Brooke, m. 1833 Eliza J. Worthington.

V  Edward5 Penwick Brooke, m. Miss Woodford, of Mississippi.

No. 11.

John7 Brown Brooke, (Henry6 Brooke, Henry5 Brooke, Henry4 Brooke, Clement3 Brooke, St. Maj. Thomas2 Brooke. Hon. Robert1 Brooke, emigrant.) eldest son of Henry Brooke, "ye 3d," and his wife, Harriet Sophia (Brown) Brooke, was born in Prince George's County about 1801. Received a collegiate education, and was admitted to the practice of law in Upper Marlborough. He early entered the field of politics; was elected clerk of the County Court, and afterwards sent to the Legislature. He was a fluent speaker, and recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of his time. A man of brilliant intellect, he wielded great influence in Southern Maryland.
September 18, 1821, he married Araminta Carroll, daughter of Charles John Carroll and his wife, Jane W. Brown, sister of John B. Brooke's mother. Mr. Carroll was the son of James Carroll, of St. Mary's County, and his wife, Araminta Thompson. During the War of 1812–14 he was a great sufferer from depredations of the British when they sailed up the Patuxent; his house, situated on a bluff overlooking the river, was occupied by General Ross' soldiers. They especially mentioned this dwelling and its luxurious appurtenances in an official report made of the expedition. The owner removed to Prince George's County after the war, and died February 25, 1815. John B. Brooke died about 1855, and his wife survived him until 1888.

Issue:

I  William Pinckney Brooke, b. 1823; m. Martha Adair; d. 1884.
   Issue:
      I  William Irving Brooke, m. Helen Holland.

13 II  John Brown Brooke, Jr., b. 1826; m. Helen Hill.

III  Charles H. Brooke, d. 1837.

IV  Michael Carroll Brooke, d. young.

V  George Constantine Brooke, d. 1856; single. Accidentally killed.

VI  Albert Brook, m. Mary Beall. No issue.

VII  Henry Eugene Brooke, m. Anna Doss, of Texas.

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No. 12.

Graduated in medicine; settled in Upper Marlborough, and for many years was the leading physician there.

In 1833 he married Eliza Jordan Worthington, second daughter of Judge William G. D. Worthington and his wife, Eliza Jordan. Judge Worthington was Territorial Governor of Florida, judge of the Circuit Court of Baltimore, and held many other high positions. (See Worthington Sketch.) Dr. Brooke died in Upper Marlborough, and his wife died in 1868; she is buried at "The Valley."

Issue:

I William W. Brooke, d. single.
II Henry W. Brooke, b. 1837; served in the Confederate Army, and was elected clerk of the County Court after the war; d. single.
III Ida Julia Brooke, m. Dr. William W. Waring. (See Waring Sketch.)
IV Augustin Thomas Brooke, b. 1843; m. Louisa, daughter of Rev. Upton Beall and his wife, Louisa Ogle. No issue.

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No. 13.

Judge John Brown Brooke. (John B. Brooke, St. Henry W. Brooke, Henry W. Brooke, Henry C. W. Brooke, Clement W. Brooke, St. Maj. Thomas W. Brooke, Hon. Robert W. Brooke.) second son of John Brown Brooke, Sr., and his wife, Araminta (Carroll) Brooke, was born near Upper Marlborough in 1826. Educated at Georgetown College, studied law and was admitted to practice at Upper Marlborough before he was twenty-one years of age. Like his father, he early entered the field of politics; was elected to the House of Delegates, and then to the State Senate. In 1861 he was elected president of the latter body, being the youngest man who had ever held that high position in Maryland. Sympathizing with the
South, he was in favor of the State seceding from the Union, and was arrested with other members of the Legislature by Governor Hicks. He then went South where he remained until after the war, when he returned to Maryland and resumed his profession of law. In 1881 he was elected judge of the Circuit Court for the Seventh District, and retired from the bench in 1896.

April 26, 1857, Judge Brooke married Helen Hill, daughter of Charles Hill, of Prince George's County, and his wife, Susannah Maria Clagett, daughter of Joseph White Clagett and his wife, Eleanor Digges. J. W. Clagett was the son of John Clagett and his wife, Casandra White. John Clagett was a son of Edward Clagett and Eleanor Bowie, daughter of John Bowie, Sr. Edward Clagett was the son of Richard Clagett, and grandson of Capt. Thomas Clagett, the emigrant.

Issue of Judge John B. Brooke and his wife:

I  Ariminta9 Brooke, "Sacred Heart" nun.
II John9 Baptiste Brooke, b. 1865; d. June 2, 1898; single.
III William9 George Brooke, m. 1893 Anna Hill, daughter of William Hill.
IV Roger9 Taney Brooke, b. 1868; resides in Washington.
V Bernard9 Henry Brooke, m. June 1, 1898, Emma O. Thompson, of Georgia.
VI Robert9 Henry Brooke.
VII Joseph9 Austin Brooke, d. in infancy.
VIII Charles9 Hill Brooke, d. in infancy.
This is an old English family of Norman extraction, and claims descent from the French Ducal House of Beri. The family, for many centuries, was one of much consequence in England; owned large estates there, and possessed much influence. The arms borne by the Berrys was: "Ermine on a bend engrailed sable; three fleur de lis, or; crest gules, three bars, or; a Griffins head erased per pale indented, argent and gules (silver and red.) Several pieces of plate in the possession of members of the Berry family, of Maryland, are stamped with this coat of arms. The first of the name of whom we have direct ancestral record was:

No. 1.

James' Berry, emigrated to Virginia about 1640, and later removed to Maryland. He received grants for several large tracts of land in what is now Prince George's County; one of them, "Mount Pleasant," on the Patuxent River, was surveyed for him in 1653, but was conveyed to Richard Marsham in the same year, and by him to Basil Waring. James Berry died about 1685, and after his death a suit was brought against the estate by a woman who claimed to have married him in England, but she was proven an impostor, and sentenced to the
ducking chair. His son William was defendant, and it was shown that his father had married in Virginia.

Known issue:

2 1 William² Berry.

No. 2.

William² Berry, (James¹ Berry.) a son of James Berry, the emigrant, was probably born in Virginia, and came to Maryland with his father when quite young. He was defendant in a suit brought against his father's estate shortly after the latter's death, but it is not stated whether he had any brothers in the Province at that time or not. No other Berry is shown as owning land in Prince George's County (or Calvert then) during that period; so it seems probable that he was the only member of his father's family that settled in that portion of Maryland. It is not known who he married, or just when he died. He possessed large estates, and had several surveys made for his children, who were apparently minors at that time. In 1670 "Thorpland, nine hundred acres," was surveyed for Richard Berry, and in 1679 "Morefields" for Benjamin Berry, both apparently his sons.

Reported issue:

I 1 Richard³ Berry. Issue unknown.

3 II Benjamin³ Berry, m. Mary ———.

No. 3.

Benjamin³ Berry, Sr., (William² Berry. James¹ Berry.) a son of William Berry, was probably
BERRY.

born in Prince George's County, Maryland, about 1670. He received from his father large landed estates which he added to, and when he died had laid the foundation for the extensive properties owned for generations by his descendants. In fact, the Berrys for many years possessed more land than any other family in Southern Maryland. Mr. Berry was clerk of Piscataway Parish, which was then very large, and in 1715 was a Commissioner of Prince George's County. His wife was Mary — (maiden name unknown). His will was proven February 10, 1719, and he divided his estate between his wife and four children; mentioned his son-in-law, Richard Keene, and devised two hundred and fifty acres to Thomas Clagett, of "Weston."

Issue:

I Mary1 Berry, iii. Richard Keene, of Nottingham.

II Verlinda1 Berry.

III Benjamin1 Berry, Jr. Received land situated in Baltimore County, as well as other tracts near Collington, Prince George's County. He was doubtless the father of John Berry, born near Collington in 1736. (For the latter's descendants see Eleanor Bowie, Sketch No. 5.)

IV Jeremiah1 Berry, d. 1712; iii. Mary Clagett.

No. 4.

Jeremiah1 Berry, (Benjamin3 Berry, Sr. William2 Berry. James1 Berry,) the youngest son of Benjamin Berry, Sr., and his wife, Mary, was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, in 1712. He had more than a thousand acres of land near Upper Marlborough, and resided on an estate now owned by Mr. Elisha Berry, where he is buried. He married Mary Clagett, daughter of Richard Clagett, of Croome, and his wife, Deborah (Dorsey) Clagett. She was a sister of Rev. Samuel Clagett,
BERRY.

the father of Bishop T. J. Claggett, and also a sister of Mrs. Eleanor Eversfield, wife of Rev. John Eversfield. Jeremiah Berry died April 3, 1769, and his wife October 15, 1792. Tombstones were erected over each grave.

Issue:

I Richard^5 Berry, b. July 20, 1734. Is mentioned in the will of his grandfather, Richard Clagett, Sr.

5 II Benjamin^5 Berry, b. July 16, 1739; m. Deborah Eversfield.

III William^5 Berry, b. May 29, 1742. Supposed to have been named for his grandfather. Issue unknown.

IV Mary^5 Berry, b. August 24, 1746; m. Gen. Otho H. Williams, Sr.

6 V Zachariah^5 Berry, b. July 11, 1749; m. Mary Williams.

VI Amelia^5 Berry, b. July 18, 1752.

7 VII Elisha^5 Berry, b. January 19, 1755; m. Eleanor Eversfield.

No. 5.

Benjamin^5 Berry, (Jeremiah^4 Berry. Benjamin^3 Berry, Sr. William^2 Berry. James^1 Berry.) second son of Jeremiah Berry and his wife, Mary (Clagett) Berry, was born near Upper Marlborough, Maryland, July 16, 1739. He married his first cousin, Deborah Eversfield, who was born April 30, 1748, and was the daughter of Rev. John Eversfield. He resided on his inherited plantation near Upper Marlborough, and is mentioned as tobacco inspector for that district. He was generally known as Benjamin Berry, Jr., to distinguish him from his uncle. His wife died April 14, 1815.

Issue:

I Rebecca^6 Berry, m. John Hodges.

II Deborah^6 Berry, m. Dr. Thomas Hodges.

III Mary^6 Berry, m. Robert Beall.

IV Ellen^6 Berry, m. Otho Beall.

V Harriet^6 Berry, m. her cousin, John Eversfield, son of Matthew.
VI  **Benjamin**

VII  **Margaret**

VIII  **Priscilla**

IX  **Dr. John**

No. 6.

**Zachariah**

(JEREMIAH

BENJAMIN

ST. WILLIAM

JAMES

fifth child of Jeremiah Berry and his wife, Mary (Clagett) Berry, was born July 11, 1749. He resided upon his plantation, "Concord," in the western part of Prince George's County, Maryland, and married Mary, daughter of Gen. Otho H. Williams, of the Revolutionary Army.

Issue:

I  **Zachariah**  Jr.,  m.  Priscilla Gantt.

II  **Jeremiah**

III  **Washington**

IV  **Thomas**

V  **Mary**

No. 7.

**Elisha**

(JEREMIAH

BENJAMIN

ST. WILLIAM

JAMES

youngest son of Jeremiah Berry and his wife, Mary Clagett, was born near Upper Marlborough, January 19, 1755. Inherited his father's dwelling plantation near Upper Marlborough, and married his cousin, Eleanor Eversfield, daughter of William Eversfield, and a granddaughter of Rev. John Eversfield. By her he had one son. After
her death, and when far advanced in age, he married the widow Ferguson, and had by her a son to whom he devised his home plantation.

Issue:

I  William 6 Berry. Removed to the West. Issue unknown.
II  W. 6 Ferguson Berry.

Issue:

1  Elisha 7 Berry, m. Miss Sweeney.
2  Thomas 7 Berry.

No. 8.

Dr. John 6 Eversfield Berry, (Benjamin 5 Berry, Sr. Jeremiah 4 Berry. Benjamin 3 Berry, Sr. William 2 Berry. James 1 Berry.) youngest child of Benjamin Berry and his wife, Deborah (Eversfield) Berry, was born near Upper Marlborough, Maryland, July 12, 1792.

He inherited an exceedingly rich estate, and lived on the plantation known as "The Cottage," now owned by Mr. William B. Clagett. Was educated in Philadelphia, where he graduated in medicine, and during the War of 1812-14 was a surgeon in the army. His descendants have a miniature of him, taken when a very young man, which was once set in gold, but when the British passed, on their way to Washington, from the Patuxent River, they robbed the house and tore the gold setting off.

When in his twentieth year, September 5, 1811, he married Rachel Wells Harper, daughter of Samuel Harper, Sr., of Alexandria, Virginia, and his wife, Sarah Brooke, daughter of Dr. Richard Brooke. (See Harper Note and Brooke Sketch.) She was born July 24, 1794. He died about 1855.

Issue:

1  Melvina 7 Harper Berry, b. October 25, 1813; m. December 27, 1831, Allen Perrie Bowie. (See Bowie Sketch, Number 50.)
H Deborah Eversfield Berry, b. December 4, 1815; single.

III John Edwin Berry, b. March 25, 1817; m. Miss Harper, his cousin.

IV Albert Brooke Berry, b. March 15, 1819; m. the widow Budd, née Jane Williams.

V Sarah Aurelia Berry, b. February 18, 1821; m. Theophilus Brooke, her cousin, and son of F. Thomas Brooke and Priscilla Duckett.

VI Judge Samuel Harper Berry, b. August 30, 1822; m. Rebecca Mundell. Was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for a term of fifteen years. He died from the effects of a fall when stepping from a train.

Issue:
1 Albert Berry, removed to the West.
2 John E. Berry, removed to the West.
3 Caroline Berry, m. her cousin, Norman Berry.
4 Rebecca Berry, m. ———; dead.

VII Pauline Amelia Berry, b. February 1, 1824; single.

VIII Laura Lavinia Berry, b. September 4, 1825; m. Col. William Stuart.

IX Benjamin Berry, b. December 7, 1826; m. ——— Johns.

X Alonzo Berry, b. July 14, 1828; m. Virginia Williams.

Issue:
1 Agnes Berry.

XI Allen Lucien Berry, b. March 12, 1832; m. Amelia Berry, daughter of Washington Berry and Eliza (Williams) Berry.

Issue:
1 Lela Thomas Berry.
2 Albert Lucien Berry.
3 Frederick Brooke Berry.
4 Washington Lee Berry, b. 1877; d. 1877.

XII Frederick Brooke Berry, b. January 28, 1837; d. single.


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No. 9.

Jeremiah Berry, (Zachariah Berry. Jeremiah Berry. Benjamin Berry, Sr. William Berry. James Berry.) second son of Zachariah Berry and his wife, Mary (Williams) Berry, was born in Prince George’s County, Maryland, about 1780. He was an opulent planter, and resided in the western part of the county. He married Sarah, daughter of Walter Clagett, of Georgetown, D. C. (See Clagetts.)

Two of his sons were:

I Walter Berry, m. Miss Sniverly.

II William Jeremiah Berry, b. about 1815. Purchased the estates known as “Chelsea,” “Bowieville,” and “Mattaponi.” He married, in 1835, Eliza Clagett, daughter of the sixth Thomas Claggett and his first wife, Harriet White.

Issue:
1 Sally Berry, m. Fendall Marbury, Sr.
Issue:

1 Dr. Charles C. Marbury.

2 Jeremiah Berry, m. Kate Boggs.

Issue:

1 Nellie Berry.

2 Mamie Berry.

3 William Berry, m. Kate Billopp. No issue.

4 Lucy C. Berry, m. 1st Fendall Marbury, Jr., 2d Marshall Marbury.
No. 1.

John Chew, of Chewtown, Somersetshire, England, emigrated to Virginia about 1618 in the ship "Charitie," and settled at Jamestown, where he built the first brick house in the settlement. About 1621 his wife, Sarah, came over in the "Sea Flower," and joined him. In 1623 he represented Jamestown in the "House of Burgesses," where he is referred to as "John Chew, merchant." Later he removed to "Hogg's Island," Virginia, and represented that settlement in the Assembly until 1643. He then removed to Maryland, and, about 1650, settled at Herring Bay, Calvert County.

His known issue was:

2 1 SAMUEL Chew, m. Anne Ayers, of Maryland.
   II JOSEPH Chew, m. 1st Mary Smith, of Maryland; 2d Miss Larkin, of Annapolis, and had
   Issue:
   1 LARKIN Chew, m. Hannah Roy, of Port Royal, Virginia.

No. 2.

Samuel Chew, (John Chew,) eldest son of John Chew, the emigrant, and his wife, Sarah, inherited his
father's home at "Herring Bay." He was an associate justice of the Provincial Court, and married Anne Ayers, a prominent member of the Society of Friends. He died March 15, 1676, and his wife April 13, 1695.

Issue:

3 I Samuel Chew, Jr., b. 1660; m. Anne —— April 14, 1682.
   II Joseph Chew, m. Elizabeth Gassaway.
   III Nathaniel Chew.
   IV William Chew, m. Sydney Wynn.
   V Benjamin Chew, b. April 13, 1671; m. Elizabeth Benson.
   VI John Chew, d. 1696.
   VII Caleb Chew, d. 1698.

No. 3.

Samuel Chew, Jr., (Samuel Chew, John Chew) eldest son of Samuel Chew and his wife, Anne (Ayers) Chew, was born at Herring Bay, Calvert County, Maryland, about 1660, and married April 14, 1682, Anne ——. He had by her seven children. She died April 8, 1702. He married secondly, June 9, 1704, the widow of William Coale, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Sparrow. She died February 27, 1709, without issue by Mr. Chew, who died October 10, 1718.

Issue by first wife:

4 I Samuel Chew, b. May 28, 1683; m. Mary Harrison.
   5 II John Chew, b. 1687.
      III Joseph Chew, b. 1689.
      IV Nathaniel Chew, b. 1692. The others died young.

No. 4.

Samuel Chew 3d, (Samuel Chew, Jr. Samuel Chew,
CHEW.

Chew, Sr. John¹ Chew, eldest son of Samuel Chew and his wife, Anne, was born at Herring Bay, Calvert County, Maryland, May 28, 1683, and married August 26, 1703, Mary, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Harrison. She was born December 31, 1684, and died August 24, 1725. He died October 31, 1736.

Issue nine children; two were:

1 Samuel² Chew, b. 1704; m. Henrietta Maria Lloyd, by whom he had several children, and after his death in 1736, she married Daniel Dulaney, Jr., and had a son, Lloyd Dulaney, who was killed in a duel with the Rev. Bennett Allen. Samuel Chew had several children, one of them, Bennett Chew, married Anna Maria Tilghman, and had a daughter, Mary Chew, who married William Pacca, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

6 Richard³ Chew, b. May 16, 1716; m. Sarah (Lock) Chew, widow of his cousin, Samuel Chew, of John.

No. 5.

John¹ Chew, (Samuel³ Chew, Jr. Samuel² Chew, Sr. John¹ Chew.) second son of Samuel Chew, Jr., and his wife, Anne, was born April 8, 1687; married in 1708 Eliza Harrison, and died in 1717. His widow in 1722 married Elihu Hall.

Issue:

7 I Samuel⁴ Chew, b. 1709; m. Sarah Lock; d. 1749.
II Ann⁵ Chew, b. 1711; m. Joseph Gerrard 1727.

No. 6.

Richard⁵ Chew, Sr., (Samuel¹ Chew 3d. Samuel³ Chew, Jr. Samuel² Chew, Sr. John¹ Chew.)
third son of Samuel Chew 3d, was born in Calvert County, May, 1716, and married January 5, 1750, the widow of his first cousin, Samuel Chew, of John, whose maiden name was Sarah Lock. He lived at Herring Bay, and died June 24, 1769. She died February 1, 1791, aged seventy.

The issue of Richard Chew was:

8  I  Maj. Richard" Chew, b. April 10, 1753; m. 1st Margaret Mackall, 2d Frances Holland.
   II Capt. Samuel" Chew.
   III Sarah" Lock Chew, m. —— Lane.

9  IV Philemon" Lloyd Chew, b. July 23, 1765; m. Anne Bowie.

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No. 7.

Samuel" Chew, (John" Chew. Samuel" Chew, Jr. Samuel" Chew, Sr. John" Chew.) only son of John and Eliza (Harrison) Chew, was born in 1709, and married Sarah, daughter of Dr. Richard Lock, about 1736. He went to London, England, on business, and died there early in 1749. His widow the following year married his first cousin, Richard Chew, son of Samuel the 3d.

Issue:

10 I Samuel" Chew, b. 1737; m. 1st —— Weems, 2d Priscilla Clagett.
   II John" Chew.
   III William" Chew, b. 1740; m. Elizabeth Reynolds.
   IV Elizabeth" Chew, m. 1st Smith, 2d —— Sprigg.

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No. 8.

Maj. Richard" Chew, (Richard" Chew, Sr. Sam-
CHEW.

Samuel, Samukl, Chfw Sr. John Chew Jr. Samuel Chew, Sr. John Chew.) eldest son of Richard Chew, Sr., and his wife, Sarah (Lock; Chew) Chew (widow of his cousin, Samuel Chew), was born in Calvert County, Maryland, April 10, 1753. Served in the war of the Revolution and attained the rank of major. February 4, 1773, he married Margaret Mackall, daughter of Gen. James John Mackall and a sister of Gov. Robert Bowie's wife. She died May 20, 1779, having had two children. Major Chew married secondly, May 2, 1780, Frances, daughter of Thomas Holland, of Calvert County. She died September 26, 1799, and he died June 6, 1801.

Issue by first wife:

I Richard Chew, b. October 4, 1773; d. June 20, 1831; m. December 20, 1804, Elizabeth, daughter of Leonard Hollyday, and had

Issue:

1 Richard Chew, b. 1804; d. 1832; single.
2 Margaret Mackall Chew, b. 1807; m. Dr. R. M. Glass.

Issue:

1 Elizabeth C. Glass, b. 1835; m. Daniel C. Diggs.
3 Leonard Hollyday Chew, b. November 13, 1810; m. Amelia Bell.

II Mary Mackall Chew, b. 1776; m. Bringman.

Maj. Richard Chew had issue by his second wife, Frances Holland:

I Thomas Holland Chew, b. 1781; m. Elizabeth Smith, and after her death, in 1825, he married Mary Davis; he died 1840.

12 II Philemon Chew, b. February 20, 1789; m. Anna Maria Bowie Brookes.

No. 9.

Philemon Lloyd Chew. (Richard Chew, St. Samuel Chew 3d. Samuel Chew, Jr. Samuel Chew, Sr. John Chew.) seventh child of Richard
Chew, Sr., and his wife, Sarah (Lock) Chew (widow of his cousin, Samuel), was born in Calvert County, Maryland, July 23, 1765, and on October 28, 1790, married Anne Bowie, daughter of Capt. William Bowie and a sister of Gov. Robert Bowie. They had

Issue:

I Margaret Bowie Chew, b. 1791.
II Eliza Chew, b. 1793.
III William Bowie Chew, b. 1794.
IV Richard Chew, b. 1796.
V Robert Bowie Chew, b. 1797.
VI Samuel Chew, b. 1798.
VII Walter Bowie Chew, b. 1799.
VIII Henry M. Chew, b. 1801.
IX John M. Chew, b. 1802.
X Sarah M. Chew, b. 1803.

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**No. 10.**

Col. Samuel Chew, (Samuel Chew, John Chew, Samuel Chew, Jr. Samuel Chew, Sr. John Chew,) eldest son of Samuel Chew "of John" and his wife, Sarah (Lock) Chew, and a half-brother of Maj. Richard Chew (the latter's father being Richard Chew, Sr.), was born in 1737, and lived at "Upper Bennett," Calvert County, Maryland. He served in the Revolutionary Army. Was a colonel of militia, and also a member of the "Federation of the Freemen of Maryland." He was twice married, first to a Miss Weems, and after her death he married Priscilla Claggett, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Clagett, and a sister of Bishop Thomas John Claggett. By his first wife he had one son, and two by his second wife. He died February 20, 1790.

Issue:

I Samuel Chew, b. about 1763; was twice married, and
CHEW.

removed, in 1805, to Kentucky, where he died about 1820, leaving a number of children by his second wife, who was the daughter of Walter Smith, of Calvert County, and a sister of the wife of President Zachary Taylor.

13 II Col. John Hamilton Chew, b. September 14, 1771; m. Priscilla Clagett.


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No. II.

William Chew, (Samuel Chew, John Chew, Samuel Chew, Jr. Samuel Chew, Sr. John Chew.) third son of Samuel Chew and his wife, Sarah Lock (a half-brother of Maj. Richard Chew), was born about 1740, and in 1768 married Elizabeth Reynolds, daughter of Thomas Reynolds. She died April 1, 1801, and he April 9th, only eight days later.

Issue:

I Sarah Chew, b. July 11, 1770; m. 1st Allen Bowie "of Fielder" and had one son, Fielder Bowie, who married three times. She then married Dr. Frisby Freeland, and thirdly Beverly R. Grayson.

II Frances Holland Chew, m. —— Calvert, of Mississippi.

III Mary Chew, m. Dr. Thomas Reynolds, of Mississippi.

IV William Lock Chew, b. April 10, 1778; m. October 22, 1805, Rebecca, daughter of Frisby and Sarah (Rolle) Freeland. They removed to Mississippi, where she died June 12, 1840, and he July 17, 1838, at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

Issue:

I Frisby Freeland Chew, b. April 7, 1808; m. Maria Angelica, daughter of Gen. George W. and Ann M. (Hopewell) Biscoe, of Washington, D. C. He died July 11, 1849, leaving

Issue:

I William Lock Chew, b. 1841; killed at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, 1864.
CHEW.

2 Monroe Grayson Chew.
3 George Biscoe Chew.
4 Rebecca F. Chew, m. Capt. C. H. Lyman, United States Navy.
5 Fielder Bowie Chew.
2 William Lock Chew, b. 1810; m. Susan Monroe Smith; d. 1844.
3 Sarah Rolle Chew, m. 1st Maj. S. M. Grayson, 2d Gen. T. F. Grayson.
4 Augustin Chew, b. 1816; m. Elizabeth W. Thompson.
5 Beverly Grayson Chew, b. 1820; m. Elizabeth Smith.
6 Thomas Reynolds Chew, b. 1826; m. Mary Grayson.

No. 12.

Philemon Chew, (Maj. Richard Chew. Richard Chew, Sr. Samuel Chew 3d. Samuel Chew, Jr. Samuel Chew, Sr. John Chew.) fourth child of Maj. Richard Chew and his second wife, Frances (Holland) Chew, was born in Calvert County, Maryland, February 20, 1789. He removed to Nottingham, Prince George’s County, Maryland, where for a number of years he was a merchant. Later retired from mercantile business and resided on his plantation near the Patuxent River. February 21, 1813, Mr. Chew married Anna Maria Bowie Brookes, the only child of Maj. Benjamin Brookes of the Revolutionary Army, and his wife, Margaret Sprigg Bowie, a daughter of William Bowie, Sr., and his wife, Margaret Sprigg, and a sister of Gov. Robert Bowie. (See William Bowie, Sr., Article No. 5.) General Brookes was the son of Benjamin Brookes, Sr., and died when his daughter was very young. The latter, after her mother’s death, which occurred shortly after that of
her husband, was reared in the family of Gov. Robert Bowie, who was her guardian, and administrator of her father's estate. She was born November 17, 1789, and died July 18, 1862. Mr. Chew died September 30, 1850.

