THE SYDNEY-SMITH AND CLAGETT-PRICE GENEALOGY

WITH THE LEWIS, MONTGOMERY, HARRISON, HAWLEY, MOORHEAD, RIXEY, DONIPHAN, WAUGH, ANDERSON, RANDOLPH, MOTT, DRAKE, BUTCHER, TRIPPLETT, HUMPHREY, BALL, PORTER, BROWN, DORSEY, COOPER, STUART, STROther, FAMILIES WITH WHOM THEY INTER-MARRIED, AND SOME OF THEIR DESCENDANTS

By

LUCY MONTGOMERY SMITH PRICE

Member of

Colonial Dames of America
Daughters of the American Revolution
United Daughters of the Confederacy

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TO
THE SACRED MEMORY
OF
MY FATHER
WILLIAM WORTH SMITH
The Highest Type of Virginia Chivalry, the
Embodiment of a Noble, Gifted, Vigorous
Manhood, This Work Is Lovingly
Dedicated
BY HIS CHILD
LUCY MONTGOMERY SMITH PRICE
SCARBO, WEST VIRGINIA
1927
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IRGINIA history can never be written without an English foundation. It was the Mothers of the British Kingdom that rocked the cradles that sent those virile cavaliers to carve out of the wilderness of the savages a mighty nation so that some day, when the old world reeled with weakness, fear, and blood, and carnage and horror ran riot across the seas; the pleading voice of the Old Motherland was heard through the distance and with a glorious effort the children of British blood now grown to be the greatest of all the nations crossed the seas—forgetting the bitterness of the Revolution, and the War of 1812, when England questioned our rights to sail the seas—with a song on their young lips, and faith in the Stars and Stripes, drove back to their lair the savage Huns.

Queen Elizabeth, so history states, thought much of our English ancestors. She dined upon the ship of Sir Francis Drake and he presented her with a gold service.

Customer Thomas Smyth loaned her a great sum of gold to help defeat the Spanish Armada. She often visited him at Ostenhanger Castle.

Sir Robert Sydney, she sent as Ambassador to Scotland, Ambassador to France and conferred many other honors upon him, and he too entertained her often at Penshurst. In fact, from the historians, many of them walked closely with kings.

King James placed a gold chain, with a great jewel in it, around the neck of Sir Thomas Smyth (The Treasurer).

The Clagetts fought at Hastings with William, the Conqueror, and were knighted for bravery there.

The Montgomeries commanded the vanguard of William, the Conqueror.
The Prices were from one of the three chieftains that ruled Wales. The D’Arseys, Royal line of Charlemagne. The Browns, the Reigning House of Sweden. The Doniphans, the kings of Spain.

Tradition links the Lewises from no other than Louis of France, and the famous Madame De Maintenon who finally married the old scoundrel and after his death retired to a convent.—*For verification of the above, see sketches of the families.*

Loyal to King and Country, on down through the reigns of the early rulers, to Elizabeth who died in 1625, we come to Charles, whose execution filled Virginia with horror and indignation. The love and sympathy for the unfortunate king drew many a cavalier to Virginia’s soil where the hated “Round Heads” could not hound them, proving their loyalty, as history tells us.

“In the gigantic conflict of Cromwell with kingly tyranny, the sympathies of the proud colony were with the cavaliers, and when Charles I was beheaded, the Burgesses expressed greatest regards for their ‘most excellent and now undoubtedly sainted king,’ and Charles, his son who was in exile in Holland, was invited to become King of Virginia; in fact he accepted, and was on the eve of embarking, when recalled to the throne, 1660.”

As a mark of his appreciation for their loyalty to the House of Stewart during the Cromwell wars, he caused her arms to be quartered with those of England, Ireland and Scotland, 1661, with this insignia “endat Virginia Quintum,” as an independent member of the Empire, which caused her to be called “The Old Dominion” and “The Fifth Kingdom.”