Issue:

I    DR. WILLIAM' HOLLAND CHEW, b. July 10, 1815; d. March, 1841.

II MARGARET' SPRIGG BOWIE CHEW, b. January 3, 1818; m. June 22, 1845, Judge William Hallam Tuck, a distinguished lawyer of Anne Arundel County, judge of the Circuit Court, member of the House of Delegates, and State Senator.

Issue:

1 MARIA'' LOUISA TUCK, single.

2 SOMERVELL'' PINCKNEY TUCK, Consul General to Egypt.

3 PHILEMON'' HALLAM TUCK, m. Miss Devries.

III PHYLOMEN'' CHEW, died while attending lectures at Baltimore Medical University. Single.

IV JUDGE RICHARD'' BENJAMIN BROOKES CHEW, b. May 14, 1828, a lawyer of Upper Marlborough, Maryland, and judge of the Circuit Court. November 23, 1853, he married his cousin, Louisa Dangerfield Brookes, daughter of Capt. John S. Brookes and his first wife, Louisa Dangerfield, and has

Issue:

1 LOUISA'' DANGERFIELD CHEW, b. November 14, 1854.

2 PHILEMON'' CHEW, b. December 3, 1855; d. 1856.

3 ANNA'' MARIA BOWIE CHEW, b. November 22, 1856.

4 JOHN'' BROOKES CHEW, b. January 9, 1859; d. 1876.

5 RICHARD'' BENJAMIN BROOKES CHEW, Jr., b. August 8, 1862.

6 PHILEMON'' WALTER CHEW, b. May 26, 1863.

7 WILLIAM'' HALLAM TUCK CHEW, b. April 7, 1867; d. 1891.

8 SARAH'' DANGERFIELD CHEW, b. August 13, 1870; m. 1896, Otto Zantzinger.

No. 13.

Col. John' Hamilton Chew, (Col. Samuel,'
CHEW. Samuel 3 Chew. John 4 Chew. Samuel 2 Chew, Jr. Samuel 1 Chew, St. John 1 Chew.) son of Col. Samuel Chew and his second wife, Priscilla (Claggett) Chew, was born in Calvert County, Maryland, September 14, 1771, and served in the War of 1812-14. He married his first cousin, Priscilla Elizabeth Claggett, a daughter of Bishop Thomas J. Claggett and his wife, Mary (Gautt) Claggett. He resided in Calvert County, where he died March 22, 1830.

Issue:

I  Mary 5 Chew, m. Fayette Gibson, and had
   Issue:
   1 Rebecca 9 Gibson.
   2 Deborah 9 Chew Gibson.
   3 Fayette 9 Gibson, Jr.
   4 Edward 9 Gibson.
   5 Mary 9 C. Gibson.
   6 Priscilla 9 E. Gibson.
   7 William 9 Gibson.

II  Dr. Samuel 5 Chew, b. April 29; 1807. Was professor of Practice of Medicine, Maryland University. He first graduated at Princeton in 1825, and at the Maryland University in 1828. Resided in Baltimore, where he died December 26, 1863. Was twice married; first to Eliza Fitzhugh, and after her death to Henrietta Scott.

   Issue by first wife:
   1 Eliza 9 M. Chew, single.
   His issue by his second wife was:
   1 Anna 9 Chew, single.
   2 Henrietta 9 Scott Chew, single.

   3 Dr. Samuel 9 Claggett Chew. Graduated at Princeton in 1856, and at the University of Maryland in 1858, and, like his father, is professor of Practice of Medicine, Maryland University. He has been twice married, first to Miss Gibson, by whom there was no issue. His second wife is Agnes Marshall, daughter of Alexander John Marshall of Warrenton, Virginia, and has

   Issue:
   1 John 10 Marshall Chew.
   2 Samuel 10 Claggett Chew, Jr.
   3 Henry 10 Dorsey Chew.

III  Thomas 9 John Chew. Resides at Upper Bennett, Calvert County; m. Jane Blake.
Issue:
1 Elizabeth Claggett Chew, dead.
2 Priscilla Elizabeth Chew, single.
3 Sarah Chew, single.
4 Dr. John Hamilton Chew. Settled in Chicago, and married Alice Meadowcroft.

Issue:
1 Elizabeth Hamilton Chew.

5 Jane Blake Chew, single.

6 Thomas John Chew, m. Rosa R. Dulaney.

Issue:
1 Rosa D. Chew.
2 Jeannette B. Chew.

7 Joseph Blake Chew, m. ——— White.
8 Mary Claggett Chew, single.

9 Nannie Chew, m. Edward Gantt.

Issue:
1 Thomas J. Gantt.
2 Edward Gantt.
3 Jane B. Gantt.

10 Samuel Chew.

IV William Paca Chew, m. Martha Douglass. He removed to Arkansas, and died leaving a large family.

V Priscilla Elizabeth Chew, m. Rev. Henry Williams.

Issue:
1 Henry Williams, of Baltimore, m. Georgiana Weems.

Issue:
1 Mason Weems Williams.
2 Henry Williams.
3 Elizabeth C. Williams.
4 George Weems Williams.
5 John H. Williams.
6 Matilda Williams.

2 John Hamilton Chew Williams, m. Bertha Wight.

Issue:
1 Henry Howard Williams.
2 John H. C. Williams.
3 Jesse Williams.

3 Ferdinand Williams, m. Flora Johnson.

4 Samuel Chew Williams, m. Elizabeth Somervell.

Issue:
1 Somervell Williams.
2 Priscilla Williams.
3 Philip Williams.
4 Samuel C. Williams.
5 Mary E. Williams.

5 Thomas J. C. Williams, m. Cora Martin Maddox.
Issue:
1 Thomas^{10} Noteley Williams.
2 Henry^{10} Williams. United States Navy.
3 Richard^{10} C. Williams.
4 Ferdinand^{10} Williams.
5 Mary^{10} Priscilla Williams.
6 Anna^{10} Elizabeth Chew Williams.

VI Elizabeth^{9} Claggett Chew, d. single.

VII Rev. John^{9} Hamilton Chew. A minister of the Episcopal Church. Was rector of St. Paul's Parish, Maryland, for a number of years, and of other parishes in Maryland. Was a man of profound learning, and died about 1886 in Washington, D. C. He married his first cousin, Sophia Genevieve Claggett, daughter of Dr. Thomas J. Claggett, a son of Bishop Thomas J. Claggett, and left

Issue:
1 Dr. Thomas^{9} John Chew, b. 1846. Is a well-known physician of Washington, D. C. He married Araminta Carroll Calvert, a daughter of Maj. George Calvert, of Maryland.
2 John^{9} Hamilton Chew, m. 1st Minnie West Claggett, who died without issue; 2d May Addison, daughter of William Mead Addison, of Baltimore, and has

Issue:
1 Genevieve^{10} Hamilton Chew.
2 John^{10} Hamilton Chew.
3 May^{10} Addison Girault Chew.
3 Elizabeth^{9} Claggett Chew, single.
According to tradition, this family is sprung from Norman stock, the progenitor of the race having landed in England with William the Conqueror in 1067, and participated in the battle of Hastings.

The Rev. John Eversfield, a distinguished divine, who was born in England about 1701, emigrated to Maryland and married Eleanor Clagett, a daughter of Richard Clagett, Sr., says, in a diary which he kept: "Clagett of Houghton, County Cambridge, England, born prior to 1100, assumed in 1104, the arms as since borne by the family, namely: Ermine on a fess sable, three pheons, or; crest, an eagle's head erased; ermine ducally crowned, or, between two wings sable. Motto, Gratia Dei Grata; translated, 'The acceptable grace of God.'"

This description of the Clagett arms corresponds with that given in Burk's English Heraldry. Mr. Eversfield was noted for his scholarly attainments, and doubtless had carefully investigated the subject before writing the above. At present there are handsome estates owned by a family of Clagetts in Kent, England.

About 1750 a certain Wiseman Clagett was sent by the British Government as Commissioner to New Hampshire, and has numerous descendants in the Northern and New England States. The Maryland family however are descended from a much earlier emigrant named Thomas.

Robert Clagett, born about 1490, at Malling, Kent
County, England, is the first of the name of whom we have direct ancestral record. His son,

Richard Clagett, born about 1525-30, married a daughter of Sir Robert Gouder, and one of his sons was

George Clagett, born about 1570. He was three times Mayor of Canterbury, namely, in 1609, 1622, and in 1632. The name of his wife is not known. Two of his sons were Edward and Nicholas. The latter was born in 1609; was a Puritan and an able moderator in philosophy; was vicar of Medburn and popular with the "precise party." He died in 1663, and was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's, at Bury, St. Edmunds.

He was designated as Nicholas, "the elder," and had two sons, both noted divines. He also wrote a book which he dedicated to his "honored cousin, William Clagett, and his dear consort, Lady Southcote." His son, Dr. Nicholas Clagett, "the younger," was born in 1650, and was for sixty years preacher at St. Mary's, at Bury, St. Edmunds. In 1693 he was Archdeacon of Sudbury, and died in 1727. His son, Nicholas Clagett the third, was a distinguished divine; was elected Bishop of St. David's in 1739, and died December 11, 1746.

Col. Edward Clagett, eldest son of George Clagett, Mayor of Canterbury, was born about 1605-7. Unlike his reverend brother, Nicholas, he was an ardent Loyalist, and held a commission in the army of Charles I. He is said to have been imprisoned in London Tower at one time by the Puritans. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Adams, who was a Lord Mayor of London, and an author of some note. The names of five of Edward Clagett's children are recorded; three daughters, and two sons, Richard and Thomas. The last named emigrated to Maryland.
Capt. Thomas Clagett, son of Col. Edward Clagett, of London, England, and his wife, Margaret Adams, was born about 1635-40, in England, and for a time was an officer in the British Navy. He inherited landed estates in England, but about 1670 emigrated to Maryland, and settled in St. Leonard's town, on St. Leonard's Creek, Calvert County.

He was apparently possessed of considerable means when he arrived in America, as he at once purchased, and received by royal grant, a number of large tracts of land in various parts of the Province, such as "Goodlington Manor," one thousand acres on the Eastern shore; "Weston," eight hundred acres, on the Western branch, near Upper Marlborough; "Greenland," near the "Wood Yard," and "Croome," in what is now Prince George's County, as well as a large tract near St. Leonard's town. His name frequently appears on the early archives of the Colony, and he is always spoken of as "Captain Thomas Clagett, Gentleman." In 1683 he was appointed Coroner of Calvert County. In 1689 he is mentioned as one of the prominent Protestants who refused to participate in the revolt against the Roman Catholics. His wife was Sarah Patterson, of London, England. She joined him in a deed of entail to their son Thomas Clagett, Jr., of the estate known as "Weston," which had been first surveyed in 1671 for Charles Boteler, and sold by him to Captain Clagett.

The deed was signed by John Smith, justice of the peace for Calvert, the maternal uncle of John Bowie, Sr. Captain Clagett executed a will in 1703, which was probated in 1706. He devised to his son, Edward Clagett, the "land I inherited in England from my father, Col. Edward Clagett." His son, Thomas, having received "Weston," was not mentioned; but Croome was given to his son Richard; "Greenland" to his son John; land in Calvert
County to Charles (who was later a magistrate), and another tract to the youngest son, George. He left money to his daughters, Martha Clagett and Elizabeth Wardsworth, and the widow received the property in St. Leonard’s town. The appraisements of his household effects was enumerated according to the rooms in which the furniture was located, and mention is made of a large hall in which hung a map of Maryland and family portraits. It is worthy of note that this first representative of the family in America invariably spelled his name with but one g, and the first of his descendants who altered the spelling was his great-grandson, Bishop Thomas J. Claggett. Captain Thomas Clagett’s autograph, as well as that of his wife, is found on the parchment deed of entail for “Weston,” the original document being now in the possession of Mr. W. B. Clagett, his great, great, great, great, great-grandson. Captain Thomas Clagett and wife are supposed to have been buried at “St. Leonard’s town,” where he lived and died. Their descendants are very numerous, and we have only a partial list of those sprung from two of the sons. Edward is supposed to have returned to England, as his inheritance was there located.

The two of whom we have record were:

2 I Thomas Clagett, Jr., b. 1675; m. Mary ———.
3 II Richard Clagett, b. 1681; m. Deborah Dorsey.

No. 2.

Thomas Clagett. (Capt. Thomas Clagett, emigrant.) eldest son of Capt. Thomas Clagett, the emigrant, and his wife, Sarah, was born in Calvert County, Maryland, about 1675. Received from his parents in 1702 the fine estate called “Weston,” near Upper Marlborough, which was entailed upon him and his heirs
"forever." He lived at "Weston," where it is said he built a large dwelling and surrounded it with a park, which was in the English style and included, with other attractions, a number of deer. This house was destroyed by fire after the Revolution. He is mentioned as a justice of the peace for Prince George's, as well as a county commissioner, and, like his father, was known as "Captain;" was also judge of the Orphan's Court in 1730.

His wife's name was Mary, and she is thought to have been a Miss Keene. He was married about 1700, and died in 1732. His wife survived him until 1759, and both are buried at "Weston." Each executed wills, and their large family was provided for with gifts of land in various parts of the county. To his eldest son, Thomas, he deeded, in 1724, a plantation of two hundred acres, as well as other land later. He was the first of the long line of Thomas Clagetts who lived and have been buried at "Weston." He left five daughters and four sons,

The latter being:

1. **Thomas^3 Clagett, Jr.,** b. 1702; m. Anne Belt; d. 1737.
2. **Richard^2 Clagett.**
3. **John^3 Clagett.** Lived near Piscataway.
4. **Charles^3 Clagett.**

---

**No. 3.**

Richard^2 Clagett, Sr., "of Croome," (Capt. Thomas^1 Clagett, emigrant.) fourth son of Capt. Thomas Clagett and his wife, Sarah, was born about 1681 (as he testified in a land suit) in Calvert County, Maryland. Received from his father the extensive tract of land called "Croome," situated in Nottingham District, Prince George's County, and erected his dwelling about two miles from the present village called "Croome."
CLAGETT.

About 1704-5 he married Deborah Dorsey, daughter of John Dorsey and his wife, Pleasance Ely, widow of Charles Ridgley, of Baltimore County. John Dorsey was one of the three celebrated brothers who emigrated from "Hockly in the Hole," England, to Anne Arundel County prior to 1664. They settled on the Severn River.

In 1694 Maj. Edward Dorsey, the eldest of the three brothers, was field marshal of the Provincial Militia, and from 1692 to 1697 judge of the High Court of Chancery, and a member of the Maryland Assembly to 1705, which was the year of his death. Hon. John Dorsey was member of the Assembly, 1701 and 1702, and a member of the Upper House, or Council, from 1710 until his death in 1714.

Richard Clagett, Sr., is frequently mentioned as land commissioner for Prince George's County, and as a purchaser or seller of land in various parts of the county. He left a will dated October 7, 1752; probated in December of the same year. He is buried at "Croome."

Issue:

1 Martha³ Clagett, m. —— Tubman, of St. Mary's County.

6 II Edward⁴ Clagett, b. about 1706; m. Mrs. Eleanor Brooke, nee Bowie.

7 III Rev. Samuel⁵ Clagett, m. 1st Elizabeth Gantt, 2d Miss Brown.

IV Richard⁶ Clagett, Jr., m. Lucy Keene.

Issue, several children, one was:

Richard⁶ Keene Clagett, of Montgomery County, Maryland.

V Eleanor⁷ Clagett, m. Rev. John Eversfield. (See Eversfield Sketch.)

VI Mary⁸ Clagett, m. Jeremiah Berry. (For issue see Sketch No. 50, Allen P. Bowie, and Berry Record.)

No. 4.

Thomas³ Clagett, Jr., (Thomas² Clagett, Sr.
CLAGETT.

Capt. Thomas Clagett, emigrant.) eldest son of Thomas Clagett, of "Weston," and his wife Mary, was born at "Weston," near Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, about 1702. His name appears frequently on the records of the county courts. He was often selected as judge of land commissions, and with his cousin, Richard Clagett, Jr., superintended the survey and laying out of lots in the towns of Nottingham and Upper Marlborough.

In 1724 his father conveyed to him about two hundred acres of a tract called "Clagett's Purchase," and during the same year he married Ann Belt, daughter of Joseph Belt, Sr., and the latter's first wife. At his father's death he received another farm of two hundred acres, in addition to the entailed estate, "Weston," and was named executor. At that time he was not living at "Weston," and it is not probable he ever lived there after his marriage, for in his will dated August 5, 1737, he devises to his younger son "the farm on which I now live," and which was the same land which his father had given him upon his marriage.

It is probable that as his mother and unmarried sisters were then residing at "Weston," he did not disturb them after his father's death by taking actual possession of his inheritance. He is buried at "Weston." His mother and wife administered upon his estate.

Issue:

1 Thomas Clagett, b. about 1726; m. Mary White.
2 Fogg Henry Clagett, issue unknown.
3 Mary Clagett, m. —— Davis, of Mount Hope.
4 Sarah Clagett, single.
5 Lucy Clagett, single.

No. 5.

John Clagett, (Thomas Clagett. Capt.)
Thomas Clagett, third son of Thomas Clagett, of "Weston," and his wife, Mary, was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, about 1703-5. He settled near Piscataway, and is mentioned in his father's will dated in 1732. His wife is thought to have been Mary Meek. He had several children; one named Sabret died single. There were also several daughters who did not marry.

His eldest son was:

1 Thomas Clagett, "of Piscataway." His wife's name is not positively known, but was probably Priscilla Duckett.

They had fourteen children of whom we have record, viz:

1 Horatio Clagett. Served in the Revolutionary Army during the entire struggle, and was commissioned lieutenant. He then went to London, England. Married and died there.

2 John Clagett, m. ——.

Issue:

1 Samuel Clagett.
2 David Clagett.
3 ——, a daughter, m. Dr. Dorsey.

3 Thomas Clagett, m. ——. Lived in Piscataway.

Issue:

1 Mary Clagett, m. —— Duckett.
2 Thomas Clagett.
3 Judson Clagett.
4 Hannibal Clagett.

4 Zadock Clagett, m. ——.

Issue:

1 Sally Clagett, m. 1st John Wiley, a lawyer; 2d Benjamin Miller.
2 Jane Clagett, m. John Compton.

5 Walter Clagett, m. —— Williams.

Issue:

1 William Clagett. Resided in Georgetown, D. C.

2 Walter Clagett, single.
3 Martha E. Clagett, m. Henry Addison, brother of Rev. W. D. Addison.

4 Sarah Clagett, m. Jeremiah Berry.

Issue:

1 Walter Berry.
2 William Jeremiah Berry, m. Eliza Clagett.

(See Berry.)
5 Darius6 Clagett, m. Providence Dorsey Brice. Lived in Washington.

Issue:
1 William5 H. Clagett, m. —— Clare.

Issue:
1 Morris5 Clagett.
2 W.5 H. Clagett.
3 Margaret5 Clagett, m. November 5, 1898, Viscount Henri de Sibour.
4 Gertude5 Clagett.
2 Mary5 Anne Clagett, m. Smith Thompson.
3 Dorsey5 Clagett, m. —— Kendig.
4 John5 Clagett, m. Alice Gunnel.
5 Eliza5 B. Clagett, b. 1856; m. Ethan Allan; d. February 8, 1899.
6 Ethbert5 Clagett.
7 Maurice5 Clagett.
8 Charles5 Clagett.

6 Alexander5 Clagett, m. ——.

Issue:
1 Levi5 Clagett. Killed in the War of 1812.
2 Eli5 Clagett. Settled in Baltimore.

7 Hezekiah5 Clagett, m. ——.
1 Hezekiah5 Clagett, Jr.
2 ——, a daughter, m. a son of Hezekiah Magruder, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

8 Walter5 Clagett, d. single.

9 Richard5 Clagett.
10 David5 Clagett.

11 Nathaniel5 Clagett, d. single. Lived near Piscataway.

12 William5 Clagett, m. in 1780, Harriet Sothron; d. in 1792. His widow in 1796 married Col. John Hancock Beans.

Issue of William Clagett was:
1 Thomas6 H. Clagett, m. Henrietta B. Marbury.
2 William6 Clagett, Jr. single.
3 Horatio6 Clagett, m. Rebecca Gantt, and removed to Bedford County, Tennessee, in 1809.

Issue:
1 Horatio6 Clagett, Jr., m. ——.
2 William6 Clagett.

4 Mary6 Clagett, m. George Tyler.

5 Sallie6 Clagett, m. Dr. Thomas Ramsey Hodges.

Issue:
1 Gonsalvo7 Hodges.
2 Zulienna7 Hodges.
3 Zarah Hodges.
4 Adeline Hodges, m. 1st Dr. Benjamin Munday. No issue. Married secondly, Thomas Clagett, of Weston. (For issue see Article No 12.)

13 Mary Clagett, m. —— Turner, of Frederick, Maryland.
14 Annie Clagett, m. —— Chesley, of Georgetown, D. C.

Issue:
1 Zadock Chesley, m. Mary Clagett.

Issue:
1 John F. Chesley.
2 Dr. James Chesley.
3 Daniel Sprigg Chesley, m. Mollie Scott.

2 Elizabeth Clagett Chesley, m. Daniel Sprigg.
3 Sarah Chesley, m. George Harry, of Georgetown, D. C.

Issue:
1 Susan Harry, m. Thomas William Clagett. (See Article 13.)

4 Alexander Chesley, m. ——.

Issue:
1 ——, a daughter, m. Robert Harper, of Vicksburg, Mississippi.

No. 6.

Edward Clagett, (Richard Clagett, Sr. Capt. Thomas Clagett, emigrant.) eldest son of Richard Clagett, Sr., and his wife, Deborah Dorsey, was born at "Croome," Prince George's County, Maryland, about 1706. In 1732 his father deeded to him a large part of the Croome estate, and he married Eleanor Brooke, widow of Benjamin Brooke, Sr., son of Col. Thomas Brooke, of Brookefield. She was the daughter of John Bowie, Sr., and his wife, Mary Mullikin, and had one son by her first husband, viz: Benjamin Brooke, Jr. (See Bowie Record, Article 3.) In 1755 Eleanor (Bowie) Clagett joined her husband in conveying a portion of the Croome
estate to their eldest son, John Clagett, also in selling to her father, John Bowie, another large portion of the Croome property. Some years later Edward Clagett removed to Frederick County, where he died, and his widow afterwards married a Mr. Skinner, of Baltimore County.

The issue of Edward and Eleanor Clagett was:

9 I John Clagett, b. 1733; m. 1755 Casandra White.
II Richard Clagett, m. —— Digges.
III Mary Clagett, m. —— Magruder.
IV Nicholas Clagett, m. the widow Ridgely.
V Wiseman Clagett, m. January 17, 1779, his cousin, Priscilla Bowie Lyles, daughter of Hillery Lyles and his wife, Lucy Bowie, daughter of James Bowie (son of John Bowie, Sr.); d. 1785.

Issue:

1 Sarah Anne Clagett, m. ——.
2 Agnes Clagett, m. ——.
3 Eleanor Bowie Clagett, b. December 6, 1783; m. Col. Gassaway Watkins, President of the Society of the Cincinnati, and last surviving officer of the old Maryland line. A daughter by this union married —— Warfield, and their son Hon. Edwin Warfield, is president of the Fidelity Company, of Baltimore.

VI Eleanor Bowie Clagett, b. 1749; m. 1767 John Berry, who was born in 1736, and removed from Prince George's to Lower Frederick County. (See Bowie Article 3.)

No. 7.

Rev. Samuel Clagett, (Richard Clagett, Sr. Capt. Thomas Clagett,) second son of Richard Clagett, Sr., of Croome, and his wife, Deborah (Dorsey) Clagett, was born at "Croome," Prince George's County, about 1710, and settled on his estate near Nottingham. About 1740 he married Elizabeth Gantt, daughter of Col. Edward Gantt, of Calvert County.

He began the study of theology; was admitted to
orders; went to England, where on December 20, 1747, he
was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church by the
Lord Bishop of Peterboro. Returned to Maryland and
was rector of Christ Church, Calvert County; St. Paul's
Parish, Prince George's, and William and Mary Parish,
Charles County.

About 1750 his wife died, and a year or so later he
married Anne, daughter of Dr. Gustavus Brown, of “Rich
Hill,” Charles County, and his wife, Frances, daughter of
Gerard Foulke. He died in 1756; executed a will in
which he provided for two children, and one expected to
be born. His widow afterwards married Dr. Robert
Homer, of Virginia.

Issue by first wife:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Priscilla^4 Clagett, m. Col. Samuel Chew, of Calvert.</td>
<td>(See Chew.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bishop Thomas^1 John Claggett, b. October 7, 1743; m. Mary Gantt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Samuel Clagett’s issue by his second wife was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Samuel^1 Clagett.</td>
<td>Settled at Warrenton, Virginia.</td>
<td>where he died March 29, 1820.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 8.

Thomas^4 Clagett, (Thomas^3 Clagett, Jr. Thomas^2 Clagett, Sr. Capt. Thomas^1 Clagett, emigrant.) eldest son of Thomas Clagett, Jr., and his
wife, Anne (Belt) Clagett, was born near Marlborough
about 1726. In 1730 his grandfather, Joseph Belt, con-
vneyed to him a horse and Negro woman, “for the love I
beare my infant grandson, Thomas, son of Thomas Clagett,
Jr.” In 1749 he witnessed the will of his grandmother,
Mary Clagett.

In 1767 he and his wife, Mary, sold to Judson Coolidge
a tract of land called “Bristol,” and another to
William Beans. About 1749 he married Mary White, of Frederick County. His death occurred about 1774, and he is buried at Weston. His widow administered upon his estate, and, as several of the children were minors, did not complete its settlement until 1793. She died in 1796.

Issue:

I

II

Thomas^3 Clagett, b. 1750; m. Sarah White.

Charles^4 Clagett, b. 1753; m. Verlinda ———; d. March 4, 1823. Lived near Upper Marlborough, and was a close friend of William Bowie 3d. His plantation afterwards was bought by Charles Bowie, son of William. Mrs. Clagett died at the age of fifty, but neither the date or her maiden name are given on her tombstone.

Issue:

1 Gustavus^6 A. Clagett, attorney at law; d. single in 1810.

2 Sarah^6 Anne Clagett, b. 1778; m. John Duvall; d. March 30, 1861. No issue.

3 Mary^6 Clagett, m. Zadock Chesley.

III

Lucy^5 Clagett, m. Joseph White, of Montgomery County;

Issue:

1 Thomas^6 Clagett White, m. Rachel Clagett, his first cousin. Died in 1822, and his widow then married John Busey.

Issue:

1 Joseph^7 Gustavus White, b. 1821; d. 1870; single.

2 Harriet^6 White, m. Thomas Clagett, of Weston, her first cousin.

IV

Eleanor^3 Clagett, m. ——— Scott; d. July, 1822.

Issue:

1 Thomas^6 Clagett Scott.

2 Martha^6 Clagett Scott.

3 Elizabeth^6 Clagett Scott.

4 Tilghman^6 Scott.

5 Judson^6 Scott.

6 Martha^6 Eleanor Scott.

7 Mary^6 Anne Scott.

8 Richard^6 K. Scott.

V

Mary^3 Clagett, m. ——— Scott. Issue not given.

VI

Dennis^5 Clagett, d. young.
CLAGETT.

No. 9.

John¹ Clagett "of Edward," (Edward² Clagett, Richard³ Clagett, St. Capt. Thomas¹ Clagett, emigrant.) born at Croome, about 1733, received part of his father's estate in 1755, when he married Casandra White. Later removed to Anne Arundel County, and was a very large land-owner. He signed his name John Clagett "of Edward," to all legal papers. Date of death not given.

Issue:

I Joseph⁶ White Clagett, b. about 1758. Lived near Upper Marlboro; married May 21, 1782, Eleanor Digges, daughter of William Digges; d. 1828.

Issue:
1 Susannah⁶ Maria Clagett, m. Charles Hill.
2 Charles¹ C. Hill, m. Emily Snowden.
3 Susan² Hill.
4 Helen² Hill, m. Judge John B. Brooke.
2 Anna⁶ Maria Clagett, m. Francis Hall.
3 William⁶ Digges Clagett, m. 1st Sarah Young, 2d Mary Bowie, daughter of Thomas Bowie, of Bladensburg.

II Walter⁵ Clagett, b. 1760; m. Miss Woodward.

Issue:
1 Walter⁶ Clagett, Jr. Removed to Ohio.
2 Harriet⁶ Clagett, b. 1803; m. Thomas Jefferson Dorsett; d. 1898. She was the mother of Mrs. Robert A. Clagett, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. George Berry, Dr. Walter Dorsett, and Jefferson Dorsett.

III William⁶ Clagett, b. 1763; m. 1790, Casandra Gibbs; d. June 5, 1815.

Issue:
1 Joseph⁶ Clagett, d. young.
2 John⁶ Clagett, m. Sallie Carmen, of Baltimore. No issue.
3 Thomas⁶ Clagett, m. Elizabeth Welch, of Baltimore.

Issue:
1 Mary¹ Clagett, a Catholic nun.
2 William⁶ Clagett, killed in Confederate Army.
3 Mary⁶ Clagett, b. 1808; single. Living in 1899.
4 Dr. Richard⁶ Henry Clagett, b. 1809; d. January 24, 1851. Buried at Mount Pleasant; m. 1836 Grace
Harrison Waring, born 1812, daughter of Henry Waring, of Mount Pleasant, and his wife, Sarah Harrison. She died May 1, 1860.

Issue:
1 Henry Waring Clagett, b. 1840; m. 1863, Mattie Bowling, daughter of Col. John D. Bowling and Elizabeth Childs.

Issue:
1 Grace Clagett, m. Frank H. Hill.

Issue:
1 Christobel Hill.
2 Grace Hill.
3 Frank Hill.

6 William Clagett, d. young.
7 Albert Clagett, m. Harriet Harwood.

Issue:
1 Margaret Clagett.
2 Eleanor Clagett.

8 Edmund Clagett, d. 1846; single.
9 Nicholas Clagett, d. young.

No. 10.

Bishop Thomas John Claggett, (Rev. Samuel Claggett, Richard Claggett, St. Capt. Thomas Claggett, emigrant.) only son of Rev. Samuel Clagett and his first wife, Elizabeth (Gantt) Clagett, was born near White's Landing, a few miles south of Nottingham, Prince George's County, Maryland, October 3, 1743. Was a student at the academy at Lower Marlborough, Calvert County, Maryland; from there he went to Princeton College, New Jersey, where in 1764 he received the degree of A. B., and in 1765 the degree of A. M. In his early boyhood he was instructed by the Rev. Dr. John Eversfield, a learned divine who was born in England; emigrated to America; settled near Croome, Prince George's County, Maryland, and married Eleanor Clagett, the aunt of Thomas John Claggett. It is related that Dr. Eversfield was fond of fox-hunting, and sometimes when
anxious to join the hounds would lock young Claggett up in his little brick study and go off with the key in his pocket. The bricks of this study were later used in constructing the vestry-room of St. Thomas’ Church, Croome. After leaving Princeton, Thomas J. Claggett went to London, England, where, by the Bishop of that city, he was in 1767 ordained Deacon and Presbyter. Returning to America he became the rector of several parishes during the next twenty years, among them being St. Paul’s in Prince George’s County, and St. Ann’s in Annapolis. September 17, 1792, at Trinity Church, New York City, he was elected Bishop, and was the first Episcopal Bishop
consecrated in America. In 1800 he was the Chaplain of the United States Senate, and in 1808 founded Trinity Church, in Upper Marlborough, which he handsomely endowed, and also gave it the silver communion service.

He married his first cousin, Mary Gantt, of Calvert County, and resided on his inherited estate, "Croome," near St. Thomas' Church. He was the first of his family in Maryland who spelled the name with a double g. After his return from England, he stated that his researches while in the latter country indicated that the proper mode of spelling his name was "Claggett." During the Revolutionary War he rather leaned to the side of England, as so many of the ministers of his Church did during that era. He was a great friend of the Rev. John Bowie, and, like him, was dubbed "Tory" by the more zealous patriots, but his pure character and great ability gained the love and admiration of even his opponents. He made some alterations in his family coat of arms at the same time he changed the spelling of his name, and the device on the seal he used is now the seal of the Diocese of Maryland. He is described as a very large man, standing six feet four inches, possessing a deep, powerful voice, and impressive delivery.

He died August 3, 1816, and was interred in a graveyard near his dwelling, which he himself had constructed, and where his wife and children were also buried. This was enclosed by a brick wall, and the marble slab placed over his grave bears an inscription written in Latin by Francis Scott Key. It is a very long one, the latter portion reading, "He ruled the Church with firmness and faithfulness, and adorned it with his character; he left an honored name to his Church and country." At the General Convention of Bishops and Clergy held in Washington, October, 1898, it was determined that Bishop Claggett's remains should be removed from their resting place near Croome, and re-interred on the site of the Episcopal Cathedral now in process of erection on the
heights overlooking Washington from the northwest. Accordingly, on October 31 the remains of the Bishop and his wife were disinterred and brought to Washington, where, on November 1, 1898, they were again laid to rest with impressive ceremonies conducted by Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee, assisted by a number of other noted Church dignitaries. A monument will be placed over him after the cathedral has been finished.

Issue:

1 Dr. Thomas John Claggett. Practiced medicine very successfully in Frederick County, Maryland, for many years. He married Sophia Martin, daughter of Honore Martin, a French refugee and Protestant, who settled in Rockville, Maryland, and married Sophia, daughter of Keene Clagett, son of Richard Clagett, Jr., of Croome, and his wife, Lucy Keene.

The issue of Dr. Claggett was:

1 Thomas John Claggett, Jr., m. Anne Perry Hilleary and had

Issue:

1 Thomas John Claggett, of Frederick County, m. Marie Louise Staley and has

Issue:

1 Maude Claggett.

2 Honore Martin Claggett, m. Mary White.

Issue:

1 Thomas John Claggett.

2 Benjamin White Claggett.

3 Honore Martin Claggett.

4 Laurence Gray Claggett.

3 Mary Martin Claggett, m. Thomas Schley, a first cousin of Admiral Schley, and has

Issue:

1 Anne Perry Claggett Schley.

2 Mary Priscilla Claggett, m. Dr. Thomas Notley Maddox.

Issue:

1 Anne Fowler Maddox.

2 Cora Martin Maddox, m. Thomas J. C. Williams. (See Chew.)

3 Samuel Maddox.

4 Dr. Thomas J. C. Maddox.

5 Sarah Sophia Maddox, m. John T. Wood, of Georgetown, D. C.
3 Laura\textsuperscript{6} Elizabeth Claggett, m. Dr. John Gray, of Frederick.

4 Sarah\textsuperscript{6} Claggett, m. Henry Duvall. Removed to Louisiana.

Issue:
1 Henry\textsuperscript{7} Duvall.
2 Hawkins\textsuperscript{7} Duvall.

5 Violetta\textsuperscript{6} Claggett, m. Tuisco Marlow. Removed to Kansas.

Issue:
1 Thomas\textsuperscript{7} Judson Marlow.
2 Florence\textsuperscript{7} Marlow.
3 Blanche\textsuperscript{7} Marlow.
4 Nora\textsuperscript{7} Marlow.
5 Richard\textsuperscript{7} Claggett Marlow.
6 Laura\textsuperscript{7} Genevieve Marlow.
7 Minnie\textsuperscript{7} Marlow.

6 Sophia\textsuperscript{6} Genevieve Claggett, m. Rev. John Hamilton Chew.

Issue:
1 Thomas\textsuperscript{7} John Chew, M. D., m. Araminta Calvert.
2 John\textsuperscript{7} Hamilton Chew, m. 1st Minnie West Claggett, 2d May Addison. (See Chew.)
3 Elizabeth\textsuperscript{7} C. Chew, single.

7 Martha\textsuperscript{6} Matilda Anne Claggett, m. Grafton Duvall Dorsey.

Issue:
1 Sophia\textsuperscript{7} Dorsey, m. Robert Bruce Wallace.

Issue:
1 William\textsuperscript{8} Bruce Wallace.
2 Edward\textsuperscript{8} Dorsey Wallace.
3 Robert\textsuperscript{8} Bruce Wallace, Jr.
4 Dorothy\textsuperscript{8} Wallace.
2 Robert\textsuperscript{7} Edward Dorsey.
3 Grafton\textsuperscript{7} Duvall Dorsey, Jr.

8 Samuel\textsuperscript{6} Claggett. Resides at Peterville, Maryland. Married Elizabeth West.

Issue:
1 Minnie\textsuperscript{7} West Claggett, m. John Hamilton Chew. Died without issue.
2 Sophia\textsuperscript{7} Claggett, m. John Garrott Crampton.

Issue:
1 John\textsuperscript{8} Hugh Crampton.
3 John\textsuperscript{7} Hugh Martin Claggett.
4 Thomas\textsuperscript{7} West Claggett.
5 Samuel\textsuperscript{7} Claggett, Jr.
6 Louis\textsuperscript{7} Benoit Keene Claggett.
7 Sarah\textsuperscript{7} Genevieve Claggett.
II Samuel Clagett. An attorney at law. Died 1802; single.

III Mary Clagett, m. John Eversfield of Matthew. No issue.

IV Charles Nicholas Clagett, d. with cholera while visiting Baltimore in 1832; single.

V Elizabeth Laura Clagett, m. Josiah Young. No issue.

VI Priscilla Elizabeth Clagett, m. her first cousin, Col. John Hamilton Chew, of Calvert County, Maryland. He died 1830. (See Chew.)

No. 11.

Thomas Clagett. (Thomas Clagett. Thomas Clagett, Jr. Thomas Clagett, Sr. Capt. Thomas Clagett, emigrant.) eldest son of Thomas Clagett, of Weston, and his wife, Mary, was born about 1750, and in 1774 inherited his ancestral home, "Weston," which was his by entail. He is said to have had one black and one blue eye. The large old dwelling at Weston was destroyed by fire about the time of the Revolution, and he resided in a smaller house some distance back of the original building. In 1777 he was a judge of the Orphan's Court. In 1776, by decree of the Legislature, he was allowed to sell to Judson Coolidge, that portion lying on Cabin Branch, in order to satisfy a number of debts he had incurred. He is said to have served as a private in the Revolutionary Army. About 1785, he married his cousin, Sarah White, daughter of Gustavus White. He died in July, 1790, leaving an infant son and daughter. His wife administered the estate, being assisted by his brother, Charles Clagett, and John Smith Brookes. She died in 1815. Her estate was administered by her son, Thomas, and by her son-in-law, and nephew, Thomas Clagett White. Thomas Clagett and wife are buried in the family graveyard at Weston.
Issue:

1 Rachel Clagett, b. 1788; m. 1st in 1811 her first cousin, Thomas Clagett White, son of her father's sister, Lucy Clagett, and her mother's brother, Joseph White. She had nine children by this union, but all died young except one son, Joseph Gustavus White, who was born in 1821, and died single in 1870. She and husband lived at "Stony Lonesome," in Montgomery County. After the death of Mr. White, his widow married John Busey, of Montgomery County, who was the son of John Busey, Jr., grandson of John Busey, Sr., and great-grandson of Paul Busey, a descendant of George Busey, who emigrated to Maryland in the Seventeenth Century, and received large grants of land. John Busey died in 1832, and his widow in June, 1844.

Issue:

1 Samuel Clagett Busey, b. July 23, 1828, in Montgomery County, Maryland. Attended the Rockville Academy, and then studied medicine in the office of Dr. Hezekiah Magruder, of Georgetown, D. C. Matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in medicine April 8, 1848. He returned to Washington, where he located, and, on May 1, 1849, married Catherine, eldest daughter of Peter D. Posey, of Montgomery County, Maryland. Dr. Busey rapidly rose in his profession, and his skill and scientific knowledge caused him to be recognized as one of the foremost physicians in the country. In 1877 he was elected president of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and again in 1894, since which date he has been annually re-elected to the same office. In 1888 he received the degree of LL. D. from St. Mary's University, Baltimore, Maryland, and was one of the delegates to the International Medical Congress held in London, England, a few years since. He is a member of the Philosophical and Anthropological Society of the Washington Academy of Science, and of the Columbia Historical Society. In addition to his contributions to the science of medicine, he is the author of several works relating to the early history of Washington, and his "personal reminiscences;" "Pictures of Washington," a souvenir; "Annual Addresses," etc., etc., are alone sufficient to raise the author to the highest level among the literary and scientific men of his day. The characteristic force and grace of expression throughout his writings at once attracts
the reader and holds his interest in the subject. As Dr. Busey’s intellect has excited the admiration of the public, so in private has he been loved and venerated for his kindly disposition and generous conduct to those less fortunate, whom he has aided throughout his long professional career of over fifty years. Mrs. Busey died in 1892 without children and is buried in Rock Creek Cemetery.

2 William Busey, b. 1832. A civil engineer by profession, but which he abandoned in consequence of ill-health. He married Elizabeth Dunlop, and died in 1881, without issue.

12 Thomas Clagett, b. 1790, twice married.

No. 12.

Thomas Clagett "of Weston," (Thomas Clagett. Thomas Clagett. Thomas Clagett, Jr. Thomas Clagett, Sr. Capt. Thomas Clagett, emigrant) only son of Thomas Clagett and his wife, Sarah (White) Clagett, was born at "Weston" in 1790, the year his father died. Inherited "Weston," and built on the site of the original dwelling the fine brick house now standing. He was one of the most successful farmers who ever lived in Prince George’s County, and, it is said, was worth very nearly a million dollars when the Civil War commenced. He served in the War of 1812, and was wounded in the arm. He was noted for his fine business ability, and strict adherence to what he believed to be right. His word once passed, he was never known to swerve a hair’s breadth from his promise. A man of cold, undemonstrative manners, he was yet a devoted father, and richly endowed each of his children when they became of age.

In 1812 he married his double first cousin, Harriet White, daughter of his mother’s brother, Joseph White, and the latter’s wife, Lucy Clagett, sister of Thomas Clagett,
the elder. She died about 1836, and on November 13, 1838, he married Mrs. Adeline Mundell, widow of Dr. Benjamin Mundell, and a daughter of Dr. Thomas Ramsey Hodges, of Marlborough, and his wife, Sallie Clagett, daughter of William Clagett, a descendant of the second son of Capt. Thomas Clagett, No. 2. Mr. Clagett died

August 27, 1873, and his widow in 1883. He is buried at "Weston."

Issue by first wife:

I  Thomas Clagett, b. 1813; d. in infancy.

II Thomas William Clagett, b. 1815; m. 1st Susan Harry, 2d Sarah Lewis.
III Joseph White Clagett, b. 1816; d. 1876.
IV Stephen Clagett, d. young.
V Lucy Clagett, m. Polidore Scott.
   Issue:
   1 Mary Scott, m. Daniel Sprigg Chesley.
VI Eliza Clagett, m. William J. Berry. (For issue see Berry Record.)
VII Charles Clagett, b. 1819; m. 1846 Mary Mullikin, daughter of Baruch Mullikin and his wife, Sophia Oden. They resided at "The Cottage," near Marlborough. Mr. Clagett was an ardent Democrat, but would not accept any office other than judge of the Orphan's Court, which he held a number of years. Was a very successful farmer, and died at the age of seventy-four, leaving a large estate. His widow survived him two years.
   Issue:
   1 Charles Thomas Clagett, b. 1852; m. 1885 Elizabeth Caldwell. Was elected State Senator in 1888, and died in 1892.
   Issue:
   1 Charles Clagett, d. in infancy.
   2 Alice Clagett.
   3 Mary Clagett.

2 William Baruch Clagett, b. 1854; m. 1883 Kate C. Duckett, daughter of Richard Duckett and his wife, Elizabeth M. Waring. Mr. Clagett is chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and was elected in 1897 State Senator. Resides near Marlboro'.
   Issue:
   1 Margaret W. Clagett, b. 1885.
   2 Charles Clagett.
   3 William Clagett.
   4 Rachel Clagett.

VIII Virginia Clagett, d. young.
IX Robert Clagett, b. 1826. Received from his father a fine estate called "Oakland," near Marlboro', and was a successful and opulent planter. December 26, 1849, he married Emily M. Dorsett, daughter of Thomas Jefferson Dorsett and his wife, Harriet Clagett, daughter of Walter Clagett, descended from Edward Clagett and his wife, Eleanor Bowie. Died 1897.
   Issue:
   1 Thomas Jefferson Clagett, b. November 24, 1850; m. December 14, 1887, Catherine W. Bowie. (See Maj. Thomas F. Bowie Sketch for issue.)
   2 Lucy Clagett, m. 1883 Frederick Sasscer, Jr. (See record of children in list of Margaret Bowie's descendants.)
3 Robert A. Clagett, Jr., d. at the age of twenty.
4 Emily M. Clagett, single.
5 Jackson Lee Davis Clagett, m. 1898 Rose Butler.
6 Arthur N. Clagett. Divinity student.

The issue of Thomas Clagett by his second wife, Adeline Hodges, was:

I Sarah Clagett, b. 1859; m. Dr. Edgar Wood.
   Issue:
   1 Clagett Wood.
   2 Ada Wood.
   3 Wade Wood.
   4 Elsie Wood.
   5 Mary Wood.
   6 Sarah Wood, d. 1897.

II Thomas Clagett, b. 1840; m. 1st, November 8, 1865, Helen Dunlop. She died without issue April 30, 1866. He married 2d, October, 1869, Mary M. Bowie, daughter of Gen. Thomas F. Bowie and his first wife, Catherine H. Waring.
   Issue:
   1 Thomas Clagett, b. 1870; d. in infancy.
   2 Charles Thomas Clagett, b. 1873.
   3 Henry Bowie Clagett, b. 1876.
   4 Reverdy Johnson Clagett, b. 1877; m. January 25, 1899, Kate E. MacIntosh.
   5 Thomas Fielder Bowie Clagett, b. 1878.
   6 Meyer Lewin Clagett, b. 1880; d. in infancy.

III Gonzalvo Clagett, b. 1843; m. Caroline Van Antwerp, daughter of Gen. Verplank Van Antwerp; d. 1875.
   Issue:
   1 Jennie Clagett, m. Joseph S. Wilson.
      Issue:
      1 Carroll Wilson.
      2 Elizabeth Wilson.
   2 Thomas Vervan Clagett, b. 1872.
   3 Adeline Clagett.

IV Adeline Clagett, m. 1st Rev. Mr. Kershaw, 2d Dr. M. Humes. No issue by either marriage.

V Rachel Clagett, m. Charles J. Kinsolving, brother of Bishop Kinsolving.
   Issue:
   1 Charles Kinsolving.
   2 Julia Kinsolving.
   3 Lucy Kinsolving.
   4 Rachel Kinsolving.
Judge Thomas' William Clagett. (Thomas' Clagett. Thomas' Clagett. Thomas' Clagett. Thomas' Clagett, Jr. Thomas' Clagett, Sr. Capt. Thomas' Clagett.) eldest son of Thomas Clagett, of Weston, and his first wife, Harriet (White) Clagett, was born at Weston, Prince George's County, Maryland, August 30, 1815. Educated in Alexandria, and received a farm from his father, near Marlborough. In 1833, when but eighteen years of age, he married Susan Guigir Harry, only child of George Harry, of Georgetown, D. C., and
his wife, Sarah (Chesley) Harry. She was the daughter of John Chesley and his wife, Anne Clagett, a descendant of John Clagett, third son of Capt. Thomas Clagett, No. 2. (See attached note for Harry descent.)

At the age of twenty-one Thomas William Clagett entered the field of politics and was twice elected (defeating the Democratic candidate, Walter W. W. Bowie) to the Legislature. In 1846 his wife died, and a year later he married Sarah B. Lewis, of Massachusetts, by whom he had no surviving children. In 1850 he moved to Keokuk, Iowa, where he again became a prominent figure in politics; was elected member of the Iowa Legislature and judge of the Circuit Court. In 1860 he established, and was editor of the "Keokuk Constitution," a daily publication which was recognized as one of the ablest journals in the West. Bitterly opposed to secession, he fought the movement most vigorously and was ever a Union man. But as a Democrat he criticised the administration severely and drew upon himself the resentment of the extremists, who instigated an attack upon his publishing house, which was sacked by a mob, and his printing presses thrown into the Mississippi. Yet before the night was over he fished them up, and the following day the paper appeared as usual, unsparingly denouncing the leaders of the mob. The better element of the town was with him and he was not again molested. A man of brilliant abilities and unflinching courage, he was universally admired by both friends and adversaries, and when he died April 14, 1876, the press of the entire State united in paying tributes to his character, both public and private. Among his friends were many men who have left a national fame. He lavished a large fortune upon party associates, and was noted for his open-handed liberality. His widow died in 1888 and is buried at Portland, Oregon; his first wife is buried at Weston, his father's home, and he is buried at Keokuk, Iowa.
Issue:

I

4 1 Thomas Clagett, b. September 21, 1834; m. Elizabeth Eichar.

II

George H. Clagett, b. 1836; d. 1862, in Nevada; single.

III

William Horace Clagett, b. September 21, 1838; m. April 29, 1861, Mary Hart of Keokuk. Studied law; was admitted to the bar; removed to Nevada, and was elected to the Legislature in that State. Removed to Montana, and was elected as a Republican delegate to Congress for that Territory. Owing to his fluency of speech was called "the silver-tongued orator of the West." Was the originator of the bill creating the Yellowstone National Park. Removed to Idaho, and was president of the Constitutional Convention, which framed the Constitution for the new State. Was by the Legislature elected United States Senator, but his seat was disputed by Fred G. Dubois, who was awarded the seat by the Senate on technical grounds. Was again nominated for the same position in 1896, and lacked but two votes of election. Finding he could not control the necessary number of votes, in order to defeat Dubois, he threw his influence to Heitfeldt, who was elected. He is the author of a work on currency and banking, and is interested in mining, and resides in Murray, Idaho.

Issue:

1 Mary Clagett, b. 1863; single.

2 Idaho Clagett, b. 1866.

3 Thomas W. Clagett, b. 1868; m. ——; lives in Portland, Oregon.

4 Mabel Clagett, b. 1870; m. Frederick Lucas, of Spokane, Washington.

5 George Dixon Clagett, b. March 4, 1873; m. 1898 Ermina Heyburn, of Spokane, Washington.

6 Emma G. Clagett, twin; b. 1873.

7 William H. Clagett, Jr., b. 1876; enlisted in First Oregon Regiment and sailed for Manila, Philippine Islands, in June, 1898.

8 Grace Clagett, b. 1881.

IV

Sarah Clagett, b. 1840; d. single.

V

Susan Harry Clagett, b. 1842; m. Samuel Pettingill, of Vermont. An authoress of considerable note; died 1891.

Issue:

1 Harry Pettingill.

2 Sidney B. Pettingill.
Thomas Clagett "of Iowa." (Judge Thomas W. Clagett. Thomas Clagett, of Weston. Thomas Clagett. Thomas Clagett. Thomas Clagett, Jr. Thomas Clagett, Sr. Capt. Thomas Clagett, emigrant.) eldest son of Judge Thomas W. Clagett and his wife, Susan (Harry) Clagett, was born near Upper Marlborough, Maryland, September 21, 1834. Removed with his father in 1850 to Keokuk, Iowa. December 13, 1855, he married Elizabeth Sophia Eichar, daughter of Peter Eichar and his wife, Sophia Isham. (See Eichar and Isham Sketches.) In 1869 Mr. Clagett received from his grandfather a plantation located near "Weston," in Prince George's County, Maryland, and removed with his family back to his native State. As there were several Thomas Clagetts in the neighborhood, he adopted as his distinctive signature, "Thomas Clagett, of Iowa."

Issue:

I Susan Eichar Clagett, b. March 10, 1859.

II Thomas Clagett, Jr., b. March 3, 1860. Is the ninth Thomas Clagett in direct descent. Removed to Idaho in 1882 and engaged in mining. In 1896 was elected a member of the Idaho Legislature, and supported his uncle for the United States Senate. In May, 1898, he enlisted in the 1st Regiment, Idaho Volunteers, and was appointed corporal in Company F. Sailed from San Francisco with his regiment June 29 for Manila, Philippine Islands, and is now in active service fighting the Philippine Insurgents.

III Eleanor Clagett, b. July 20, 1862; m. September 23, 1885, Walter Worthington Bowie.

Issue:

1 Ruth Worthington Bowie, b. July 17, 1886.

IV Lavinia Klem Clagett.

V Sarah Chesley Clagett.


VII Sophia Isham Clagett.

VIII Harry Guigir Clagett, b. January 24, 1874.

IX George Maxwell Clagett, b. July 3, 1876.
HARRY.

The ancestors of the Maryland family of this name were originally natives of Normandy, France, and spelled the name "Harrie." They were Huguenots, and upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, removed to Holland. Two grandsons of the French Huguenot emigrated with their wives and children to Maryland in 1745, and settled near Hagerstown, the name of the village at that era being Elizabeth. These brothers, Martin and Jacob, had been raised to be careful agriculturists, and practicing their thrifty knowledge in the management of their rich lands in Maryland, lying on Antietam Creek, soon grew to be wealthy, substantial citizens. Their children became zealous patriots, and actively aided the cause of their brethren in the struggle for independence.

Jacob\(^1\) Harry, the eldest of the two emigrant brothers, died in 1788, and is buried at Hagerstown. He left four sons. His wife's name is not given.

Martin\(^2\) Harry, (Jacob\(^1\) Harry.) third son of Jacob Harry, the emigrant, was born about 1755. Like his father was a prosperous farmer, and merchant of Hagerstown, and is said to have served in the Revolutionary Army.

About 1782 he married Susan Sailer, who was born in 1761, and was the daughter of Peter Sailer and his wife, a Miss Shanefeldt. Peter Sailer was the son of Matthias Sailer, who was born in Holland in 1710; married there, and emigrated to Maryland in 1745, and settled on six
hundred acres of land located on Antietam Creek. Martin Harry died in 1787 leaving two daughters and a son who was born shortly after his death. His widow a few years later became the wife of John Guigir, a well-to-do merchant of Hagerstown, by whom she had no children, and died September 4, 1805.

George\textsuperscript{3} Harry, (Martin\textsuperscript{2} Harry. Jacob\textsuperscript{1} Harry,) only son of Martin Harry and his wife, Susan (Sailer) Harry, was born April 3, 1788, a few months after his father's death, and was reared in the home of his step-father, John Guigir, at Hagerstown. Later he removed to Frederick, and then to Georgetown, D. C. On May 25, 1813, he married Sarah Chesley, daughter of John Chesley, of that town, and his wife, Anne, thirteenth child of Thomas Clagett, of Piscataway. He only lived three years after marrying, and died in July, 1814, leaving an infant daughter, his only issue.

Susan\textsuperscript{1} Guigir Harry. (George\textsuperscript{2} Harry. Martin\textsuperscript{1} Harry. Jacob\textsuperscript{1} Harry,) only issue of George Harry and his wife, Sarah Chesley, was born October 14, 1814. Married in 1833 Thomas William Clagett, of Prince George's County, and died in 1845. (For issue see Clagett Note.) Her eldest son, Thomas\textsuperscript{3} Clagett, born in 1834, married Elizabeth Eichar, of Keokuk, Iowa. (See Eichar Note.)

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**EICHAR.**

The Eichars came from the city of Eichstadt, or Aichstadt, in Bavaria. This town was one of note for many centuries; it contained a cathedral and ducal residence, and for generations was ruled by Bishops. The name Eichar is probably derived from the word *eich*, "the
oaks," as the ducal castle of the reigning family is said to have been surrounded by oak trees. As a village and town gradually grew up around it the place was known as "Eichstadt," and the ruling family, descended from the original owners of the place, became "Eichars."

The following sketch of the American family which bears the name is taken from an account of them written by the late Mrs. Judge Lake, a daughter of the house. She died at an advanced age in New York more than thirty years since.

About 1750 a younger son of the ruling house of Eichstadt, known in his native town as a prince, and possessing a peace-loving disposition, grew weary of the wars and political intrigues around him, decided to leave his native land and to take his wife and two children to the New World, hoping to find in the colony, founded by William Penn, that quiet and rest he could not enjoy in Bavaria. Disposing of his property, and with a considerable sum of money, he embarked with his little family for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. When the ship arrived in America the captain of the vessel reported that Von Eichstadt and his wife had both died en route, and been buried at sea; that he found no money among his effects, and that the two little children, a boy and a girl, were destitute. As it was known that the intending emigrant had with him a large sum which could never be found, it was always suspected that the captain had poisoned his passengers and then robbed them. Kind Quakers took charge of the little orphans and gave them a good, plain education. Barbara, a girl of six years when she arrived in America, became the wife of Jacob Weaver, a young surveyor of Little York, Pennsylvania. The boy,

Peter Eichar. was born in 1742, in Eichstadt, Bavaria, and grew up with his Quaker benefactors to be a sober, industrious and thrifty farmer and mill-owner, at
Little York, Pennsylvania. He bought a large tract of land near Greensburg, Pennsylvania, which at that era was only a frontier village. Shortly after moving to his new property he married Nancy Smith, and built a substantial stone house on his land, about a mile from Greensburg. His wife was the daughter of John Smith, a sturdy frontiersman, whose life had been one of thrilling adventure for many years with his neighbors, the Indians. He lived to a great age, and died in 1807. Mrs. Lake states that he had frequently told her of his hair-breadth escapes. On one occasion he was captured by the Indians and taken bound to their camp, which was located where now stands the city of Pittsburg. The savages proceeded to hold their usual games in celebration of their success, and Smith was compelled to run "the gantlet," that is, he is forced to run as fast as possible down a line, between two rows of warriors, who endeavored to knock him down as he passed, with club and hatchet. If he should succeed in reaching the end of the line alive, his life would be spared. Though several times knocked down, the captive being of vigorous frame, at last reached the coveted goal, though bruised and wounded. A Frenchman who witnessed the performance then bought him of the Indians and took him to Detroit, from which point he at last escaped and returned to his family. Peter Eicher grew quite wealthy, and amply provided for each of his eight children. Most of them settled in the surrounding country. He died March 8, 1819, and he and his wife are both buried in the Lutheran cemetery, at Greensburg.

Joseph² Eichar. (Peter¹ Eicher.) second son of Peter Eichar, the emigrant, and his wife, Nancy (Smith) Eichar, was born near Greensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1774. His father bestowed upon him a farm near his home, and built on it a large stone house. On October 10, 1800, he married Anne Suman, of Greensburg, and for several
years lived on the land his parent had given him. He was, however, of a roving and restless disposition, more visionary than practical. Believing he could do better farther west, he sold his estate and went to Ohio and settled upon a large tract of new land near what is now the town of Worcester. Here he was constantly in danger from the Indians, and several times his family had to flee for their lives to a neighboring fort. During the War of 1812, he with difficulty protected his home from his savage foes, who were continually on the war path. Once his wife hid the children in a corn shock while the Indians were raiding their house. Mr. Eichar was a second Colonel Sellers, and continually saw a fortune in new enterprises which usually ended in loss. Once he started a large flour mill, another time he worked a stone quarry, which he sold to engage in the digging of a well, which he sunk to a depth of four hundred and sixty-five feet, looking for salt, and struck the first oil discovered in Ohio, but, being ignorant of its value, failed to derive any advantage from the discovery. Still conceiving that the true Eldorado was further west, he started a fresh chase of the rainbow, and selling out his possessions near Worcester, moved his family by wagon to Sandusky, where he shortly after contracted typhoid fever, and died October 17, 1821. His wife was a woman of great courage and practical sense, and with her eight little children returned at once to Worcester. By strict economy and industry she reared her family, acquired a comfortable competency, and died September, 1862, at the age of eighty-three.

Peter Eichar, (Joseph Eichar, emigrant,) the third child and eldest son of Joseph Eichar and his wife, Anne (Suman) Eichar, was born in 1805 near Greensburg, Pennsylvania; removed with his parents to Worcester, Ohio, when very young, and for a number of years was a farmer.

While on a visit to Watertown, New York, he met
Sophia Isham, the daughter of Asa Isham and his wife, Sarah (Chapman) Isham, and married her June 10, 1835. She was born August 20, 1810, at Colchester, Connecticut, previous to the removal of her parents to Watertown. (See Isham Sketch.) Peter Eichar, some years after his marriage, removed to Keokuk, Iowa; was interested in real estate and one of the leading citizens of that western town. Later retired from active business, and died at Keokuk, June 15, 1868, aged sixty-three. His wife died in 1895 at the home of her daughter in Pierce City, Missouri.

Issue:

I

ELIZABETH* SOPHIA EICHAR, b. near Worcester, Ohio, April 24, 1836; m. at Keokuk, Iowa, December 13, 1855. Thomas Clagett, eldest son of Judge Thomas W. Clagett, of Maryland, and later removed with her husband to Maryland. She is the mother of eleven children. (See Clagett Sketch for complete list.)

II

ANNE* ELIZA EICHAR, m. 1st Robert Ruddick, 2d J. B. Akin.

Robert Ruddick's issue:

1 ROBERT* RUDDICK, Jr.
2 KATE* RUDDICK.
3 ROSE* RUDDICK.
4 MARY* RUDDICK.
5 FLORA* RUDDICK.
6 JESSE* RUDDICK.

J. B. Akin's issue:

1 MADELINE* AKIN.

III

ELEANOR* S. EICHAR, b. December, 1842; m. W. L. Vermillion. No issue.

IV

LAVINIA* KLEM EICHAR, b. 1844; m. Dr. S. K. Hicks, of Missouri.

Issue:

1 KELSEY* HICKS.

ISHAM.

This family traces a descent through many generations of noble ancestors back to the Thirteenth Century, and it
is claimed that the name is of even more ancient origin still. Mrs. Roger A. Prior, in one of her recent articles regarding the ancestry of the Virginia Lees, says the latter are descended maternally from the Ishams, and have through them "a long and noble line of English ancestors; tracing back through the Daytons, the Murrays, and Devere; numbering among them several Chief Justices, Earls of Oxford, Lords of Addington, John de Quincy (a Magna Charter Baron), back to the Dukes of Normandy, Longue Epee, and Sanspeur, nay, royalty itself, Hugh Capet and the Saxon kings. England has known no grander family than that of De Vere. Hard pressed in one of the battles of the crusades, a De Vere saw a vision of a star fall from Heaven and alight upon his shield. Ever after his family bore a lone star, and never was its luster dimmed. Gen. Robert E. Lee, Chief Justice Marshall, John Randolph, of Roanoke, and Thomas Jefferson are all descendants of Henry Isham, a member of this family."

The first of the name of whom we have direct ancestral record was

Robert de Isham, who was born in 1261. His son,

Henry de Isham lived in 1330, during the reign of Edward III.

Robert de Isham, a direct descendant of Henry, suppressed the "de." He married Elizabeth, co-heiress of Ashton and Knoston, and died in 1475.

William Isham, son of Robert de Isham, married, in 1484, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Brannspath, and died in 1510. To him, on one occasion, King Richard III sent to request a loan of forty pounds.

Thomas Isham, son of William and Elizabeth Isham just mentioned, married Eleanor, daughter of
Richard de Vere, of Addington. He lived at his estate of Pitchley, and was known as “Thomas Isham, Esq., of Pitchley.” They had three sons. John, the eldest, being the ancestor of the present English baronet of the name.

Ensby Isham, the youngest son of William and Elizabeth (de Vere) Isham, mentioned above, married Anne, daughter of Gyles Ponlton, and had twenty children. One of their sons was

Sir Gregory Isham, who in 1632 married Elizabeth Cateline, of Rounds. They had a large family. Three of their sons, John, Henry, and William, emigrated to America about 1660, and settled at Barnstable, Massachusetts. William Isham died there unmarried. His brother, Henry Isham, after a few years, removed to Virginia with his wife, Catherine, and settled at Turkey Bottom, on the James River. His daughter, Mary Isham, later married William Randolph, who had emigrated from Warwickshire, England, and settled on the James River. From this couple were descended John Rudolph, of Roanoke, Thomas Jefferson, Chief Justice Marshall, Gen. Robert E. Lee, and many other celebrated men.

John Isham, son of Sir Gregory Isham, as mentioned above, settled at Barnstable, Massachusetts, and on December 16, 1677, married Jane Parker, of Barnstable, and had seven children. He was one of the commissioners of his township, and a man of considerable prominence in the colony.

Isaac Isham, third son of John and Jane (Parker) Isham, was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, February 7, 1683, and became a wealthy and prominent citizen of that commonwealth. On May 3, 1716, he married Thankful Limbert, of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and had eight children.
Daniel Isham, seventh child of Isaac and Thankful (Limbert) Isham, was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, April 13, 1729. He was for a number of years a member of the House of Burgesses, and one of the leading men among the Patriots during their troubles with Great Britain. In October, 1756, he married Catherine Foot, of Cape Cod, and had seven children.

Asa Isham, sixth child of Daniel and Catherine (Foot) Isham, was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, in December, 1769. He removed to Colchester, Connecticut, where he married on December 1, 1794, Sarah Chapman, of East Haddam, Connecticut. A few years later he removed with his family to Watertown, New York, where he died in 1852, aged eighty-two, and his wife, who was two years his junior, died in 1853. They left six sons and four daughters.

Sophia Isham, eighth child of Asa and Sarah (Chapman) Isham, was born August 20, 1810, at Colchester, Connecticut, and removed with her parents to Watertown, New York, where she married on June 10, 1835, Peter Eichar, a son of Joseph Eichar, of Worcester, Ohio. For a number of years she resided with her husband at Worcester, and at Edinburg, Ohio, and then removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where her husband died in 1868, leaving several children. (See Eichar note.) Mrs. Eichar then made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Hicks, at Pierce City, Missouri, where she died in 1895.

Elizabeth Sophia Eichar, daughter of Peter Eichar and his wife, Sophia Isham, was born April 24, 1836, at Worcester, Ohio. She removed to Keokuk, Iowa, with her parents, and was married there December 13, 1855, to Thomas Clagett, son of Judge Thomas W. Clagett, of Maryland. She removed with her husband to Maryland in 1869, and is the mother of eleven children; ten of them still living. (See Clagett Article No. 14.)
The Contees of Maryland claim descent from a noble French family which was a branch of the royal houses of Conde and Conti. The arms borne by the Prince de Conti, the Baron de Conti, of Orange, the Count de Graviers, of Normandy, the Viscompts de Conti, of Rochelle, and the English family of Contee are all identical. The Viscompts de Conti, like their great relative, the Prince de Conde, were Huguenots. While the religious wars were raging in France during the reign of Louis XIII, a Viscompt de Conti emigrated from Rochelle to London, England, in order to secure for himself a family freedom from persecution.

Some twenty years later, in 1643, a son of this French emigrant, Adolphe de Conti, was Lord Mayor of London, and the motto under his arms in Guild Hall is, "Pour Dieu et mon Roi." The first of the name of whom we have direct ancestral record is,

Peter Contee, a surgeon of Barnstable, Devonshire, England. He was probably a great-grandson of the Viscompte who emigrated from Rochelle. The name of Peter Contee's father is not given, but his mother's name was Grace, and she was a widow in 1707. His wife's name was Catherine. He had a brother, Col. John Contee, who emigrated to Maryland and settled in Charles County about the end of the Seventeenth Century. He was commissioned colonel of militia, and in 1707 was
one of the Council of State. He acquired large tracts of land, and for the era in which he lived was very wealthy. Although twice married he had no children, and invited his nephew, Alexander Contee, the young son of his brother Peter, to join him in the Province, and gave him much property. He died August 3, 1708.

No. 1.

Alexander Contee, son of Catherine and Peter Contee, was born at Barnstable, England, in April, 1693, and when about twelve years of age joined his uncle, John Contee, in Maryland. He early became a prosperous merchant in Nottingham, Prince George's County; acquired large tracts of land, and was for many years clerk of the County Court, an office of great importance in those days. In 1724 he was elected a member of the House of Delegates. About 1720–1, he married Jane, daughter of Col. Thomas Brooke, of Brookefield, and his second wife, Barbara Dent. (See Brooke Sketch.) Mrs. Contee received a very large property from her father, including that portion of "Brookefield" on which stood the original Brooke dwelling and family graveyard. The latter, with adjoining land, descended through her son, Thomas Contee, to the latter's great-granddaughter, Mrs. Thomas F. Bowie, and is now known as "The Valley."

Alexander Contee died December 24, 1740, and is buried at "The Valley;" a marble slab is over his grave. Near by are two smaller slabs in memory of his two little boys, each named Alexander, who died in childhood. Alexander Contee executed a will in which he provided very liberally for his children, leaving land in Calvert to one son, while to another he left a large estate in Baltimore County. He also left the minister of St. Paul's a guinea, and
requested he should preach a sermon on "ye danger and folly of ye deathbed repentance." The home place went to his widow, who bequeathed it to her son, Thomas Contee. She died in June, 1779, and executed a will. She mentioned her four daughters, her sons, John and Thomas, and the grandchildren by each. No reference was made to her two sons, Peter and Theodore, who were living when their father died. It is therefore probable they died before their mother, leaving no issue.

Issue of Alexander Contee and his wife, Jane Brooke:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Marriage</th>
<th>Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>John Contee</td>
<td>1722</td>
<td>1745 Margaret Snowden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Alexander Contee, Jr.</td>
<td>1724</td>
<td></td>
<td>1734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Peter Contee</td>
<td>1726</td>
<td></td>
<td>prior to 1779; single.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Jane Contee</td>
<td>1728</td>
<td>1747 John Hanson</td>
<td>February 21, 1819</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John Hanson, who was born in Charles County, Maryland, in 1715; a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Hanson, and grandson of John Hanson, emigrant, who died in 1713. John Hanson represented Charles County in the House of Burgesses from 1758 to 1768, when he removed to Frederick County, where he was also elected to the Legislature. In 1775 he enrolled the militia of Frederick, and was placed in command of a regiment. He constructed a powder mill, and supplied the Patriot Army with powder. In 1780 was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress, and resigned from the army. In 1781 was, by a large majority, elected president of the Congress, and in 1782, as head of the new nation, issued letters of marque to prey upon the British commerce. These commissions were signed, "John Hanson, President." He was literally the first President of the United States, and was then so regarded. He died in 1783.

Issue:

1 Alexander Contee Hanson, b. 1749. Assistant private secretary to General Washington, judge of the General Court, and Chancellor of Maryland. He died in 1806.

One of his sons was:

1 Alexander Contee Hanson, Jr. Editor of The Federalist, and United States Senator.

2 Dr. Samuel Hanson, d. in the Revolutionary Army.

3 John Hanson, Jr.

4 Capt. Peter Contee Hanson. Killed at battle of Fort Washington, 1776.
5 Jane^3 Contee Hanson, m. Philip Thomas, of Frederick.
One child was:
  1 John^4 Hanson Thomas, m. Mary Isham Colson.
  A son of theirs was:
    1 Dr. John^5 Hanson Thomas, of Baltimore, m. Annie C. Gordon.
Issue:
    1 Douglas^6 H. Thomas. President of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore.

3 V Thomas^2 Contee, b. 1729; m. Sarah Fendall; d. 1811.
VI Catherine^2 Contee, b. 1732; m. John Harrison; d. July 31, 1831, at her daughter's home in Georgetown, D. C.
Issue:
  1 John^3 Harrison, Jr. Surgeon United States Navy.
  2 Anne^3 Harrison, m. John Beatty.
One daughter was:
  1 Anne^4 Beatty, m. —— Semmes, an Englishman.
Issue:
    1 John^5 B. Semmes.
    2 John^6 Harrison Semmes, b. 1822; d. 1897 in Washington, D. C.
    3 Albabaron^5 Semmes, m. Mary Dorsey.
    Admiral United States Navy.

3 Jane^1 Contee Harrison, m. ——— Clagett, of Georgetown, D. C.
4 Grace^3 Harrison, m. Samuel Tyler.
5 Elizabeth^4 Harrison, m. Judge Madison Nelson.
6 Sarah^4 C. Harrison, b. 1780; m. 1801 Henry Waring.
Her daughter:
  Catherine^1 H. Waring, m. Gen. Thomas F. Bowie.

VII Alexander^2 Contee, b. 1734; d. October 20, 1744.
VIII Theodore^2 Contee, b. 1736; m. Elizabeth Smith, of Calvert; d. without leaving issue. Was an attorney at law.
IX Grace^2 Contee, b. 1738; m. ——— Hollyday.
One child was:
  1 Leonard^3 Hollyday.

X Barbara^2 Contee, b. January 21, 1741; m. John Read Magruder, Sr., in 1772; d. August 30, 1796.
Issue:
  1 John^3 Read Magruder, No. 2; m. Amelia Hall.
  2 James^3 Alexander Magruder, m. Millicent Beans.
  3 Judge Alexander^3 Contee Magruder.
  4 Jane^3 Contee Magruder, m. 1801, William Marbury.
(See Marbury.)
Col. John II Contee, (Alexander I Contee, emigrant,) eldest son of Alexander Contee and his wife, Jane (Brooke) Contee, was born near Nottingham, Prince George's County, Maryland, about 1722. He inherited a large estate from his father located in the northern part of the county, which he called "Pleasant Prospect," as well as half of a plantation called "Warburton." His name frequently occurs on the old county papers, and he is always called "Colonel" John Contee. He is mentioned as participating in the various acts of citizens who met in Upper Marlborough to devise means for opposing British oppression. June 6, 1775, he was chosen as a delegate to represent his county at a meeting in Annapolis, and on July 26, 1775, he was one of the signers of the famous "Declaration of the Freemen of Maryland."

About 1744 he married Margaret Snowden, who was born in 1726; a daughter of Richard Snowden "the younger," and his second wife, Mary Hotchkiss Thomas. Richard Snowden was the son of Richard Snowden, Jr., and grandson of Richard Snowden, Sr., who emigrated to Maryland from Wales in the Seventeenth Century. John Contee executed a will in January, 1796, which was proven two weeks later. His wife survived him several years.

Issue:

1 Elizabeth III Contee, b. 1746; d. 1827; m. James Keith, of Virginia.

Issue:

1 Margaret IV Keith.

2 Jane IV Contee Keith.
CONTEE.

3 Catherine Keith.
4 John Keith.

II Jane Contee, m. ——— Digges.

III Richard Alexander Contee, b. 1753; m. 1st Mary Crawford, 2d Elizabeth Sanders; d. 1818.

IV Anne Contee, b. 1759; m. September 23, 1779, Dennis Magruder, Sr.

V Mary Contee, m. 1785, Alexander W. Magruder; d. young.

No. 3.

Col. Thomas Contee, (Alexander Contee,) fourth son of Alexander Contee and his wife, Jane (Brooke) Contee, was born at Brookefield, near Nottingham, Prince George’s County, Maryland, about 1729, and inherited through his mother “Brookefield,” the original home of his ancestor, Maj. Thomas Brooke, its first owner. During the Revolutionary period he took a conspicuous position; was chairman of various meetings of the citizens in Marlboro’, member of the House of Burgesses, a delegate to the first State convention held at Annapolis in 1775, and was one of the signers of the “Declaration of the Association of the Freemen of Maryland.”

In 1776 was commissioned major of militia by the Council of Safety, and instructed to inspect the newly raised troops and to aid in the equipment of the volunteer forces. Was sent to Philadelphia to confer with the Continental Congress as to the proper organization of the army and the general plans for defense. Was elected to the State Legislature, and for many years was chairman of the Republican party in Prince George’s County. He executed a will a few days prior to his death in January, 1811, and is buried at “Brookefield” (now called the “Valley”) in the family graveyard. Colonel Contee was married about 1751 to Sarah Fendall, who, born
October 28, 1732, was a daughter of Benjamin Fendall, Sr., of Charles County, and his wife, Eleanor Lee, daughter of Philip Lee, Sr., and his wife, Sarah Brooke, a half-sister of Thomas Contee's mother. Mrs. Fendall was born in 1710, and died in 1759. Benjamin Fendall was born in 1709 and lived at his home "Potomac," in Charles County, where he died in 1764. He was the son of Col. John Fendall and his wife, Ellen Hanson. Col. John Fendall was born in 1668, and died in 1734. He is said to have been a son of Josiah Fendall, Governor of Maryland in 1655. Mrs. Thomas Contee is described as a very beautiful woman with a wealth of golden hair. She
died March 20, 1793, and is buried at "The Valley." The picture of Colonel Contee shows a mild, handsome face, powdered hair, and a ruffled shirt and stock.

His issue was:

I  ALEXANDER\(^3\) CONTEE, b. 1752; resided in Nottingham. Died March 21, 1810, while on a visit to his brother in Charles County. His obituary notice refers to him as a man of polished manners and great learning. Was unmarried.

II  REV. BENJAMIN\(^3\) CONTEE, b. 1755; d. 1815; m. Sarah Russell Lee.

III  ELEANOR\(^3\) LEE CONTEE, b. November 17, 1758; d. July 26, 1786, at her father's home, Brookefield, and is buried in the family graveyard. She was married August 12, 1780, to Dr. Michael Wallace, of Elkton, Maryland, who was born in 1749, and died September 29, 1794. They had six children; two died on the same day and are buried at "The Valley;" three others died in infancy. One only survived:

1  ELEANOR\(^1\) LEE WALLACE, b. December 9, 1782; d. 1846; m. in 1825, Gov. Joseph Kent, who after her death married his deceased wife's first cousin, Alice Lee Contee, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Contee, but had no issue by this second marriage.

Issue by first marriage:

1  JOSEPH\(^1\) KENT, m. ——— Kent.

2  DEWITT\(^1\) KENT, m. Julianna Sudler.

Among his issue was:

1  JULIA\(^6\) BALLARD KENT, m. Dr. Henry Roland Walton, of Annapolis.

Among the latter's issue is:

1  AGNES\(^5\) MACCUBIN WALTON.

2  ——— Walton.

3  CATHERINE\(^3\) KENT, m. General Mitchell. Issue one son and one daughter.

4  SARAH\(^3\) FENDALL KENT, m. Philip Ashton Lee Contee, Sr.

5  JANE\(^3\) KENT, m. Dr. Julius Hall.

Issue:

1  MARY\(^6\) ELLA HALL, m. Robert Cyrus Griffith.

Issue:

1  ROBERT\(^1\) C. GRIFFITH, Jr., d. young.

2  ERNEST\(^1\) GRIFFITH.

3  MARY\(^1\) ELLA GRIFFITH.

4  JULIA\(^1\) CONTEE GRIFFITH.

5  ROBERTA\(^1\) GRIFFITH.
2 Julia Hall, m. Alfred Osborne. No issue.
3 Joseph Thomas Hall, m. Myra Garrison, of New York.
   Issue:
   1 Joseph Thomas Hall, Jr.
   2 Myra Garrison Hall.
4 Wallace Kent Hall, single.
5 Julius Hall, Jr., m. Elizabeth Claude Stock-ett, of Annapolis.
   Issue:
   1 Margaret Harwood Hall.
   2 Frances Stockett Hall.
6 William Hall, m. Mary E. Waters, of Laurel, Maryland.

IV Jane Contee, b. 1761; d. November, 1825; m. February 20, 1782, William Worthington, of Anne Arundel County and removed to Nottingham. (See Worthington and Bowie Sketches for issue.)

V Sarah Contee, b. March 11, 1767; d. 1844; m. May 30, 1790, David Slater. Issue, one child which died in infancy. They are buried at the Valley.

No. 4.

Richard Alexander Contee, (Col. John Contee, emigrant.) only son of Col. John Contee and his wife, Margaret (Snowden) Contee, was born about 1753 at "Pleasant Prospect," in Prince George's County, and inherited his father's dwelling plantation. He is mentioned as participating in a meeting of citizens held in Upper Marlborough, January 6, 1775, and was placed on the Committee of Inspection for the Patuxent District to watch the movements of the British ships. It is also said that he fought in the Patriot Army during the Revolution.

June 6, 1785, he married Mary, eldest daughter of David Crawford, of Marlborough. She died March 11, 1787, aged nineteen, leaving no issue. About 1790 he married Elizabeth Sanders, and died in November, 1818, having had
No. 5.

Rev. Benjamin⁵ Contee, (Col. Thomas² Contee, Alexander¹ Contee, emigrant.) second son of Col. Thomas Contee, of “Brookesfield,” and his wife, Sarah (Fendall) Contee, was born near Nottingham, Prince George’s County, Maryland, in 1755. At the commencement of the Revolutionary War he entered the army, was commissioned lieutenant, and later promoted to captain. When his term of enlistment expired he was elected to the Legislature, and again in 1785. In 1787 elected a member of Congress. After serving in Congress he went to Europe; traveled through Spain, France, and England. On his return to America he completed his study of theology, which he had previously begun, and was admitted to Holy orders; passed through several degrees to that of Doctor of Divinity, and for a number of years was a learned and distinguished minister of the Episcopal Church. At the time Bishop James Kemp was elected Suffragan Bishop, Dr. Contee was absent from the convention on account of illness, but so highly was he esteemed, and his admirers so numerous, he came very near being elected instead of Mr. Kemp, receiving but two votes less than the latter prelate. Dr. Contee was the incumbent of the Port Tobacco Parish for several years, and during that time was appointed chief judge of the Orphan’s Court of Charles County, and held that office up to the time of his death.
In 1794 he married Sarah Russell Lee, his cousin, daughter of Philip Thomas Lee, of "Blenheim," Charles County, and made his home at "Bromont," near the Potomac River. He died November 30, 1815, and is buried at "Bromont," Charles County, by the side of his wife, whose death occurred December 10, 1810.

Issue:

7  I  Philip 4 Ashton Lee Contee, b. April 5, 1795; twice married.

II  Eleanor 4 Contee, d. young.

8  III  Edmund 4 Henry Contee, b. 1799; d. 1832; m. Eleanor R. Lee.

IV  Alice 4 Lee Contee, b. 1803; m. July 8, 1828, Gov. Joseph Kent, whose first wife was Eleanor Lee Wallace (see Thomas Contee), the first cousin of Alice Lee Contee. The latter died without issue.

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**No. 6.**

Lieut. John 4 Contee, (Richard 3 Alexander Contee, Sr. Col. John 2 Contee. Alexander 1 Contee, emigrant.) eldest son of Richard Alexander Contee, Sr., and his wife, Elizabeth (Sanders) Contee, was born at "Pleasant Prospect," Prince George's County, Maryland, November 9, 1794. On December 28, 1813, when nineteen years of age, married Eliza Duckett, only daughter of Isaac Duckett and his wife, Margaret (Bowie) Duckett, daughter of Walter Bowie, Sr. Isaac Duckett was born in 1753; died in 1823. He was nineteen years older than his wife; was the son of Richard Duckett, and brother of Baruch Duckett. Mrs. Eliza Contee was born October 16, 1796, and died November 12, 1821, leaving four children. John Contee married secondly, February 17, 1824, Anne Louisa Snowden, who was born in 1801, and was the eldest daughter of Richard Snowden, of Prince George's County.
John Contee entered the United States Navy, and, for gallant conduct, received a vote of thanks from the Maryland Legislature, which presented him with a sword and medals. He retired from the navy with rank of lieutenant, and died November 15, 1839, at his home, "Pleasant Prospect," which he devised to his son John. His will shows him to have been possessed of great wealth, part of which was inherited, and part acquired by his marriage with Miss Duckett, whose father was one of the most opulent planters of his State. Lieutenant Contee's second wife was also wealthy.

Issue by his first wife, Eliza Duckett, was:

I Mary\(^2\) Margaret Contee, b. December 3, 1814; d. October 31, 1831.

9 II Capt. John\(^3\) Contee, b. July 8, 1816; m. Mary L. Jolliffe.

III Eliza\(^3\) Contee, b. July 20, 1818; d. December 8, 1836; single.

IV Margaret\(^3\) Contee, b. July 28, 1820; m. Edward Shipley. Lieut. John Contee's issue by his second wife, Anne L. Snowden, was:

I Caroline\(^3\) Snowden Contee, b. April 8, 1825; d. 1826.

10 II Charles\(^3\) Snowden Contee, b. October 31, 1830; m. Eliza Bowling.

III Richard\(^3\) Contee, b. February 8, 1836. Served in Confederate Army. Married Anna Bowling, sister of his brother's wife. No issue.

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No. 7.

Philip\(^1\) Ashton Lee Contee, Sr. (Rev. Benjamin\(^3\) Contee, Col. Thomas\(^2\) Contee, Alexander\(^1\) Contee, emigrant.) eldest son of Rev. Benjamin Contee and his wife, Sarah Russell (Lee) Contee, was born April 5, 1795, and resided for many years in Alexandria, where he was engaged in business. He married when quite young Anne Russell Clerk-Lee, by whom he had two daughters
She died, and on March 30, 1837, he married his second cousin, Sarah Fendall Kent, daughter of Gov. Joseph Kent, and the latter's first wife, Eleanor Lee Wallace. By this marriage he had one son, and died October 18, 1842. He is buried at St. Paul's Church, Alexandria. His widow some time later became the wife of Major Blake.

Issue by first wife:
I  Alice; Lee Contee, b. 1819; d. 1836, single.
II Sarah Fendall Contee, d. young.

The issue of Mr. Contee by his second wife was:
III Philip Ashton Lee Contee, Jr., b. 1838; twice married.

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No. 8.

Edmund Henry Contee. (Rev. Benjamin* Contee. Col. Thomas Contee. Alexander Contee, emigrant.) youngest son of Rev. Benjamin Contee and his wife, Sarah Russell (Lee) Contee, was born 1799, and resided at "Bromont," Charles County, Maryland. September 4, 1820, he married his cousin, Eleanor Russell Lee. He died July 18, 1832, when but thirty-three years of age, and according to the local papers of his county, "greatly regretted by a large circle of friends who knew and appreciated his many virtues." His widow removed to Alexandria, Virginia, where she died March 24, 1847.

His only issue was:
I Benjamin Contee, b. 1822. Removed to Baltimore, where he married Caroline Hall, and resided in Baltimore County, Maryland, near Catonsville. He died in 1859. Leaving one son:
II Louis Contee. When a young man he removed to the West, and his present location is unknown.
Capt. John Contee, (Lieut. John Contee. Richard Alexander Contee, St. Col. John Con- teee. Alexander Contee.) only son of Lieut. John Contee by his first wife, Eliza (Duckett) Contee, was born at "Pleasant Prospect," Prince George's County, Maryland, July 8, 1816. Graduated from the Naval Academy and served a number of years in the United States Navy. Retired with the rank of lieutenant. In 1861 was elected captain of the cavalry company known as "The Planters' Guards," Thomas F. Bowie, Jr., first lieutenant.

Captain Contee was married December 6, 1840, in the Monumental Church, Richmond, Virginia, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Moore, to Mary Lucretia Jolliffe, daughter of James Jolliffe of Norfolk, Virginia, who was of French descent. She was born in 1819, and died August 6, 1864. Captain Contee resided at his home, "Pleasant Prospect," where he died May 29, 1864.

Issue:

I Florence Contee, b. November 7, 1841; m. November 25, 1865, Thomas Blake Brooke. (For issue see Brooke record.)


IV Mary Lucretia Contee, b. June 4, 1846; m. September 7, 1865, William W. Plummer, born 1844, a son of Mordacai Plummer, Sr., and his wife, Susan Waring.

Issue, three sons and one daughter, viz:

1 Susan Plummer, b. July 27, 1866; m. —— Thornton.

2 William Herbert Plummer, b. May 25, 1871.


4 Oden Bowie Plummer, b. August 15, 1879.

V Eliza Duckett Contee, b. April 23, 1847; m. March 24, 1874, to Richard Wootton, born 1836, son of W. T. Wootton and Margaret Hall, his wife, and great-grandson of Gov. Robert Bowie. (See Bowie Record for issue.)

VI Sylvia Drayton Contee, b. March 3, 1851; m. Hon. Elisha Edward Meredith December 12, 1872. He was
CONTEE.

born in Virginia, and represented the Alexandria District in Congress.
One son is:
1 E. CONTEE MEREDITH.

No. 10.


Issue:

I John Bowling Contee, b. ——— ; a lawyer.
II Henry B. Contee, m. Miss Thomas.
III Mattie Contee, m. ——— Turner.
IV Elizabeth Contee, m. ——— Keech.
V Mary Contee.
VI Nina Contee.
VII Snowden Contee.

No. 11.

Philip Ashton Lee Contee, Jr. (Philip Ashton Lee Contee, Sr. Rev. Benjamin Contee. Col. Thomas Contee. Alexander Contee.) only son of Philip Ashton Lee Contee, Sr., and his second wife, Sarah Fendall (Kent) Contee, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, where he resided a number of years. He served
in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and later removed to Charles County, Maryland, where he now resides on his plantation. He has been twice married; first to Elizabeth Digges, by whom he had five children. After her death he married Blanche Neale, but has no issue by his second wife.

Issue by first:

I Mary Lee Contee, d. single, soon after reaching maturity.

II Philip Ashton Lee Contee. Resides in Charles County, Maryland; single.

III John Digges Contee, d. young.

IV Joseph Wallace Kent Contee, b. 1874; d. 1898; single. "Kent" Contee, as he was generally known, was a young man of much promise. Of fine presence and splendid physique, his pleasant manners and clear mind early attracted attention, and when twenty-two, was, by the people of Charles, elected County Commissioner. His name was suggested for the Legislature, when his sudden death terminated his probably bright career.

IV Hortense Contee.
The patriarch, or first of the family who bore this name, was born in the County of Kent, England, of Saxon parents about the year 1300 A. D. He was a noted warrior, and commanded the forces of the Crown. Owing to the fact of his being "victorious on every field," he was knighted and received the name of "Ersfield or Eversfield," which later became "Eversfield." In 1734 Sir Charles Eversfield, of Dean, County of Essex, succeeded to the title and estates which in 1845 descended to Sir Charles Eversfield, of Horsham, England.

The coat of arms assumed by the founder of the house, and which is yet borne by his descendants, is: Ermine on a bend sable; three mullets or. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a camel's head or: Seat.

Edward Eversfield, born about 1609, and a lineal descendant of the old Kentish warrior, married Margaret Bourne. Their eldest son,

Edward Eversfield, Jr., married Sarah Faun and had a large family. One son was

William Eversfield, who married Elizabeth Utman, and died in 1705. The youngest son of William was John, who emigrated to America.
Rev. John Eversfield, son of William and Elizabeth (Utman) Eversfield, was born February 4, 1701. His education began at St. Cleve's Grammar School, Southwark, and he matriculated at Oxford April 6, 1723.

Rev. John Eversfield.

Was ordained a deacon by Edmund, Bishop of London, in the Cathedral Church, Sunday, September 25, 1725; graduated A. B. from Oxford February 14, 1727, and, on September 24 of the same year, was ordained a priest of the Church of England by the Bishop of London.

November 24, 1727, he embarked for America, and
arrived in Maryland February 8, 1728. Benedict, Lord Baltimore, bestowed upon him the Parish of St. Paul's, located in the present county of Prince George's. He was rector of this parish for nearly fifty years. The

Mrs. Eleanor Clagett Eversfield.
Wife of Rev. John Eversfield.

From a portrait painted in 1742.

present brick church known as St. Thomas', and originally intended as a chapel to the Parish of St. Paul, was erected under his supervision. It doubtless owes its inception to the energy for which its pastor was so long conspicuous.
Mr. Eversfield brought with him to the Colony considerable money, which he invested in land, and was at the time of his death a large owner of real estate in Prince George's County. He resided on one of his farms located in Nottingham District, about two miles from St. Thomas' Church, which he designated as "Eversfield's Map of Italy" from its peculiar contour. This farm descended to his grandson, John Eversfield, who sold it to Fielder Bowie, the second, who, through his grandmother, was a great-grandson of the first owner. In 1868 the land was bought by Edward W. Magruder.

May 9, 1730, Rev. Mr. Eversfield married Eleanor Clagett, who was born in 1712. She was the second daughter of Richard Clagett, Sr., of Croome, and his wife, Deborah Dorsey, daughter of the emigrant, John Dorsey, and his wife, Pleasance Ely, widow of Charles Ridgely. Richard Clagett was a son of the emigrant, Capt. Thomas Clagett, and was also the grandfather of Thomas J. Claggett, first Bishop of Maryland. Thomas Clagett, "of Weston," was a brother of Richard Clagett, Sr.

The Rev. John Eversfield was widely known as a man of most pronounced opinions, great learning, large wealth, and wide influence, both in Church and secular matters. Many volumes of his extensive library (for that era) are yet in existence. He was a man of very methodical habits, and kept a minute record of his personal and domestic affairs in a large parchment bound volume, which is yet in the possession of one of his descendants. This book is in itself a curiosity, containing memoranda of his genealogy, deeds of land, receipts, notes, bonds, letters, and items on every subject which interested the writer.

The parson was fond of hunting and loved to follow the hounds. He also conducted a school at his house, where many of the sons of his neighbors received their early education. Among his pupils was his wife's nephew, Thomas J. Claggett, who later became the Bishop. It is related that sometimes when the minister
desired to participate in a fox-hunt he would lock young Claggett up in his study and take the key with him, so as to keep the youngster at his books while he was absent. The bricks contained in the walls of this study were in after years taken to "St. Thomas'" and formed a part of the vestry-room attached to the church.

Like most of the clergy of England, Mr. Eversfield sided with the mother country in her struggle with the Colonies, and was noted as a fiery Tory. So outspoken was he that great offence was caused, which led to his arrest. With his friend, Mr. Calvert, he was placed under guard and his property confiscated by the Provincial Government. He was so highly esteemed, however, by all who knew him, that his friends succeeded in effecting his release and having his property restored. He was then far advanced in years and did not live to see the final triumph of the Patriots; his death occurring November 8, 1780. At his own request he was interred under the altar in St. Thomas' Church. His wife only survived him a month, and doubtless was laid to rest by the side of her husband. Previous to the Revolution the authority of the minister extended to many matters entirely secular, and Mr. Eversfield, as minister of the largest parish at that time in Maryland, exerted great influence in matters politic. The records of the vestry proceedings, at which he presided, mention the appointment by him of tobacco inspectors for the various shipping points in the county; the selection of sheriff and county commissioners; the levying of money for repairing roads, public buildings, and other purposes, and many matters now controlled entirely by popular vote.

Issue of John Eversfield and his wife, Eleanor (Clagett) Eversfield:

I. JOHN EVERSFIELD, Jr., b. July 29, 1731. Educated for the ministry—graduated at Oxford, England, where he was ordained. He died on his return voyage to America, leaving a widow and one daughter, who subsequently married a Mr. Thorn and lived in England. A son of
Mr. and Mrs. Thorn entered the English Army, and was
an officer on Lord Hill's staff in Canada, during our war
of 1812-14. Alexander Contee stood "godfather" for
young John Eversfield, and his wife "godmother."

2 II ELEANOR^2 EVERSFIELD, b. June 18, 1733; m. William
Eversfield, of England.

3 III MARY^2 EVERSFIELD, b. February 26, 1739; m. Benjamin
Brooke, Jr.

4 IV MATTHEW^2 EVERSFIELD, b. September 18, 1742; m. Susanna
F. Bowie. (See Bowie Record, Article No. 11.)

5 ELIZABETH^2 CLAGETT EVERSFIELD, b. May 6, 1745; m.
Fielder Bowie. Issue: young John Eversfield, and his wife "godmother."

VI DEBORAH^2 EVERSFIELD, b. April 31, 1748; m. Benjamin
Berry, her first cousin on her mother's side.

Issue:
1 REBECCA^3 BERRY, m. John Hodges, of Upper Marl-
boro.

Issue:
1 MARY^4 ELLEN HODGES, m. Benjamin Hodges,
her cousin.
2 CAROLINE^4 HODGES, m. Alexander Mundell.
3 CORNELIA^4 HODGES, m. Rev. William Hodges, of
Virginia.
4 JOHN^4 HODGES, m. Ogle.
5 BENJAMIN^4 HODGES, m. 1st Miss Clagett, 2d Miss
Dangerfield, 3d Miss Riley.

2 DEBORAH^3 BERRY, m. Dr. Thomas Hodges.

Issue:
1 BENJAMIN^4 HODGES, m. Mary Ellen Hodges, his
cousin.
2 MARY^4 ANN HODGES, m. Thomas Eversfield, her
cousin.
3 MARY^3 BERRY, m. Robert Beall.
4 ELLEN^3 BERRY, m. Otho Beall.
5 HARRIET^3 BERRY, m. John Eversfield, son of Matthew.
6 BENJAMIN^3 BERRY, m. Eleanor Lane, widow of James
Forbes.
7 MARGARET^3 BERRY, m. Thomas Waring. (See War-
ing.)
8 PRISCILLA^3 BERRY, m. Goddard.
9 DR. JOHN^3 EVERSFIELD BERRY, m. Rachel Wells
Harper.

5 VII CHARLES^3 EVERSFIELD, b. April 15, 1750; m. Elizabeth
Gantt.

VIII WILLIAM^2 EVERSFIELD, b. August 11, 1753; d. young;
single.
No. 2.

Eleanor Eversfield. (Rev. John Eversfield.) eldest daughter of Rev. John Eversfield and his wife, Eleanor (Clagett) Eversfield, was born near Nottingham June 18, 1733, and married, about 1751, her distant cousin, William Eversfield, who emigrated from England to Prince George’s County, Maryland, about 1745. A number of letters are still preserved which passed between Rev. John Eversfield and his kinsman, William, while the latter was still in England, regarding the advisability of the young man coming to America. Acting upon the advice of the parson, William came over and bought a farm near Nottingham. He died in 1770, and left a will dated in 1767, in which he requested his sister-in-law, Mrs. Fielder Bowie to act as administratrix. His widow died about 1790.

Issue:

I John Eversfield, b. about 1753; m. Barbara Brooke, his first cousin, daughter of Benjamin Brooke, Jr., and Mary Eversfield. After his death his widow married Captain Lane.

II Marshall Eversfield, b. about 1755; m. —— Lane.

III Eleanor Eversfield, m. Elisha Berry, her cousin.

Issue:

I William Berry. Removed to the West.

IV ——3, a daughter, m. —— Redmond.

V ——3, a daughter, m. —— Eaton.

No. 3.

Mary Eversfield. (Rev. John Eversfield.) the second daughter of Rev. John Eversfield and his wife, Eleanor (Clagett) Eversfield, was born February 26, 1739,
and in 1755 married Benjamin Brooke, Jr., only son of Benjamin Brooke and his wife, Eleanor Bowie, eldest daughter of John Bowie, Sr. Mr. Brooke resided at the "Vineyard," which was bequeathed to him by his paternal grandfather, Col. Thomas Brooke. He also received from his grandfather, John Bowie, four hundred acres near Nottingham. He was a vestryman of St. Paul's Church, and Tobacco Inspector for Mattaponi Landing in 1763. He died intestate in 1765, and his widow executed a will and died in 1790.

Issue:

I  ELEANOR Brooke, b. 1756; d. single, July, 1776. Devised her property to her sister and to her mother.

II  BARBARA Brooke, b. May 6, 1757; d. November 25, 1835. Was three times married, 1st to John Eversfield, her cousin, and son of William Eversfield; 2d to Captain Lane, and 3d in 1815, to Benjamin Berry. By the latter there was no issue, but by the others there was

Issue:

1  MARY EVERSFIELD, m. —— Chew, no issue.
2  ELIZABETH Clagett Lane, m. Eversfield Bowie. (See Bowie Record.)
3  BARBARA SUSANNAH PARKER Lane, m. Fielder Bowie, Jr. (See Bowie.)
4  ELEANOR Lane, m. March 16, 1825, James Forbes, of St. Mary's County, and had two children. After his death she married her cousin, Benjamin Berry, Jr., and had three daughters.

Issue by Mr. Forbes:

1  JAMES Forbes, Jr., m. ——- Thomas, of St. Mary's County.
2  ELIZA Forbes, m. Robert Beall, son of Capt. George Beall.

No. 4.

Matthew Eversfield, (Rev. John Eversfield,) second son of Rev. John Eversfield and his wife, Eleanor
(Clagett) Eversfield, was born near Nottingham September 18, 1742. May 10, 1772, he married Susannah Fraser Bowie, eldest daughter of Allen Bowie, Sr., and his second wife, Susannah Fraser. Mr. Eversfield received a part of "Brookewood" from his father, and bought from William Bowie, 3d, that other portion of the same tract on which had lived John Bowie, Sr. The land is now owned by Mr. Peter Wood. Matthew Eversfield was a wealthy planter and large slave-owner. He died September 21, 1798, and his widow October 12, 1823. Both are buried at Brookewood.

Issue:

I Verlinda3 Eversfield, b. September 30, 1773; m. Thomas Mundell, a Scotchman who came to America shortly after the Revolutionary War and settled at Piscataway. He was the son of Alexander Mundell and his wife, Susannah Hepburn, of Dumfries, Scotland. The latter was the daughter of Thomas Hepburn and his wife, Margaret Creighton.

The issue of Thomas and Verlinda Mundell was:

1 Alexander4 Mundell, m. Caroline Hodges, his cousin.

Issue:

1 Ann3 Rebecca Mundell.
2 John3 Hodges Mundell.
3 Thomas3 Alexander Mundell.

2 Susannah4 Mundell, m. George H. Keerl, of Baltimore.

Issue:

1 Thomas5 M. Keerl.
2 Henry5 Keerl.
3 Susan5 Bowie Keerl.
4 Georgiana5 H. Keerl.
5 Anne5 Maria Virginia Keerl.
6 Mary5 Virginia Eversfield Keerl.

3 Anne4 Margaret Mundell, d. single.

4 Eleanor4 Priscilla Mundell, m. John T. Keerl, of Baltimore. Issue, two children, died in childhood.

II John3 Eversfield, b. May 10, 1775; d. August 27, 1824; m. 1st Mary, daughter of Bishop T. J. Claggett, 2d Harriet Berry, daughter of Benjamin Berry and Deborah Eversfield. No issue by either.
III  Eleanor\(^3\) Eversfield, b. March 16, 1778; died single.

IV  Priscilla\(^3\) Bowie Eversfield, b. September 27, 1779; m. John Duvall, of Nottingham; d. March 29, 1824. The following year her husband married Anne Clagett, who was born in 1778, and died in 1861 without issue, she was the daughter of Charles Clagett.

Issue of John Duvall and Priscilla, his first wife, was:
1  John\(^4\) Duvall, Jr., d. young.
2  Susan\(^4\) Duvall.
3  Priscilla\(^4\) Duvall.
4  Sophia\(^4\) Duvall, m. Charles Perrie.
5  Emily\(^4\) Duvall, m. Dr. Bird, of Anne Arundel County.
6  Matthew\(^4\) Duvall, m. Caroline Mackall.

V  Susan\(^3\) Fraser Eversfield, b. April 20, 1781; d. single.

VI  Dr. Charles\(^3\) Eversfield, b. December 11, 1783; d. April 20, 1815; single.

VII  Mary\(^3\) Eversfield, b. February 3, 1785; d. single.

VIII  Elizabeth\(^3\) Eversfield, b. August 31, 1786; d. September 26, 1826; single.

IX  Matthew\(^5\) Eversfield, Jr., b. 1787; d. single.

X  Thomas\(^3\) Eversfield, b. May 31, 1788; m. Mary Anne Hodges, his cousin, the daughter of Dr. Thomas Hodges and his wife, Deborah Berry, daughter of Benjamin Berry and his wife, Deborah Eversfield, sixth child of Rev. John Eversfield.

Issue:
1  Matthew\(^4\) Eversfield, d. single.
2  Benjamin\(^4\) Eversfield, d. single.
3  Dr. John\(^4\) Eversfield, d. single, 1880.
4  Thomas\(^4\) Ramsay Eversfield, d. single.
5  Charles\(^4\) Edward Eversfield, b. about 1834; twice married, first to Miss —— Suter, and secondly to Miss —— Howard. No issue by second wife.

Issue by first wife:
1  Eliza\(^3\) Eversfield, single.
2  Ella\(^3\) Eversfield, m. George Bell.
3  Suter\(^3\) Bowie Eversfield, single.

No. 5.

Charles\(^2\) Eversfield, (Rev. John\(^1\) Eversfield.) seventh child of Rev. John Eversfield and his wife, Elea-
norr (Clagett) Eversfield, was born near Nottingham, April 15, 1750. Inherited his father's dwelling plantation where he died about 1815. He married about 1785, Elizabeth Gantt, daughter of Thomas Gantt, of Calvert County.

Issue:

I    Elizabeth Gantt Eversfield, b. 1787; m. Charles Perrie.

   Issue:
      1 Charles Perrie, m. Susan Duvall.
      2 John Perrie, m. Valerie Wailes; removed to Missouri.

II Eleanor Eversfield, m. George Ashcombe. No issue.

6 III John Eversfield, b. 1797; d. 1857; m. Anne Perrie Wailes.

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No. 6.

John Eversfield, (Charles Eversfield. Rev. John Eversfield,) only son of Charles Eversfield and his wife, Elizabeth (Gantt) Eversfield, was born at his father's home near Nottingham in 1797. Inherited the old homestead which he later sold to his cousin, Fielder Bowie, Jr. He then removed to "Oakland," another plantation which he owned near Beltsville, Prince George's County, where he died December 18, 1857. About 1820 he married Anne Perrie Wailes and had

Issue:

I    Dr. Charles Eversfield, b. 1821. A medical director, United States Navy. Married Joanna Talbot; died in 1873 without issue.

II John Eversfield, b. 1825: twice married, 1st to Maria Wailes, by whom he had two children. He then married Lucinda Herbert, daughter of John C. Herbert, and had five children.
Issue:
1 Annie Wailes Eversfield.
2 Charles Eversfield.
3 Mary Herbert Eversfield.
4 Emma Eversfield.
5 John Carlisle Eversfield.
6 Edward Eversfield.
7 Eugenia Fairfax Eversfield.

III Elizabeth Eversfield, single.
IV Perrie Wailes Eversfield, b. 1832; d. 1868; single.
V Anne Perrie Eversfield, d. single.
VI Julius Eversfield, d. young.
VII Dr. William Octavius Eversfield, b. 1840. Surgeon United States Army during the Civil War; afterwards surgeon United States Navy. Resigned, and lives near College Park, and is physician for the Agricultural College. Married Lillian, daughter of Benson Talbot, of Georgetown, D. C., and has

Issue:
1 Eleanor Wailes Eversfield.
2 Donald Eversfield.
3 Octavius Charles Eversfield.
4 Lillian Eversfield.
MARBURY.

This is an exceedingly ancient family and is mentioned in works of heraldry as located in Chestershire, England, as early as the reign of Edward I. "Marbury Hall," in that county, about fifteen miles from the city of Chester, was owned by a branch of the family until some time in the present century. It has now been bought by a member of Parliament. A few years ago gentlemen residing in the neighborhood of the Hall started a subscription for the purpose of repairing the ancient chapel. The coat of arms borne by the Marburys displayed a crusader's cross, and under it a mailed hand grasping the severed head of a Saracen. Doubtless the knight who first assumed this design had fought under the cross in Palestine, and thus commemorated his victory over some noted Paynim warrior. The exact date of the emigration to Maryland by the first representative of the house in America is unknown, but it was probably between 1680 and 1690. The name does not appear on any of the Colonial records prior to that era.

No. 1.

Francis Marbury emigrated from England to Maryland and settled in Prince George's County near the
town of Piscataway. In 1693 he received a deed for a tract of land on Piscataway Creek, which he called "Carroll's Kindness." In 1698 he was granted a second tract of land on the same creek adjoining the property of John Fendall, which he named "Marbury's Chance." He is mentioned as one of the land commissioners for Prince George's, and judge of a survey in Charles.

He was twice married; his first wife, Mary ——— (maiden name unknown), died September 11, 1713. By her he had six children. On September 14, 1714, at St. John's Church, Francis Marbury was married to Frances Herd, by her also he was the father of six children. His will was probated June 5, 1734, and in it he devised several plantations and considerable personalty, naming his two sons by his first wife as executors.

Issue:

I **Lucy** ii **Marbury**, m. October 8, 1710, Joseph Hatton.
II **Barbara** ii **Marbury**, m. Joseph Fraser.
III **Eliza** ii **Marbury**, m. W. Davidson.
IV **Tabatha** ii **Marbury**, m. ——— Hoge.


The issue of Francis Marbury and his second wife was:

I **William** ii **Marbury**, b. July 8, 1715; m. Martha ———.
One of his sons:

1 **Joseph** ii **Marbury**, b. 1744; was major in the Revolutionary Army.

II **Mary** ii **Marbury**.
III **Anne** ii **Marbury**.
IV **Cecelius** ii **Marbury**.
V **Henry** ii **Marbury**.
VI **Eli** ii **Marbury**.

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**No. 2.**

**Luke** ii **Marbury, Sr.**, (Francis' ii **Marbury**) second
son of Francis Marbury, the emigrant, and his first wife, Mary, was born March 10, 1710. Resided on his plantation near Piscataway Creek. Is mentioned as Inspector of Tobacco at Piscataway; one of the commissioners for the county, and a justice of the peace. About 1740 he married Elizabeth Beans, daughter of Elizabeth and William Beans, Sr., of Upper Marlborough, and a sister of William Beans, Jr., who married Mary Bowie. He died in October, 1758, leaving an only son, and his widow was appointed by the court as administratrix. She was a beneficiary in the will of her brother, Colmore Beans, Sr., in 1761; in the will of her father in 1765, and in that of her mother in 1772.

The only issue was:

3 I Luke^3 Marbury, Jr., b. about 1742; m. his cousin, Elizabeth Beans.

No. 3.

Col. Luke^3 Marbury, (Luke^2 Marbury, Sr. Francis^1 Marbury.) only child of Luke Marbury, Sr., and his wife, Elizabeth (Beans) Marbury, was born near Piscataway about 1742. He inherited a considerable landed estate and was an affluent planter. About 1770 he married his first cousin, Elizabeth Beans, daughter of his uncle, William Beans, Jr., of Upper Marlboro', and the latter's wife, Mary, daughter of John Bowie, Sr. (See Mary Bowie, No. 7.) He was a justice of the peace, a county commissioner, and, when the troubles commenced with Great Britain, energetically advocated opposition on the part of the Colony, and was a delegate to almost every meeting held by the citizens at Upper Marlboro' prior to the war, when plans for defense were being formulated. He was placed at different times on the various commit-
tees of observation or correspondence, and in November, 1776, he was one of the four delegates elected by the people of Prince George's to represent the county at the first Constitutional Convention held in Annapolis; the other three gentlemen being Walter Bowie, his first cousin, Osborne Sprigg, and Benjamin Hall. July 6, 1776, he was commissioned captain of a company of militia recruited in the Piscataway neighborhood, and in the same month is mentioned as one of the judges who sat on a court-martial at Upper Marlboro', one of the associate judges being his first cousin, Capt. Fielder Bowie. He participated in the campaign in the North during the summer and fall of 1776, and with his company was mustered out at the end of the year. On January 7, 1777, the Committee of Safety appointed him a justice of the peace. A few months later his company was again ordered into the field, and on August 7th Captain Marbury was directed to proceed with his men to the seat of war. September 1, 1777, he was commissioned colonel of militia, and on October 4th of the same year participated in the bloody battle of Germantown. He was reported wounded and missing, but later it transpired he was a prisoner, and was held by the enemy until his exchange was effected March 26, 1781 (See Heitman's Register), having been in the hands of the British for three years and a half. After the war ended he is mentioned as a member to the House of Delegates. His wife was not alive in 1792. Colonel Marbury executed a will which was proven in April, 1809, and he named as one of his executors Dr. John F. Bowie, a first cousin.

Issue:

1 William 4 Marbury, b. about 1772; m. Jane Contee Magruder.

II Elizabeth 4 Marbury, b. about 1775; m. November 27, 1796, Henry Southron, of St. Mary's County, Maryland.

Issue one child:

1 William 3 Henry Southron, m. Miss Barber.
III Henrietta* Beans Marbury, m. 1804 Thomas H. Clagett, of Piscataway, and died leaving four sons and four daughters.

IV Caroline* Marbury, m. Dr. William Marshall, of Piscataway.
Issue:
   1 Caroline* Marbury, m. her first cousin, Rev. Alexander Marbury, and died leaving one daughter. Her husband remarried.

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No. 4.

Capt. William* Marbury, (Col. Luke* Marbury. Luke* Marbury, Sr. Francis* Marbury, emigrant,) only son of Col. Luke Marbury and his wife, Elizabeth (Beans) Marbury, was born near Piscataway, Prince George's County, Maryland, about 1772. He resided at his plantation called "Wyoming," which he inherited. In 1798 and 1800 he served in the State Legislature, and in the various publications of that date is always mentioned as "Captain" William Marbury.

February 3, 1801, Mr. Marbury married Jane Contee Magruder, who was born November 2, 1780, and was the daughter of John Reed Magruder, 1st, and his wife, Barbara, daughter of Alexander Contee. (See Contee and Brooke Sketches for ancestry.) Mr. Magruder was long clerk of the County Court, and was born June 17, 1736. He was the son of James Magruder, born 1699, and his wife, Barbara Coombs. The latter was the son of James Magruder, Sr., and he the third son of Alexander Magruder, who emigrated to Maryland from Scotland about 1655. Mrs. Marbury died in December, 1811, and Captain Marbury a few years later.

Issue:

II  JOHN\(^5\) HANCOCK MARBURY, b. 1804; m. Eliza Caroline Fendall, a sister of his brother's wife. She was born October 27, 1809; died December 29, 1891. He died leaving
Issue:
1 BENJAMIN\(^6\) MARBURY, b. about 1829; m. Josephine Bayne, daughter of Dr. John H. Bayne, and died leaving
Issue:
1 JOHN\(^2\) BAYNE MARBURY, m. ———.
2 BENJAMIN\(^1\) FENDALL MARBURY, m. ———.
3 JAMES\(^3\) WILLIAMS MARBURY. Member 1st Regiment, District of Columbia. Served through the campaign in Cuba, 1898.
2 JANE\(^6\) PENN MARBURY, m. James Meredith Williams, of Virginia.
Issue:
1 HELEN\(^1\) WILLIAMS, single.
2 ELIZABETH\(^1\) WILLIAMS, m. Dr. John Coe, of Prince George's County, Maryland.

III  JANE\(^3\) CONTEE MARBURY, b. 1806; m. April 30, 1823, Dr. Hanson Penn, of Charles County, Maryland; d. at an advanced age. No surviving issue.

IV  REV. ALEXANDER\(^5\) MARBURY. For many years pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Prince George's County, Maryland. Was twice married; 1st to his cousin, Caroline Marshall, by whom he had one daughter. His second wife was a widow, Mrs. Forest, nee Ogle. He lived in Woodville, Prince George's County, where he died at an advanced age.
Issue:
1 DR. WILLIAM\(^6\) ALEXANDER MARBURY, of Woodville, Maryland.
2 MELVILLE\(^6\) MARBURY, of Guilford, Howard County, Maryland.
3 REV. OGLE\(^6\) MARBURY. Pastor of the Episcopal Church near Guilford, Maryland. He died in 1896.

No. 5.

William\(^5\) LUKE MARBURY, (Capt. WILLIAM\(^4\) MARBURY. COL. LUKE\(^3\) MARBURY. LUKE\(^2\) MARBURY, Sr.
Francis Marbury, emigrant,) eldest son of Capt. William Marbury and his wife, Jane Contee (Magruder) Marbury, was born near Piscataway, Prince George's County, Maryland, February 23, 1802. He resided at his inherited home "Wyoming," where he devoted himself to agriculture and the supervision of his large landed estates.

A man of domestic habits and studious tastes, he cared little for public life, though more than once he accepted the position of clerk of the County Court, to which he was elected by the people. About 1823 he married Susan Fitzhugh Fendall, who was born September 7, 1803, and was the daughter of Benjamin Truman Fendall and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Townsend Dade, of King George County, Virginia. Mrs. Marbury's sister married J. H. Marbury, her husband's brother. She was a sister also of the late Mr. Townsend Dade Fendall, of Alexandria, Virginia. Benjamin T. Fendall was a direct descendant of Josias Fendall, Governor of Maryland in 1655-60. By the marriage of the latter's grandson to Eleanor Lee, daughter of Philip Lee and his wife, Sarah Brooke, Benjamin T. Fendall was also descended from Hon. Robert Brooke, of Maryland, and of Richard Lee and his wife, Letitia Corbin, ancestors of the distinguished Lee family of Virginia. (See sketches of Brooke and Contee.) At the close of this article a short record of the Fendall line, from which Mrs. Marbury is descended, is given. William L. Marbury died about 1836, and his widow August 25, 1871. Both are buried at Wyoming.

Issue:

II Susan Marbury, d. young.
III Fendall Marbury, b. 1829; m. twice.
IV Elizabeth Marbury, m. Maj. Calhoun Benham, of the Confederate States Army. He was later a distinguished lawyer of San Francisco, California. No issue.
Fendall  Marbury, Sr., (William  L. Marbury. William  Marbury. Col. Luke  Marbury. Luke  Marbury, Sr. Francis  Marbury, emigrant.) only son of William Luke Marbury and his wife, Susan (Fendall) Marbury, was born at "Wyoming," near Piscataway, Prince George's County, Maryland, in 1829. Was a student at St. John's College, Annapolis, and later graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey. Studied law at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to practice before the courts of his native county in 1851. Resided for many years at his ancestral home, "Wyoming," but in 1869 removed to "Mattaponi," near Nottingham, the old residence of Gov. Robert Bowie, which had become the property of Mr. Marbury's second wife. An able and fluent speaker, and devoted "party" man, Mr. Marbury was long identified with both State and county politics, and a prominent leader of the Democracy. In 1861 he was nominated for the House of Delegates, but defeated by Federal interference at the polls. In 1868 was again nominated and elected a member of the State Legislature. In 1880 he was elected as one of the State Presidential Electors, and cast his vote for Hancock and English. On three separate occasions Mr. Marbury was presented for Congressional nomination by a solid delegation from his county, but met with defeat in the General Convention. For many years he was a vestryman of St. Thomas' Parish, and a devoted member of the Episcopal Church. Tall and of prepossessing appearance, his goodness of heart and courtly manners endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

In 1857 Mr. Marbury married Catherine Taylor Marshall, daughter of Alexander John Marshall, of Warrenton, Virginia, and his wife, Maria Rose Taylor. Mr. Marshall was the son of Charles Marshall, of Warrenton, a brother of Chief Justice John Marshall, of the United
States Supreme Court. Charles and John were sons of Col. Thomas Marshall, an officer in the Revolutionary Army, who, after that war, removed from his home, "Oak Hill," Fauquier County, Virginia, to Kentucky, and was the progenitor of the Marshalls of that State, as well as of those in Virginia. A brother of Mrs. Fendall Marbury is Col. Charles Marshall, of the Baltimore bar, and former Chief-of-Staff to Gen. Robert E. Lee, Confederate States Army. Mrs. Marbury died in 1866, and Mr. Marbury in 1869 married Sally Clagett Berry, daughter of William Jeremiah Berry and his wife, Eliza Clagett, daughter of the sixth Thomas Clagett, of "Weston." (See Clagett and Berry Sketches for ancestry.) Mr. Marbury died at Mattaponi February, 1895, and is buried at St. Thomas' Church, Croome.

Issue by first wife:

I  William^ Luke Marbury, b. December 26, 1858. Graduated at the Law University, of Baltimore, Maryland, and was admitted to practice in that city. For a number of years he has been identified with the "Independent Democrats," of Baltimore, and in 1890 was nominated for State's Attorney for Baltimore, but was defeated by Mr. Kerr. Has met with much success in the practice of his profession, and was selected by President Cleveland as "District Attorney for the State of Maryland." Owing to the opposition of Senator Gorman, the Senate failed to confirm the President's selection, but Mr. Cleveland immediately appointed him to fill the existing vacancy and renominated him the next year. The President refused to name anyone else for the position, and Mr. Marbury remained District Attorney until his successor was installed by President McKinley. In 1893 he married Silvine, daughter of Charles Bohn Slingluff, a lawyer of Baltimore County, and his wife, Valerie Von Dorsner, daughter of General Robert Frantz Von Dorsner, of the Imperial Army, of Australia.

Issue:

1 Valerie^ S. Marbury, b. 1895.
2 Fendall^ Marbury, b. 1897.

II Fendall^ Marbury, Jr., b. October 21, 1860. Was a student at St. John's College, Annapolis, graduated with high honors at the Law University of Maryland, and was
admitted to practice in Baltimore. September 13, 1883, he married Lucy Clagett Berry, a sister of his father's second wife. Possessing a bright intellect, a firm character and lovable disposition, Fendall Marbury had the promise of a brilliant future before him, but was stricken with brain fever and died in Baltimore April 11, 1887. He was interred in Loudon Park Cemetery.

Issue:
1 Catherine Marshall Marbury, b. 1884.
2 William Berry Marbury, b. 1885.


The only issue of Hon. Fendall Marbury, Sr., and his second wife was:
1 Charles Clagett Marbury, b. May, 1870. Was a student at St. John's College, Annapolis, and later graduated in medicine at the Columbian Medical College, Washington, D. C. During the war with Spain Dr. Marbury was appointed surgeon in the army with rank of lieutenant, and was with the army during its siege of Santiago de Cuba. Is unmarried.

The only issue of Hon. Fendall Marbury, Sr., and his second wife was:

FENDALL.

This is one of the oldest families of Maryland, and emigrated from England to the new Province prior to 1655. The first of whom we have direct ancestral record was

Josias Fendall, who, in 1658, was appointed Governor of Maryland by Lord Baltimore. He held this office until 1661; he was succeeded by Philip Calvert. He was accused by his enemies of desiring to overthrow the authority of the Lord Proprietor, and was banished from the Colony. He went to Virginia, but later returned, defended himself with great ability during an ensuing trial, and was acquitted. An autograph of Governor Fendall is in the writer's possession, and he spelled his name with a double F.
Col. John^{2} Fendall, of "Clifdon Hall," a son of Governor Fendall, was born in Charles County, Maryland, in 1672. He married Elizabeth Hanson, widow of William Marshall, and died in 1734, leaving

Issue:

I Josias^{3} Fendall.
II John^{3} Fendall.
III Benjamin^{3} Fendall, b. 1708.

Benjamin^{3} Fendall, Sr., "of Potomack," Charles County, Maryland, and son of Col. John Fendall, was born in 1708, and married November 18, 1728, Eleanor Lee, daughter of Philip Lee and his wife, Sarah (Brooke) Lee. Mr. Lee was born in Virginia, and was the son of Richard Lee, Jr., and his wife, Letitia Corbin, ancestor of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Mrs. Philip Lee was the daughter of Col. Thomas Brooke, of Brookefield. (See Brooke Sketch.) Mrs. Fendall died April 22, 1759, and Benjamin Fendall married again, his second wife being Mrs. Priscilla Hawkins, a widow of John Hawkins, and a daughter of Alexander Magruder. She died August 25, 1763, without issue. Benjamin Fendall died in 1764, leaving

Issue by his first wife, viz:

I John^{4} Fendall, b. October 28, 1730.
II Sarah^{4} Fendall, b. February 7, 1732; m. Col. Thomas Contee, of "Brookefield," her cousin. (See Contee Sketch.)
III Philip^{4} Fendall, b. 1734; m. 1st Sarah Letice, daughter of Richard Lee, 2d Mrs. Eliza Lee, widow of Philip Ludwell Lee, and 3d Mollie Lee, daughter of Henry Lee, all of Virginia.
IV Benjamin^{4} Fendall, Jr., b. 1739; m. Mary Trueman Stod- dert.
V Elizabeth^{4} Fendall, b. December 5, 1744; d. 1751.
VI Henry^{4} Fendall, b. January 1, 1742.
VII Thomas^{4} Fendall, b. May 20, 1747.
VIII Samuel^{4} Fendall, b. March 15, 1749.

Benjamin^{4} Fendall, Jr., fourth child of Benjamin Fendall, Sr., and his wife, Eleanor (Lee) Fendall, was
born January 26, 1739. He married March 31, 1765, Mary Trueman Stoddert, and had

Issue:


II Mary Trueman Fendall, b. September 28, 1777; d. 1855.

III Benjamin Trueman Fendall, b. November 10, 1780; m. Elizabeth Dade.

**Benjamin Trueman Fendall**, only son of Benjamin Fendall, Jr., and his wife, Mary Trueman Stoddert, was born November 10, 1780, and married July 28, 1802, Elizabeth, daughter of Townsend Dade, of King George County, Virginia, and had

Issue:

I Susan Fitzhugh Fendall, b. September 7, 1803; m. William L. Marbury.

II Mary Trueman Stoddert Fendall, b. September 25, 1805; d. 1897; single.


IV Eliza Caroline Fendall, b. October 27, 1809; m. John Hancock Marbury.

V Townsend Dade Fendall, b. May 25, 1813; m. Eliza Eaches.


**Townsend Dade Fendall**, fifth child of Benjamin Trueman Fendall and his wife, Elizabeth (Dade) Fendall, was born in Prince George’s County, Maryland, May 25, 1813. Removed when young to Alexandria, where he passed the rest of his life, and died there July 23, 1893. He married January 15, 1850, Eliza Eaches, of Virginia, and had

Issue:

I Benjamin Trueman Fendall, b. January 5, 1851; m. Florence Mason.

II Nannie Fendall, m. John F. Tackett, of Alexandria, Virginia.

Benjamin Trueman Fendall, son of Townsend Dade Fendall and his wife, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, January 5, 1851. Is a civil engineer, and connected with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He married April 27, 1887, Florence, daughter of James William Mason, of "Wheatland," Clarke County, Virginia. Resides in Baltimore, and has

Issue:

I  Benjamin VIII Mason Fendall, b. February 29, 1888.
II  Mary VIII Gertrude Fendall.
III  Florence VIII Mason Fendall.
WAIRING.

The origin of this family is very ancient. Tradition says the progenitor was a Danish knight who emigrated to Normandy, became a powerful baron, and was known by the name of Warren. A grandson of this knight was William de Warren, lord of the "Western Marches," who, with William of Normandy, "the conqueror," invaded England and participated in the battle of Hastings, 1067. After the conquest had been completed, King William bestowed upon his ally an immense estate, created him first Earl de Warren, and gave him in marriage his daughter, Gundred. Their eldest son, William, the second earl of the name, also had a son named William, but the third William did not inherit the title, as he died before his father and left an only child, a daughter, who married into the royal family, and by a decree of the king the title and estates descended to her son instead of to her uncle, Reginald de Warren. There were eight Earls de Warren, all famous for their power, wealth, and warlike character. The title then lapsed.

The name of Warren, however, was perpetuated through Reginald, the younger son of the second earl, and his descendants were very numerous. Many generations later, Richard, son of Christopher de Warren, a lineal descendant of Reginald, dropped the de, and changed the spelling to Waring. One of his sons, or grandsons, removed to Ireland and married an Irish lady of noble
family named Sampson. Tradition says that from this latter union is sprung the Waring family of Maryland, whose progenitor, Capt. Sampson Waring, emigrated to the new province about 1641. The coat of arms claimed by this branch of the house was: "Sable (black) shield, bordered with "or" (gold), bearing three peacock heads erased (torn off); argent (white). Crest: a boar's head erased; gules (red)." Some writers aver that the Warings sprang from a tribe of Angles living along the south shores of the Baltic and as far south as the Valley of the Elbe, who first appear in history toward the ending of the First Century of the Christian Era.

No. 1.

Capt. Sampson' Waring, "of the Cliffs," as he styles himself in his will, was the first of his name to settle in Maryland. The exact date of his emigration from the old world is uncertain, but he was in Maryland probably as early as 1641. Previous to 1650 he had received grants for various tracts of land entered on the records under the names of "Sampson's Division," "Warington," etc., situated in Charles and Calvert Counties, as then known, but which are the present Charles and Prince George's Counties. He is spoken of in old papers as an "attorney at law," and we also find the following mention:

"At ye Provinciall Court Holden ye 13th of August, 1655.

"It is ordered that Capt. Sampson Waring, who had former order for the same; Mr. Michael Brooke, Mr. Robert Scott, and Mr. Woodman Stockly, be added to the number of the Provinciall Commissioners of Maryland, and are hereby empowered to act as Commissioners of the said Province as fully as is granted by the Commissions of his Highness, the Lord Protector of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Dominions thereunto belonging by their Commissions upon the Records of the Province as at large, appeareth therein.

William Fuller.  
Edward Lloyd.  
Rich. Wells.  
Rd. Even.  
Tho. Meares.  
Tho. March."
In 1659 Capt. Sampson Waring is mentioned as one of a jury drawn to try a man for some violation of the general laws relating to the church. His will is dated January 18, 1663, but was not probated until March 18, 1670. He left a cow to his friend, Thomas Pritchard, who he explains "is my own countryman," and all the rest of his estate and lands he devises to his "Dear Wife Sarah," in trust for their only child, Basil Waring, who at that date was a minor. His wife's maiden name and the date of her death are unknown, but she is thought to have been a Miss Basil.

**Issue:**

2 I Basil^2 Waring, b. about 1650.

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**No. 2.**

**Basil^2 Waring 1st,** (Capt. Sampson^1 Waring.)

Son of Capt. Sampson Waring and Sarah, his wife, was born in Calvert County, Maryland, about 1650, and inherited his father's lands on both the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers.

He was twice married, first to the daughter of John Hanie, by whom he had one child. His second wife was Sarah, daughter of Richard Marsham and his wife, Ann, daughter of Henry Brent, of St. Mary's County; by her he had two children. He died in 1688; his will was probated December 8, 1688. In it he requested John Hanie to act as guardian for his son by his first wife; Mr. Hanie's daughter and Mr. Richard Marsham were asked to be the guardian of the two sons by his second wife, who was Mr. Marsham's daughter. A few years later the widow married Col. James Haddock, of "Marlborough town."
This Richard Marsham was a very large land-owner, having emigrated to the Province prior to 1650. He had patented to him, in 1653, "Mount Pleasant," situated on the Patuxent about three miles from Marlborough; "Marsham's Rest," and adjacent tracts on the Patuxent, now known as "Bald Eagle," etc. He had no son, and in his will probated in 1713 he speaks of himself as far advanced in years; refers to his daughter, Sarah Haddock, "formerly the wife of Basil Waring;" leaves to his grandson, Marsham Waring, "Mount Pleasant," "Marsham's Rest," and much other land, which he provides shall descend to his "great-grandson, Richard Marsham Waring, son of Marsham and Henrietta Waring." He left large tracts of land to his second grandson, Basil Waring No. 2, and to the latter's son, Thomas Waring. Also other property to his grandchildren by the name of Queen, and "Black Walnut Thicket" to his grandson, Leonard Booke, son of Baker Brooke. Col. James Haddock had no children by his union with the widow of Basil Waring, and left most of his property to his two step-sons and the children of the latter.

The issue of Basil Waring by his first wife, Miss Hanie, was:

I Sampson 3rd Waring, b. about 1675. Named for his grandfather, Capt. Sampson Waring. Is said to have gone South with his maternal grandfather, John Hanie.

The children of Basil Waring by his second wife, Sarah Marsham, were:

3 I Marsham 3rd Waring, b. about 1680; twice married; d. 1730.
4 II Basil 3rd Waring, b. about 1683; m. 1709 Martha Greenfield.

No. 3.

Marsham 3rd Waring 1st, (Basil 2nd Waring 1st. Capt. Sampson 1st Waring,) eldest son of Basil Waring 1st, and his second wife, Sarah Marsham, was born in
Prince George's County, Maryland, about 1680, and inherited the extensive estates known as "Mount Pleasant," "Marsham's Rest," "His Lordship's Favorite," etc., etc., left him by his grandfather, Richard Marsham, as well as land which had been his father's. He resided at "Marsham's Rest," and was twice married, first about 1705 to Henrietta (she is thought to have been either a Miss Digges or a Miss Sewall), and secondly to Eleanor, daughter of Clement Hill and his wife, the daughter of Henry Darnall. There were three children by the first wife, and one by the second. Marsham Waring died in 1730 and devised to his eldest son the land received from his grandfather Marsham, and to his second son a large estate on the Western Branch in Prince George's County, known as "Heart's Delight." After his death his widow married Col. Leonard Hollyday, a widower whose first wife was Mary Smith. He was the son of Col. Thomas Hollyday, the emigrant. After his death Mrs. Eleanor (Hill; Waring) Hollyday married again, her third husband being a Dr. Murry. Both of Marsham Waring's sons were conspicuous for their devotion to the Roman Catholic Church.

The issue of Marsham Waring and his first wife, Henrietta, was:

5 I Richard 4 Waring, b. about 1706; m. Elizabeth ———; d. 1743.

II Sarah 4 Waring.

6 III Basil 4 Waring, b. 1711; twice married; d. 1793.

The issue of Marsham Waring by his second wife, Eleanor Hill, was:

I Ann 4 Waring, b. about 1723; m. her step-brother, Thomas Hollyday, by whom she had no issue. Her second husband was William Cooke, by whom there was

Issue:

1 William 5 Cooke, Jr., a lawyer of Baltimore, Maryland.

No. 4.

Capt. Basil 7 Waring, or Basil No. 2. (Basil 7
WARING 1st. Capt. Sampson Waring, the emigrant.) second son of Basil Waring the first, by his second wife, Sarah (Marsham) Waring, was born in Prince George's County (then called Calvert County) about 1683, and was a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. He was often called "Protestant Basil" in contradistinction to his nephew, who, from his religious zeal, was called "Roman Basil." On January 31, 1709, he married Martha Greenfield, daughter of Col. Thomas Greenfield.

On July 14, 1715, he was commissioned captain of dragoons, the commission reading as follows:

"John Hart, Esq., ye Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in, and over this, His Majestie's Province of Maryland, and the Territory thereunto belonging, etc., etc.

"To Basil Waring, of Prince George's County, Gentleman, Greeting:

"Whereas I have, and do repose great Trust in Your Courage, Conduct and Loyalty to His Most Sacred Majesty, King George of Great Britaine, and your good affection to this His Majestie's Government as by Law established; I have thought fit and do, by these presents, Constitute, Commissionate, and Appoint you, ye said Basil Waring, to be Captain of a Troop of Dragoons, hereby enjoining all the officers and Dragoons under your Command to pay all due and ready obedience thereto as they will answer ye Contrary at their Perils. And I do hereby command you to observe all such Instructions as you shall from time to time receive from myself or any other superior Officer or Officers, and that you shall take care to have ye men under your Command, well and skillfully Trained and Exercised. Hereby granting unto you to hold and enjoy this Commission during pleasure.

"Given at ye City of Annapolis under my hand and Seal this fourteenth day of July, in ye first year of ye Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord, George, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, King Defender of ye Faithe, Anno Domini, 1715."

Capt. Basil Waring died intestate in 1733, but his widow executed a will and died in 1758. She named her son, Thomas, executor.

Issue:

7 I Thomas Waring, b. 1710; m. 1743 1st Jane Oxford, 2d Lucy Brooke.

II James Haddock Waring, b. 1713; m. December 25, 1735, Elizabeth Orchard; d. September, 1745. Devised his property to his wife. No issue.

8 III Francis Waring, b. 1715; m. Mary Hollyday.
IV Basil Waring, Jr., b. 1717; m. Elizabeth Belt; d. 1776.
V Elizabeth Waring, b. 1720; m. Richard Burgess.
One daughter:
   Ursula Burgess, m. William Bowie, "ye 3d."
VI Sarah Haddock Waring, b. 1721; m. John Duckett.
VII Samuel Waring, b. 1722; d. 1744; single. Devised his property to his brother, Basil Waring.

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No. 5.

Richard Marsham Waring, Sr., (Marsham Waring. Basil Waring. Capt. Sampson Waring, emigrant.) eldest son of Marsham Waring and his first wife, Henrietta Waring, was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, about 1706, and resided on his inherited estate "Marsham's Rest." This plantation was a very large one, located on the Patuxent River, a few miles south of Nottingham, and is now known as "Bald Eagle." He married about 1732 Elizabeth ———. Her maiden name is unknown, but it is probable that she was either a Darnall or Sewell.

Richard M. Waring died in 1743 and devised to his eldest son his dwelling plantation "Marsham's Rest," and "Mount Pleasant;" to his second son, Henry, five hundred acres called "Jameson," "lying west of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac;" other land to his two younger sons, and requested his brother, Basil, to see that his children were raised in the "Roman Catholic faith." In 1745 Mrs. Waring became the wife of Thomas Owing of Anne Arundel County.

Richard M. Waring had issue:

I Richard Marsham Waring, Jr., b. 1733; d. 1766.
II Henry Waring, b. about 1735. Resided on his estate called "Jameson," lying west of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac. He was living there in 1766. It is not known if he married or not.
III Basil³ Waring. Is not mentioned except in his father's will, and is supposed to have died when a child.

IV John³ Waring, b. about 1739; m. Henrietta M. Hall; d. 1813.

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No. 6.

Basil¹ Waring, Sr., (Marsham³ Waring. Basil² Waring 1st. Capt. Sampson¹ Waring.) youngest son of Marsham Waring and his first wife, Henrietta, was born near Nottingham, Prince George's County, Maryland, in 1711. His uncle, Capt. Basil Waring, died before the nephew was more than twenty-two, and as the latter was older than his cousin, Basil, he was known as Basil Waring, Sr., though on account of his extreme devotion to the Roman Catholic Church, he also went by the name of "Roman" Basil. On one occasion he was charged with influencing his neighbors to send their children to France to be educated by the Church of Rome, and was compelled to defend himself before the Chancellor of the Province, as it was then contrary to the prevailing law to send Protestant children to French colleges. About 1736 Basil Waring married Henrietta Maria Digges, daughter of William Digges, of "Melrose." She died at the birth of her only child in 1737. He continued to reside on his plantation, "Heart's Delight," located in the upper part of the county, for many years, and remained a widower until 1753, when he married Susannah Darnall, daughter of Henry Darnall, of "Portland Manor," and his wife, Henrietta Maria. Susannah (Darnall) Waring was born in 1723, and died January 26, 1806, having executed a will in 1800. Basil Waring executed a will in 1793 and died April 15th of that year. He devised his dwelling plantation to his eldest son and other property to his younger children and grandchildren.
WARING.

I Henrietta Maria Waring, b. 1737; m. ——— Walker.

Basil Waring had issue by his second wife:

12 I Marsham Waring, b. June 4, 1754; d. May 18, 1812.

II Elizabeth Waring, b. June 28, 1756; m. Bernard O'Neal; d. August 9, 1808.

Issue:

1 Mary O'Neal.

2 Elizabeth O'Neal, d. 1804.

13 IV Henry Waring Wharton, m. Rebecca Key.

Issue:

1 Ambrose Wharton, m. Miss Scott.

II Virginia Wharton.

2 Rebecca Wharton, m. Charles Hunter.

Issue:

1 Henry Waring Hunter.

V Eleanor Waring, b. June 15, 1764; m. Henry Brooke, a brother of Henry Waring's second wife. They lived at "Rich Valley," Montgomery County, Maryland. He died in 1819, and she October 11, 1842.

Issue:

1 Elizabeth Susannah Brooke, m. James R. Brent, son of Chandler Brent, of Charles County, Maryland.

2 Eleanor Brooke, d. young.

3 Nicholas Basil Brooke, m. in 1835, his first cousin, Mary Anne Waring.

No. 7.

Thomas Waring, (Capt. Basil Waring. Basil Waring 1st. Capt. Sampson Waring, emigrant.) eldest son of Capt. Basil Waring and his wife, Martha (Greenfield) Waring, was born September 30, 1710, and
lived in Nottingham District, Prince George’s County, Maryland. Was twice married; first, December 12, 1734, to Jane Oxford, by whom he had two children. His second wife was Lucy Brooke, daughter of Thomas Brooke and his wife, Sarah Mason. He died January, 1762, and his widow, by whom he had no children, married Clement Wheeler.

Issue of Thomas Waring:

I Martha Waring, b. 1735; m. Richard Duckett, Jr.

1 Martha Duckett, b. 1759.
2 Lucy Duckett.
3 Jane Duckett.
4 Elizabeth Duckett.
5 Basil Duckett, b. 1767.
6 Thomas Waring Duckett, b. 1772.
7 Anne Duckett.

II Basil Waring, “ye 3d,” b. November 16, 1740; m. Anne Gantt.

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No. 8.

Maj. Francis Waring, (Capt. Basil Waring. Basil Waring 1st. Capt. Sampson Waring, emigrant.) son of Capt. Basil Waring and his wife, Martha (Greenfield) Waring, was born in 1715, and was commissioned a major in the Colonial Army. Was a member and vestryman of St. Paul’s Protestant Episcopal Church.

About 1740 he married Mary, daughter of Col. Leonard Hollyday and his first wife, Sarah Smith. Maj. Waring died in 1769, and devised to his children a large property, including the plantations known as “The Gore,” “Terra Excultabullis,” “Truman’s Hall,” and “Waring Park.” He bequeathed to his eldest son his pistols, holsters, and sword.
WARING.

Issue:

I  LEONARp WARING, b. about 1741; m. Elizabeth Lane.

II CLEMEn HOLLYDAY WARING, b. 1743; went to sea, was captured and slain by pirates. Executed a will before leaving home and devised "Waring Park" to his sisters.

III Dr. Basil WARING. Served in the United States Army during the Revolution. Married Elizabeth Wheatley, of St. Mary's County.

IV FRANCIS WARING, Jr. Drowned in Chesapeake Bay. Single.

V ANNE WARING, m. Hawkins.

VI JAMES HADDOK WARING. Removed in 1798 to Kentucky. Married —— Boone, and died in 1839, leaving a large family.

VII THOMAS WARING, b. 1760; m. Lydia Walton, daughter of Roger Walton, of Philadelphia; emigrated to Kentucky in 1783 and was elected judge; d. in 1818, leaving several sons.

VIII ELIZABETH WARING, m. —— Wheatley.

IX MARY WARING, m. —— Compton.

X MARTHA WARING, m. —— Wheatley.

XI MARGERY WARING, m. —— Hawkins.

No. 9.

Basil Waring, Jr., (Capt. Basil WARING.
Basil WARING 1st. Capt. Sampson WARING, emigrant.) son of Capt. Basil Waring and his wife, Martha (Greenfield) Waring, was born about 1717 and lived in the upper part of Prince George's County. He signed his name Basil, Jr., to distinguish himself from his elder cousin "Roman," or Basil Waring, Sr. About 1745 he married Elizabeth Belt. He executed a will in April, 1776, which was proven May 26th, same year. He requested his nephew, Basil Waring 3d, and his cousin, Basil Waring, Sr., to act as executors.

Issue:

I THOMAS WARING. Lost at sea. Single.
II Elizabeth^5 Waring, m. Joshua Beall.
III Eleanor^5 Waring, m. — Magruder.
IV Esther^5 Waring, m. — Prather.
V Martha^5 Waring, m. —
VI James^5 Waring, b. 1757. Served in the Revolutionary Army. Died 1814. Married January 8, 1787, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Hilleary. She was born 1763; died 1829.

Issue:
1 Richard^6 Waring, b. 1791; d. August 3, 1845.
2 Eleanor^6 Waring.
3 Eliza^6 Waring.
4 Henry^6 Hilleary Waring, b. 1797; d. July 27, 1854.
5 Thomas^6 Waring.
6 Frances^6 Waring.
7 John^6 Waring.
8 Caroline^6 Waring.
9 Catherine^6 Waring, m. Edward Gantt Waring, son of "Basil ye 3d."

No. 10.

Richard^1 Marsham Waring, Jr., (Richard^1 Marsham Waring, Sr. Marsham^3 Waring. Basil^2 Waring ist. Capt. Sampson^1 Waring.) eldest son of Richard Marsham Waring, Sr., and his wife, Elizabeth, was born about 1733, and lived on his inherited plantation, now known as "Bald Eagle," on the Patuxent River, Prince George's County, Maryland. He died and was buried there in 1766. He executed a will, devising his dwelling plantation to his two brothers, John and Henry, on condition that they should pay all of his debts and act as guardians to, and see educated, his only son, whose mother's name was Mary Sap. He devised other property to this son.

Issue:
1 Marcus^6 Sempronius Waring, b. about 1763; m. June 9, 1794, Mary Hollyday.
WARING.

Issue:
1 Richard Marsham Waring, b. about 1795; m. 1816 Martha Anne Hardy.

Issue:
1 James Waring, b. about 1719; m. Ellen Sasscer.
   Issue:
   1 John Waring, m. Miss Hamilton.
   2 Rinaldo Waring.
2 Thomas Waring, b. about 1800. Removed to the West in 1835.
3 John L. Waring, m. 1828 Violetta Turton.
   Issue:
   1 Thomas Waring.
   2 Dr. John L. Waring, is a practicing physician, and Judge of the Orphans' Court of Prince George's County.

No. 11.

John Waring, Sr. (Richard Marsham Waring, St. Marsham Waring 1st. Basil Waring 1st. Capt. Sampson Waring, emigrant,) third son of Richard Marsham Waring and his wife, Elizabeth Waring, was born in Prince George's County about 1737, and inherited land near Nottingham. By the death of his brother, Richard M. Waring, Jr., he came into possession of "Marsham's Rest" and adjacent tracts now known as "Bald Eagle," and also owned "Mount Pleasant," a fine plantation on the Patuxent River about three miles east of Upper Marlborough. There he made his home and built the large brick house which still stands.

About 1765 he married Henrietta Maria Hall, daughter of Francis Hall. He owned several thousand acres of land, and a great many Negroes. He executed a will which was proven in 1813, and requested his friend, Joseph White Clagett, to see its provisions carried out. "Mount Pleasant" was left to his son Henry; "Marsham's Rest" and adjoining tracts to his son John during
life, and to the latters son, John Henry Waring, after his father's death. He also requested "Henry Waring, Sr., of Montgomery County," to assist in settling the estate. His widow also executed a will which was proven in 1815. They are both buried at "Mount Pleasant," and were members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Their only issue surviving childhood was:

16 I  John Waring, Jr., b. 1767; m. 1800 Elizabeth M. Bowie; d. 1815.

17 II  Henry Waring, Jr., b. 1778; m. 1802 Sarah Contee Harrison; d. 1828.

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**No. 12.**

Marsham Waring 2d, (Basil Waring, Sr. Marsham Waring 1st. Basil Waring 1st. Capt. Sampson Waring.) eldest son of Basil Waring, Sr., and his second wife, Susannah (Darnall) Waring, was born in Prince George's County, June 4, 1754. With his cousin, James Waring, he served in the company commanded by his cousin, Basil Waring 3d, during the Revolutionary War. By his union with a widow, Mrs. Ross, in 1793, he left one son to whom he devised all of his property in 1812. He died May 18, 1812.

**Issue:**

I Marsham Waring, Jr., b. 1794; d. October 15, 1870. About 1823 he married an heiress, Violetta Lansdale, and had

**Issue:**

1 James Waring, d. single.

2 Virginia Waring, m. — McCubbin. No issue.

3 Elizabeth Lansdale Waring, m. 1851 Richard W. W. Bowie, and died leaving

**Issue:**

1 Mittie Bowie, m. B. Lee Belt. No issue. (See Bowie, No. 54.)
Henry\textsuperscript{5} Waring, (Basil\textsuperscript{4} Waring, St. Marsham\textsuperscript{3} Waring. Basil\textsuperscript{2} Waring. Capt. Sampson\textsuperscript{1} Waring.) youngest son of Basil Waring, Sr., and his second wife, Susannah (Darnall) Waring, was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, April 19, 1762. He removed in 1782 to Georgetown, D. C., and to "Norway," Montgomery County, in 1793. He was a close friend of his cousin, John Waring, Sr., of "Mount Pleasant," and in 1793 married Henrietta Maria Hall, a niece of Mrs. John Waring. He had by her one child, Henry Basil Waring, born December 26, 1794; died February 26, 1795, at "Mount Pleasant." Mrs. Waring also died at "Mount Pleasant" while visiting her relatives, February 14, 1795, in the twenty-second year of her age. She and her infant are both buried at "Mount Pleasant," marble slabs marking their graves.

Mr. Waring married secondly, on October 8, 1805, Milicent Brooke, aged twenty, a sister of Henry Brooke, who married Eleanor, sister of Henry Waring. She was the daughter of ——— Brooke and his wife, Elizabeth Hill, whose aunt, Mary Hill, married first Charles Carroll, Jr., of Carrollsburgh, D. C., and secondly Capt. Ignatius Fenwick, of the "Hermitage," Charles County, Maryland. By her first husband she was the mother of Daniel Carroll, of Dudington, who was, therefore, a first cousin of Milicent Brooke. Mr. Waring married the latter at Mrs. Fenwick's home on Capitol Hill, Washington, where now stands Providence Hospital. Henry Waring died in Georgetown, D. C., October 11, 1835, and his wife died May 22, 1847. They had a fine home at "Norway," which was destroyed by fire a few years since.

Issue:

1 Henrietta\textsuperscript{6} Maria Susannah Waring, b. September 18, 1806; m. Edward Nicholas Young, son of Nicholas
Young, of White Hall, Maryland. She died May 29, 1847.

Issue:
1 Nicholas Young.
2 Washington Young.
3 Mary Young.
4 Eugenia Young.

II Eleanor Mary Waring, b. June 2, 1808; m. Brent, son of Chandler Brent, of Charles County; d. at "Norway," September 4, 1834.

Issue:
1 Henry W. Brent.

III Henry Basil Waring, b. February 7, 1810; m. Rachel Clopper; d. 1873.

IV John Philip Waring, b. December 4, 1811; m. Evelyne Manning; d. 1874.

Issue:
1 Sarah Anne Waring, m. Wilfred Marshall, Sr.

Issue:
1 Wilfred Marshall, Jr.

V Mary Anne Waring, b. February 13, 1813; m. her first cousin, Nicholas Basil Brooke. Lived at "Rich Valley." He died November 5, 1852. She died January 15, 1870.

He died November 5, 1852. She died January 15, 1870.

Issue:
1 Andrew Collins Brooke, b. July 25, 1837; d. August 2, 1844.


VII Anne Maria Waring, b. February 22, 1817; d. 1878; single.

VIII Susan F. Waring, b. September 15, 1818; d. 1834; single.


X Matilda Milicent Waring, b. July 22, 1822; m. 1st John O. Hill (a cousin), had

Issue:
1 John O. Hill, Jr.

She married 2d Dr. William G. Hardy; d. 1896. Issue:
1 Henry Philip Hardy.
2 William Hardy.
3 Mary Hardy.
4 Eleanor Hardy.
5 Thomas Price Hardy.

XI Clement William Waring, b. 1829; d. same year.
Basil Waring, "ye 3d," (Thomas Waring. Capt. Basil Waring. Basil Waring. Capt. Sampson Waring, emigrant.) only son of Thomas Waring and his first wife, Jane (Oxford) Waring, was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, November 16, 1740. He was called Basil Waring the third, to distinguish him from his uncle and cousin who were his elders and bore the same name. After the death of his uncle he was sometimes addressed as Basil Waring, Jr. He was active in efforts to induce the people of his county to resist the demands of Great Britain, and his name is frequently mentioned as participating in the proceedings of the various meetings held at Upper Marlboro' by the citizens who assembled to perfect arrangements to resist the enemy. After the war commenced he was commissioned captain of a company of militia, and served in the Southern Campaign in Virginia and the Carolinas. In 1766 he married Anne Gantt, daughter of Thomas Gantt, of White's Landing, and his wife, Eleanor Hilleary. Basil Waring died about 1800 and left a large family.

Those of whom we have record were:

1. Thomas Waring, b. 1767 at "Waring Grove;" m. March 21, 1795, Margaret Berry, daughter of Benjamin Berry and his wife, Deborah Eversfield (daughter of Rev. John Eversfield), and had

Issue:
1. Basil Waring.
2. Deborah Waring.
3. Thomas Waring.
4. Ellen Waring.
5. Benjamin Waring.
6. Priscilla Waring.
7. Erasmus Waring.
8. Rebecca Waring.
9. James Lawrence Waring, resides in Columbus, Mississippi.
10. Spencer Mitchell Waring, removed to Baltimore, and married Josephine Hasell, and died leaving.
WARING.

Issue:
1 Benjamin 8 H. Waring, of Baltimore.
2 Thomas 8 Spencer Waring, of Baltimore.
3 William 8 E. Waring, of Baltimore.
4 Robert 8 K. Waring, of Baltimore.
5 Rebecca 8 Waring, of Baltimore.
6 Amanda 8 E. Waring, of Baltimore.

II Basil 6 Waring, m. Elizabeth Hall; lived in Georgetown, D. C.

III Priscilla 6 Waring, m. April 20, 1808, James Gantt.

IV Anne 6 Waring, m. —— Duckett.

V Jane 6 Waring, m. —— Mullikin.

VI Edward 6 Gantt Waring, b. 1788; m. September 28, 1808, Catherine Waring, daughter of his cousin, James Waring, who was a son of Edward G. Waring’s uncle, Basil Waring, Jr. Edward Gantt Waring removed with his family to Texas, where he died July 12, 1867. He left a large family, all of whom remained in Texas except his eldest son, who, with his mother returned to Maryland, where they passed the remainder of their lives.

This son was:
1 Dr. James 7 Waring, settled in St. Mary’s County, Maryland, and married Anna Maria Thomas, of that County, who survives him and has

Issue:
1 James 8 Waring, Jr., m. Maria Garner. Served in the Confederate Army.
2 Catherine 8 Waring, d. single.
3 Edward 8 Waring, d. single.
4 Basil 8 Waring, d. young.
5 Henry 8 Waring, single. Served in Confederate Army.
6 Anna 8 Waring, m. Samuel B. Hayden.
7 Elizabeth 8 Waring, single.

No. 15.

Leonard 5 Waring, (Maj. Francis 4 Waring. Capt. Basil 3 Waring. Basil 2 Waring 1st. Capt. Sampson 1 Waring, emigrant.) eldest son of Maj. Francis Waring and his wife, Mary (Hollyday) Waring, was born near Nottingham, Prince George’s County, Mary-
land, about 1741, and about 1770 married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Lane. He was a member and a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and lived near Nottingham.

Issue:
I Thomas° Waring, b. 1771; d. single.
II Benjamin° Waring, b. 1773; m. —— Burch.
III Francis° Waring, b. 1775; m. his cousin, Mary H. Waring, of Kentucky.
IV George° Washington Waring, b. 1777; m. —— Dorsey, of Howard County.
V Clement° Hollyday Waring, b. 1780. He was named for his maternal great-uncle, Clement Hollyday, who made him his heir on condition that he change his name from Waring to Hollyday. This was done by act of the State Legislature, and he became Clement Waring Hollyday. He married Martha Stone, daughter of James F. Stone and his wife, Elizabeth West, the daughter of Stephen West, of the "Woodyard."

Issue:
1 James° Erickson Stone Hollyday, b. 1810. A prosperous planter near Nottingham. Died 1868. Married Amelia Beall Young, daughter of Manduit Young and his wife Elizabeth Beall, great, great, great-granddaughter of Ninion Beall, the emigrant.

Issue:
1 Clement° Waring Hollyday, d. single.
2 Susan° Beall Hollyday, m. William Wallis.

Issue:
1 Minnie° Lewis Wallis.
2 James° Hollyday Wallis.
3 Elizabeth° West Hollyday, m. Dr. —— Wilkerson.

Issue:
1 Albert° Livingstone Wilkerson.

No. 16.

John° Waring, Jr., (John° Waring, Sr., of Mount Pleasant. Richard¹ Marsham Waring, Sr. Mar-
WARING.

SHAM^3 WARING 1st. BvSIL^2 WARING 1st. Capt. Sampson^1 WARING, emigrant.) eldest son of John Waring, Sr., of Mount Pleasant, and his wife, Henrietta Maria (Hall) Waring, was born at Mount Pleasant about 1767. On December 30, 1800, he married Elizabeth Margaret Bowie, the second daughter of Governor Robert Bowie and his wife, Priscilla Mackall.

He was an officer in the army during the war with England, 1812-14, and resided in and near Nottingham. He died November, 1815, and his widow then resided with her children in the house which her father bequeathed her in Nottingham. She died while on a visit to her married daughter in Baltimore July 3, 1854, and is buried in Green Mount Cemetery, and her husband at “Mount Pleasant.” He was a Roman Catholic, but his wife was an Episcopalian, and reared her children in her Church.

Issue:

I Henrietta^3 Priscilla Waring, b. December, 1801; twice married, 1st to Benjamin Oden, Jr., by whom there was no issue. Secondly to B. C. Worthington in 1830. (For issue see Worthington and Bowie Sketches.)

II Eliza^3 Waring, b. July 26, 1803; m. 1819 John Reed Magruder, and is yet living (1899). (For issue see Bowie Record, Article 29.)

III Mary^3 Mackall Waring, d. single.

IV Robert^3 Bowie Waring, b. 1807; d. in infancy.


No. 17.

Sampson Waring, emigrant.) second son of John Waring, Sr., and his wife, Henrietta Maria (Hall) Waring, was born at Mount Pleasant, Prince George's County, in 1779. Inherited Mount Pleasant where he lived after his father's death and was called "Col. Henry Waring, of Mount Pleasant." Served in the army during the War of 1812-14. June 22, 1802, he married Sarah Contee Harrison, daughter of John Harrison, of Georgetown, D. C., and his wife, Catherine Contee, daughter of Alexander Contee, the emigrant. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, but his wife was a devoted daughter of the Episcopal Church, and raised her daughters in her own faith, while her sons were members of their father's church. Mr. Waring died May 28, 1828, and is buried at Mount Pleasant, a marble shaft marking his grave. Mrs. Waring lived to be ninety-two; died in 1872, and is buried near her husband.

Issue:

I Dr. John Harrison Waring, b. March, 1803; d. June 26, 1855, single.

II Henrietta Maria Waring, b. 1805; m. Horatio Scott.

Issue:

1 Isabelle Scott, m. E. G. W. Hall.
2 Channing Scott.

III Catherine Harrison Waring, b. 1807; m. Gen. Thomas F. Bowie; d. June 2, 1849. (See Bowie History for issue, Article No. 48.)

IV Richard Marsham Waring, b. 1808; d. 1879; single.

V Susan Waring, b. 1809; m. Mordacai Plummer; b. 1798; d. 1873.

Issue:

1 William Plummer, m. 1865, Mary L. Contee.
2 Mordacai Plummer, Jr., m. 1st Addie Pratt, 2d Charlotte Pendleton.

Issue, two children by each wife:

1 Mordacai Plummer, Jr.
2 Florence Plummer, m. Dr. French Owens.
3 Thornton Plummer.
4 George Plummer.

3 George Plummer, d. single.
4 Henry W. Plummer, d. single.
5 Christiana J. Plummer, m. 1st John D. Bowling, 2d Henry Quin.
Issue:
1 John D. Bowling, m. Mildred Nalle.
2 May Bowling, m. Robert Hall.
3 Helen Bowling, m. Mr. Slingluff.
4 Kate Bowling.
5 Christine Bowling.
VI Grace Waring, b. 1812; d. 1860; m. Richard H. Clagett.
Issue:
1 Henry Waring Clagett, m. Mattie Bowling.
Issue:
1 Grace Clagett, m. Frank W. Hill.
Issue:
1 Christobal Hill.
2 Grace Hill.
3 Frank Hill.
VII Eleanor Waring, b. 1815; d. 1843; m. John S. Brookes.
No living issue.
VIII Sarah Waring, b. September 19, 1821; m. C. C. Magruder, Sr.; d. March 9, 1866. No issue.
IX Eliza Waring, m. Hon. J. Halloway, Member of Congress from New Jersey. No issue.

No. 18.


Issue:
1 Anna Torrance Waring, b. ———; m. November 18, 1880, Edward L. Hayes, of Darnestown, Montgomery County. He died February 13, 1883.
ELEANOR MILICENT WARING, m. September 12, 1876, Douglas Clopper, of "Echo Dale," Montgomery County. He died May 29, 1880.

HENRY WARING, m. January 7, 1869, Anna Byrne Clopper, a daughter of Douglas Clopper, of "Echo Dale, and his first wife, Mary Key. Mrs. Waring died September, 1870.

MARY TORRANCE WARING. A Visitation nun, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

PHILOMENA WARING, m. November, 1883, Henry Philip Hardy.

No. 19.

Col. John Henry Waring, (John Waring, Jr. John Waring, Sr. Richard Marsham Waring, Sr. Marsham Waring 1st. Basil Waring 1st. Capt. Sampson Waring, emigrant.) youngest child of John Waring, Jr., and his wife, Elizabeth Margaret (Bowie) Waring (daughter of Gov. Robert Bowie), was born in Nottingham, Prince George's County, Maryland, March 19, 1809. He was educated at Charlotte Hall and at Annapolis. Upon reaching his majority he received the handsome plantation devised him by his grandfather Waring, consisting of thirteen hundred acres lying on the Patuxent River south of Nottingham, and known as "Marsham's Rest," but which he changed to the name of "Bald Eagle." It was a very fertile estate, well equipped with stock, and a large number of Negroes. Here Mr. Waring built his dwelling, the old one having been burned. On March 29, 1837, he married Julia Maria, eldest child of Judge William G. D. Worthington and his wife, Eliza (Jordan) Worthington. Mr. Waring for a great many years was a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and was generally known as "Colonel" Waring. A Southern sympathizer, he incurred the hostility of the
Federal Government during the Civil War. When it was found that his two elder sons had entered the Confederate Army, and that he had been visited by Capt. Walter Bowie, a noted Confederate raider, the authorities at Washington ordered his arrest. Colonel Waring was imprisoned, first in the old capitol, then at Fort Delaware,

and his wife and daughters banished to the Southern States. His plantation was confiscated and his valuable personal property was either destroyed or stolen. After the war the Government restored to him his land, but never paid for the destruction of his personality, estimated at over seventy-five thousand dollars. Mrs. Waring was
allowed to return to Maryland just before the war ended, but the shock and hardships she had endured, upon being driven from home, shattered her health. She died November 26, 1864, and was buried at "The Valley." Colonel Waring survived her until March 22, 1871, and was buried at her side.

Issue:

I Priscilla, Mackall Waring, b. 1832; single.

II Elizabeth, Margaret Waring, b. July, 1834; m. 1855 Richard Duckett.

Issue:

1 Kate, C. Duckett, m. 1884 W. B. Clagett.

III John, Henry Waring, Jr., b. 1836; d. in childhood.

IV Julia, Victoria Waring, b. 1838; m. Robert Bowie, of Annapolis.

V Alice, Maria Waring, b. 1844; m. 1865 Judge George C. Merrick, son of United States Senator W. D. Merrick and his second wife, Catherine B. Thomas, sister of Governor Thomas; d. 1882.

Issue:

1 Julia, M. Merrick, m. Lieut. Ryland D. Tisdale, United States Navy.

2 Alice, Merrick, m. Joseph K. Roberts the 3d.

3 George, C. Merrick, Jr.

4 Catherine, Merrick.

5 Josephine, Merrick.

6 Mary, Merrick.

VI Robert, Bowie Waring, b. 1843; enlisted in Company B, First Maryland Cavalry, Confederate States Army; d. December 28, 1862.

20 VII Dr. William, Worthington Waring, m. Ida J. Brooke; d. 1896.

VIII Benjamin, Contee Waring, b. 1847; d. 1888; single.

IX John, Henry Waring, d. in infancy.

X Richard, Henry Lee Waring, d. in infancy.

XI Marshall, Causin Waring, b. October, 1854; single.

No. 20.

Dr. William Worthington Waring, (Col. John,}
Henry Waring. John⁴ Waring, Jr. John⁵ Waring, Sr. Richard⁶ Marsham Waring, Sr. Marsham⁷ Waring 1st. Basil⁸ Waring 1st. Capt. Sampson⁹ Waring, emigrant.) seventh child of Col. John Henry Waring and his wife, Julia Maria (Worthington) Waring, was born at “Bald Eagle,” Prince George’s County, Maryland, in 1844. When but seventeen he left college to enter the Confederate Army, and served in Company B, 1st Maryland Cavalry, Capt. Enoch. The war over, studied medicine and graduated with high honors at the Maryland Medical University in Baltimore. In 1871 he married his first cousin, Ida Julia Brooke, daughter of Dr. Henry Brooke and his wife, Eliza (Worthington) Brooke, settled in Nottingham, where he resided for a number of years, and then removed to Marlborough. He possessed a bright intellect and unusual conversational powers; took great interest in politics, and was a fluent speaker and writer. His skill as a physician was universally recognized, while his bright disposition and cheerful manners made him exceedingly popular.

On August 6, 1896, he was suddenly cut off in the prime of a splendidly vigorous mental and physical manhood, and his death created a wide-spread sorrow among all classes of his fellow-citizens, who realized the loss the community had sustained. He was interred in the cemetery near Marlborough.

Issue:

I Eliza⁹ Jordan Waring.
II John⁹ Henry Waring, b. 1876.
III Ida⁹ Brooke Waring.
IV Caroline⁹ Harris Waring.
V Robert⁹ Bowie Waring.
The Worthington family, of ancient English origin, possessed landed estates in Lancastershire and Devonshire, England, prior to 1236 A. D. Queen Elizabeth was once entertained at "Worthington Hall," in Devonshire, by a Mr. William Worthington.

Professor Childs, of Harvard University, says: "the name was originally spelled Weorthington, and is as old as anything in England." Translated into modern English, it means, "the descendants of the men who settled the place." During the civil war between Charles I and the Puritans, the Worthingtons were staunch supporters of the Crown and the established Church; in consequence of which they lost the estates which they had held for more than four hundred years, and which had been bestowed upon their progenitors for loyalty and martial valor. Upon the accession of Charles II most of this land was restored to the original owners. The arms borne by the various branches of the English family vary in several minor details, but all are of a general character and display agricultural devices: three forks on a shield; a sheaf of wheat resting on a wheel, and a garland of leaves with a goat surmounting it, etc., etc. The motto: *Virtute dignum avorum*—"Worthy to bear the dignity of our ancestors." They appear to have been landed gentry of local influence and importance, and several were distinguished divines. In 1635 two brothers of this name emi-
grated to Massachusetts, and have numerous descendants in the Northern and New England States.

About the year 1670 two other members of the Worthington family emigrated from England and settled in Maryland. Samuel Worthington located in Somerset County, while John Worthington permanently established himself at "Greenbury Point," on the Severn River, near Annapolis. From these two emigrants are descended a large number of persons bearing the name now living in Maryland, Washington, D. C., Ohio, and Kentucky. Many members of this family have been conspicuous in public affairs, and were men of wealth and social prominence. During the Revolutionary period they served the State both in a military and civil capacity. Three have been elected members of Congress; one emigrated to Ohio—was elected governor and also United States Senator; another was Territorial Governor of Florida, and the present Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky is a Worthington. Three of the name represented Anne Arundel County in the Legislature at the same time. Thomas C. Worthington was a brigadier-general during the War of 1812, as well as a member of Congress. One has been a Bishop of the Episcopal Church, and others lawyers, physicians, and merchants. For more than two hundred years the family have enjoyed the same high social position in Maryland which is accorded them in that State today.

The following sketch relates chiefly to the posterity of William Worthington, Sr., third son of Capt. John Worthington, emigrant.

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No. 1.

Capt. John¹ Worthington, was born in England during the year 1650. He emigrated to Maryland about
1670, and settled at Greenbury Point, Anne Arundel County, where his home overlooked the present city of Annapolis, and the Severn River. His name is mentioned in the proceedings of the Provincial Courts in 1675. Shortly afterwards was commissioned captain of a military company enrolled in his district for service against the Indians, and commanded an expedition against the enemy. About 1695–6 was a member of the House of Burgesses.

In 1688–90 he married Sarah, daughter of Matthew Howard, the emigrant of that name to Maryland. After his death his widow became the wife of John Brice "of Severn." Captain Worthington is buried at Greenbury Point, the spot being marked with a very large flat tombstone bearing the following inscription: "Here lyeth interred, the body of Captain John Worthington, who departed this life April 9th, 1701, aged 51 years."

The issue of John Worthington and his wife, Sarah Howard:


II Sarah² Worthington, m. Nicholas Ridgely.

III Thomas² Worthington, m. Elizabeth Ridgely.

Issue:
1 Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, b. November 2, 1727. Served in the Legislature during the Revolution, etc., etc.
2 Maj. Nicholas³ Worthington, m. Catherine Griffith. Aided in organizing the Maryland militia in 1776.

2 IV William² Worthington, b. about 1697; m. ——; d. 1779.

V. Charles³ Worthington, b. 1701. A posthumous child. Settled in Baltimore County.

No. 2.

William² Worthington, Sr., (Capt. John¹ Worthington, Sr.,)
third son of Capt. John Worthington and his wife, Sarah Howard, was born at Greenbury Point, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, about 1697. It is mentioned as owning land in several parts of Anne Arundel County. In 1719 was appointed a justice of the peace. In 1730 bought of Thomas Homenon, a tract of land lying on the south side of Homenon Creek. It had been first patented in 1660, and called "Compliment." The boundaries extended to the Maggothy River near "the narrows," opposite "the mountains," and islands in the Chesapeake Bay designated "the three sisters." He executed a will in 1770; devised several tracts of land to his two daughters and their sons, and to "my grandson William Worthington" the estate on the Maggothy River, a number of slaves, his watch, a quantity of silver-plate engraved with his initials, including "my silver quart tankard, marked W. W." He provided that his grandson should enter at once into possession of the property; mentioned no son, and only one grandchild named Worthington. The silver tankard is now owned by his descendant, Mrs. Thomas F. Bowie. His wife was not living when the will was executed, and her name is unknown.

Issue:

3 I William^3 Worthington, Jr., d. prior to 1770; m. Ida Homenon.

II Ruth^3 Worthington, m. ——— Shaw.

Issue:

1 William^4 Worthington Shaw.

III Sarah^3 Worthington, m. John Davis.

Issue:

1 William^4 Worthington Davis.

No. 3.

William^3 Worthington, Jr., (William^2 Worthington, Sr. John^1 Worthington,) only son of Wil-
WORTHINGTON.

William Worthington, Sr., and his wife, ———, was born near Annapolis about 1721-23. Was not living when his father executed a will in 1770. His wife's name is said to have been Ida Homenon, or Hammond, by whom he had but one child. It is not known when he or his wife died.

Issue:

4 I William Worthington, b. about 1748-9; m. 1782 Jane Contee.

No. 4.

William Worthington, (William Worthington, Jr. William Worthington, Sr. John Worthington.) only son of William Worthington, Jr., and his wife, Ida Homenon, or Hammond, was born near Annapolis about 1748-9. Was reared in the home of his paternal grandfather, who left him a handsome estate bordering upon the Chesapeake Bay and the Maggothy River, and opposite the islands called "The Three Sisters." His dwelling stood on a hill overlooking the bay, and he named it "Mount Ida." In 1773 he had his land resurveyed, and named it "Worthington's Courtesy."

February 20, 1782, he married Jane Contee, daughter of Col. Thomas Contee, of Brookefield, near Nottingham, Prince George's County, and the latter's wife, Sarah Fendall. William Worthington is described as a man of most polished manners and affable disposition. He endorsed heavily the notes of several of his friends living in Annapolis, who later assigned, and the endorser was compelled to dispose of his estate on the Maggothy River to satisfy the creditors of the men for whom he had become security. The advertisement of his property in the Annapolis Gazette in 1794, shows a large number of
slaves, stock, etc., as well as about twelve hundred acres of land.

He then removed with his family to Nottingham, and for many years was a vestryman of St. Paul's Church in that Parish. Colonel Contee gave his daughter that portion of the "Brookefield" estate on which was located the family graveyard, and the original dwelling. The farm contained about three hundred acres, and was re-named by Mr. Worthington, "The Vale of Tempe," on account, he said, of the peaceful life as a planter he passed there; possibly he also had in mind the historic Grecian valley of that name. The farm thus named has been known only as "The Valley" for a hundred years, and is owned by Mr. Worthington's granddaughter, Mrs. Thomas F. Bowie, Jr.

In the family graveyard are interred the early Brooke owners of the estate, their descendants, the Contees, followed by the Worthingtons for four generations, through whom the land descended to the present owner; it having never been sold. Near this graveyard is a depression showing where was the cellar of the original dwelling which was burned while occupied by William Worthington. He died intestate in 1820, and is buried at "The Valley." Mrs. Worthington died November 19, 1825, in the sixty-fourth year of her age. She executed a will which was witnessed by her pastor, Rev. Mr. Gillis, Dr. James Harper, the attending physician, and Philemon Chew. She devised "The Valley" to her youngest son, Walter, and personal property to the other children.

Issue:

I Gen. Thomas Contee Worthington, b. November 25, 1782; d. April 12, 1847, at Frederick City, Maryland, and is interred there; a marble monument marking his grave. Studied law, and, when admitted to practice, removed to Frederick. Was several times elected to the House of Delegates, and a member of the Governor's Council. In 1830 was elected to Congress, and again in 1832. Was an officer of the State militia, and during the
War of 1812-14 was commissioned brigadier-general of the 9th Brigade, Maryland troops, and participated in the various engagements fought in his State. Achieved great distinction as a lawyer, and was noted for his literary attainments. Was a profuse writer on historical and scientific topics, many of his original manuscripts being now in the possession of the writer of this sketch. He was administrator of his grandfather, Thomas Contee's estate, and was named executor in the will of his brother, Walter. Was never married.

5 II Judge William G. D. Worthington, b. 1785; m. Eliza Jordan.

III Sarah Matilda Worthington, b. 1787; d. November, 1854; single. As Miss "Sallie" Worthington, she was admired by a large circle of acquaintances for her wit, generosity, and extensive information.

IV Almira Worthington, b. 1790; d. 1871; m. 1839 J. H. Turton. No issue. Is buried at "The Valley," by the side of her sister, Sarah.

V Jane Worthington, b. 1792; m. Michael B. Carroll, 1822; d. 1852. No issue. She and husband are buried at "The Valley."

VI Walter Brooke Cox Worthington, b. September 19, 1795; m. H. P. Waring.

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No. 5.

Judge William Grafton Dulaney Worthington, (William Worthington. William Worthington. William Worthington. Capt. John Worthington, emigrant.) second son of William Worthington and his wife, Jane (Contee) Worthington, was born near Annapolis, Maryland, in 1785. While very young was taken by his parents to their home near Nottingham when they removed to Prince George's County. He was a student at St. John's College, Annapolis, and from there went to Baltimore in 1804, where he read law and was admitted to practice before the courts of that city when he was twenty-one. His ability, legal knowledge, and eloquence rapidly brought him into prominence. In 1807
he received the appointment as adjutant on the governor's staff. In 1809 was nominated and elected by a large majority to represent Baltimore City in the Legislature.

In 1810 he married Eliza Jordan, of Baltimore, and in 1811, having inherited a landed estate from his grandfather, Col. Thomas Contee, of Brookefield, removed to Prince George's County; for a number of years resided in Nottingham, and devoted himself to agriculture.

This life was not stirring enough for his active mind, and in 1813 he stood for, and was elected State Senator, for Prince George's County. In 1815 was appointed Comptroller of the United States Treasury, to fill an existing vacancy, and for the next two years resided in Georgetown, D. C. In 1817 President Madison appointed him a special representative of this Government, to Buenos Ayres, Santiago de Chili, and Peru. Was also sent as special envoy to Venezuela, being our first representative to that country. His commission, signed by James Monroe, Secretary of State, is in the possession of the writer of this sketch. In a speech made some years later, Mr. Worthington referred to this journey which was made through South America, principally on horseback. He said "I trod the sun-burnt Pampas, and climbed the snow clad peaks of the Andes," etc. In 1821 the President appointed him Governor and Secretary of the Territory of East Florida, and he resided for two years in St. Augustine, where his eldest son was born. In 1823 he returned to Baltimore, and was nominated by the Whigs for Congress, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate. The next year was elected to the Legislature, and again the succeeding year. In 1826 he was urged to accept the nomination for governor, but refused to be a candidate. In 1827, and again in 1828 he was appointed, by the governor, Commissioner for Insolvent Debtors for Baltimore City. In 1830 he was appointed Associate Judge of the Baltimore City courts, and held that position for several years. After he retired from the bench
he went to Spain, and from there to Greece, having in charge some matters entrusted to him by the State Department. He was the recipient of much attention in Athens, on account of the position he had taken regarding Grecian independence, when he was in the Legislature; his speech on that subject was so masterly that the House of Delegates passed a resolution asking the President to notify Greece of our sympathy and our recognition of her independence of Turkey. This speech was translated into Greek, and copies sent to that country. The Grecian Legislature sent him a letter of thanks, with a ring (now in the possession of his son, A. C. W.), on which were carved certain Greek characters. His speech advocating equal sufferage for Jew and Gentile, was also a masterly effort, and is still read with gratitude by the Hebrews of Maryland, who recognize him as the promoter of the bill equalizing their political rights. After his return from Europe Judge Worthington resumed his practice of law in Baltimore, until his death occurred April 6, 1856, many years after that of his wife. They are both buried at "The Valley" near Nottingham. As illustrative of his popularity throughout his long career, he was in 1849 urged to oppose Reverdy Johnson for the United States Senate, but having retired from public life he declined to allow his name to be used.

Issue:

I  Julia\(^6\) Maria Worthington, m. 1830 John H. Waring. (See Waring.)

II Eliza\(^6\) Jordan Worthington, m. 1833 Dr. Henry Brooke. (See Brooke Record for issue.)

III Dr. Augustine\(^6\) Thomas Contee Worthington. Practiced medicine in Prince George's County for a number of years, then moved to Ohio where he married, and finally went to Texas where he died.

IV James\(^6\) Chater Worthington. Graduated in medicine. Married Fannie Griffith, of Baltimore, and died in Ohio. Left one daughter, who married Mr. Defenderfer, of Baltimore.
V  Alexander⁵ Contee Worthington, b. 1830; a well-known broker of Baltimore; m. 1875 Eva Love, and has Issue:

1  Alexander⁶ Contee Worthington, Jr., m. Miss Cassel.

2  Amie⁷ Worthington, m. ———.

VI  Henry⁶ Worthington, deceased.

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No. 6.

Walter³ Brooke Cox Worthington, (William⁴ Worthington, William³ Worthington, Jr. William² Worthington, Sr. Capt. John¹ Worthington.) the youngest child of William Worthington and his wife, Jane (Contee) Worthington, was born in Nottingham, Prince George's County, Maryland, September 19, 1795. Was educated in Nottingham and in Baltimore, where, after leaving school, he entered a mercantile house, and remained until he had gained a practical business training. Returned to Prince George's County shortly after reaching his majority and took charge of the estate devised him by his grandfather, Colonel Contee, consisting of part of the Brookefield land.

Upon the death of his mother, inherited "The Valley," and devoted himself to agriculture for the rest of his life. He enlarged "The Valley" by purchasing adjoining fields, making it a farm of six hundred acres, and acquired several other estates in the same neighborhood, including the one known as "Half Pone," or "Leith," which he bought from Fielder Bowie. At the time of his death he owned more than two thousand acres, and more than a hundred Negroes.

November 6, 1827, Mr. Worthington married Henrietta Priscilla (Waring) Oden, widow of Benjamin Oden, Jr., a daughter of John Waring, Jr., and his wife, Elizabeth Margaret Bowie, a daughter of Gov. Robert Bowie. Mrs.
Worthington was born in Nottingham, December 4, 1800. November 12, 1822, married Benjamin Oden, Jr., who died May 21, 1823, aged twenty-four, by whom there was no issue.

Though taking a keen interest in politics, and an ardent Whig, Mr. Worthington was never a candidate for office but once, when, in 1834, he consented to accept the nomination for State Legislature, and was elected. He served one term, and declined to stand for re-election.

He resided in the brick house still standing on the "Half Pone" plantation, but owing to its proximity to the river suffered from malaria, and in his will directed
that the land be sold on this account. Mrs. Worthington, who was a noted beauty, died of pneumonia March 20, 1843, and her husband then removed his children to Nottingham, where he resided with Mrs. Waring, his mother-in-law, until August 2, 1845, when he died suddenly of apoplexy, and was buried at "The Valley," marble slabs marking his and his wife's graves.

For the era in which he lived he was reputed a wealthy man and handsomely provided for his five children. His will is especially notable for his affectionate solicitude for his motherless children. He left the two eldest daughters "The Valley," and a large number of Negroes and stock. He desired that his other land be sold and the money invested for the use of the three younger children. He named as executors his brothers-in-law, Michael B. Carroll, Col. John H. Waring, and his eldest brother, Gen. Thomas C. Worthington.

In appearance, Mr. Worthington is described as short and compactly built, resembling his father and two brothers. A man of strong sense and sound judgment, his advice was constantly sought by his neighbors, who held him in the highest honor and esteem. He is said to have been named for his father's friend, Col. Walter Brooke Cox, who once lived in Nottingham.

The issue of Walter B. C. Worthington and Priscilla, his wife, was eight children. Three died in infancy; the others were:

I Elizabeth Margaret Worthington, b. October 12, 1834; m. December 16, 1856, Thomas F. Bowie, Jr. (See Bowie Record.)

Issue:
1 Walter Worthington Bowie, b. April 22, 1858; m. Eleanor Clagett.
2 Catherine Waring Bowie, b. April 5, 1860; m. Thomas J. Clagett. (For issue see Bowie and Clagett sketches.)

II Laura Worthington, b. May 12, 1836; m. December 16, 1856, Robert Withers Harper, b. July 21, 1833, in Marlboro', Maryland, a son of Dr. James Harper and his wife, Ellen Whittaker. Dr. Harper was born in Norfolk, Vir-
ginia, and was the son of Maj. James Harper, of the Revolutionary Army. He removed to Maryland and died in Marlboro' in 1871, aged 74. After the marriage of Robert W. Harper to Laura Worthington, he removed with her to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he practiced his profession of law, until he located on a cotton plantation which he bought on the Arkansas River. In 1860 he was elected to the State Legislature, and voted for the Act of Secession. In the spring of 1861 he raised a company of riflemen in Conway County, of which he was elected captain. Was mustered into the First Arkansas Regiment, and in June, 1861, was commissioned major. His regiment was assigned to Gen. Benjamin McCollough's brigade, and Colonel Churchill, afterwards general, commanded the regiment. Took part in the fights of the Trans-Mississippi until after the Battle of Shiloh, when he was ordered to Tennessee to reinforce Beauregard. In 1862 Major Harper was elected colonel of his regiment, and attached to McNair's Brigade, Cheatam's Division. During the summer of 1862, as senior colonel, he commanded the brigade, McNair having been sent to Arkansas. Colonel Harper in 1863 was sent with his brigade to Mississippi. He was complimented on the field for gallantry at the battle of Murfreesboro, as well as at Elk Horn. Just before reinforcing Bragg, General McNair returned and resumed command, but was wounded, and Colonel Harper once more was placed in charge of the brigade, and led it in the desperate charge against a Kansas battery on Snodgrass Hill, at Chickamauga. His horse was killed, and he ran forward on foot to re-form the advance line which was broken, and while in the very front of his command was struck by a cannon ball and almost instantly killed, September 20, 1863. Colonel Harper was greatly beloved by his entire regiment, and numerous instances are related by his comrades of his bravery and devotion to his men. Once when ill himself he dismounted and placed a private soldier on his horse, when the man had sunk by the road from exhaustion. At another time when passing a wounded soldier he stopped and gave him his own overcoat, and continued on the way through the rain and snow without one. At present in Conway County, Arkansas, there is a Confederate Veteran Association, "The R. W. Harper Camp," named in his honor. He was highly educated, possessed a brilliant mind, and charming manners. But for his early death he doubtless would have won a national reputation.
His widow after the war returned to Maryland with her only surviving child.

Issue:

1 Robert W. Harper, Jr., b. 1858; d. at the age of five.
2 Walter Worthington Harper, b. 1860; d. 1863.
3 Ellen Whitaker Harper, a posthumous child.

III Henry Clay Worthington, b. 1838; d. 1852 at St. John's College.

IV William Worthington, b. November 28, 1839; d. 1871; m. Sarah L. Bowie.

V Henrietta Priscilla Waring Worthington, single.

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No. 7.


Mr. Worthington inherited a handsome property both from his father and his aunt, Mrs. Carroll, and bought a large plantation on the Patuxent River, near Woodville, Prince George's County, Maryland. It contained six hundred acres, and was called "Spring Hill." His wife, known as "Minnie Bowie" before her marriage, was considered one of the most beautiful women in her county. Mr. Worthington never entered public life. He died at his home November 11, 1871, and was buried at "The Valley." His widow later removed to Washington with her children, and at present resides in Boston, Massachu-
setts, with her youngest daughter, whose husband is connected with one of the journals of that city.

Issue:

I  Catherine towersworthington, b. July 11, 1862; m. 1889 Ralph plater stull. No surviving issue.

II  Henrietta priscilla worthington, b. July 14, 1865; m. 1887 Clarence E. N. lancaster, of Rhode Island. Resides in Boston.

Issue:

1 Sarah Louise lancaster.
2 Annie C. lancaster.
3 Esther Hill lancaster.
4 Mary lancaster.
5 C. E. N. lancaster, Jr.
6 Catherine W. lancaster.

III  Walter brooke con worthington, Jr., b. March 14, 1867; single. Is connected with a mercantile house in Washington, D. C.
Errata.

Page 26, 6½ VII MARY² Bowie should read 7 VII MARY² Bowie.

44 and 45, Philomen Chew should read Philemon Chew.

47, Phillip Lee should read Philip Lee.

165, Ella R. Johnson should read Eliza R. Johnson.

166, Charles J. Gwynn should read Charles J. Gwinn.

197, Dr. John George should read Dr. Archibald George.

216, Mary Lloyd should read Mary Llewellyn.

250, Charleston, South Carolina, should read Charleston, South Carolina.

358, Joseph Sim should read Dr. Patrick Sim.

426, J. B. Akin should read J. B. Aiken.

426, Mary Ruddick should read Florence M. Ruddick.
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