Turning from these historical grandfathers in Europe we take up the threads upon the American side. These sons seemed to have wearied of the glamour and tragedies of Courts and Kings and the din of battle, and were content to be simple Virginia gentlemen.

Among them we find Captain Thomas Joseph Smith, descendant of the Sydney-Smiths. The records, connecting him with all his American Colonial family, and the other English records, will be published in Volume II. Any corrections (that can be proven) will be gladly made, also records
and authentic data sent in by the Sydney-Smith descendants will be printed in this Volume II. Colonel Arthur Smyth claimed descent from "The Customer," but in the second volume we trust all traditions will be cleared up.

Seven generations in Virginia have borne the name of Sydney, the maternal branch of the family; four marriages are recorded between the Earl of Sydney’s family of Penshurst to good old honest Customer Smyth’s descendants. Four or five of his family were the earliest investors in American Colonies. Sir Philip Smyth had five sons by Mary Porter, the daughter of Endymion, the favorite of Charles. English records give us only the descendants of his son Endymion, who outlived him, and Hasted tells us that he lived to be a very old man, outliving four of his sons. The English record tells that he and they were desperately poor by his extravagance.—Hasted’s “History of Kent,” page 326.

The descendants of these sons cannot be found in English records, while the Virginia records, family letters, and old Bibles for generations declare themselves the descendants of the Sir Sydney-Smyths of England, and bearing the same family names, quarterings of the old arms on their seal rings, certainly seemed proof conclusive that they were the simple gentlemen they claimed to be, though caring little for the limelight, or for seeing the names of their English ancestors upon the pages of American genealogy, feeling that it was only the parvenu who must brazen to the world who he was. These younger sons of English nobility with only poverty staring them in the face in the Mother Country, and wonderful opportunities across the sea, emigrated to Virginia soil, and we find them living in their different communities as gentlemen planters with the high sense of honor, lavish hospitality, love of home, and veneration of womanhood predominating their lives, merely changing in Colonial days the “y” to the more democratic “i”.

Hundreds of records which have been sent to the author from different branches of the family, North, South, East, and West, prove the Sydney-Smyths were veritable clan in the Colonial days in Virginia.

These records would fill a second volume. They are connected with almost every prominent family of Colonial days. Enoch Smith of Charles-
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ton, West Virginia, Judge Anderson Smith of Fayetteville, West Virginia, Governor William Smith, Judge Howard Smith of Alexandria, Virginia, Honorable Sydney Smith of Yorktown, Virginia, Senator William Worth Smith of Richmond, Virginia, among countless others, represent the old Customer’s American descendants.

To publish the rare old charts, some dating back to 1200, among them the Smith chart of the American family, compiled by nine different branches of the family, verified by the family Bibles of Colonel Caleb Smith, the father of Governor William Smith; Colonel Austin Smith, Captain Anderson Smith, Colonel Rowley Smith, Captain William Smith of “Mount Eccentric,” the Caroline Smiths, the Richmond County Smiths, and the “Cedar Hill” Smiths, would fill a second volume. They were verified and searched out by an expert from Washington, recommended by the Daughters of the American Revolution and others from Johnson in “Makers of History,” and by the author in ten years of research through Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland, the Congressional Library, and County Clerk’s Offices, also English, Scotch and Irish records, and having been accepted by the Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Dames, we will print in this first volume those that we know are authentic, not only by the above-mentioned authorities but by Dr. R. A. Brock in “Eminent Virginians” and Belle in “Memoirs of Governor Smith”; Wingfield in “History of Caroline County”; Hardesty’s, and Hayden.

The following are a few of the many records that will be interesting to the family, taken from English records, but full of contradictions:

In “The Lives of Lord Strangford,” Joan, the daughter of Robert Brouncker, was recorded as Customer Smyth’s mother. Also Brown’s “Genesis of the United States” gives the same version. But in “The Visitation of Kent,” page 114, the name is given as Agnes Branker.

Turning to the chart of “The Heralds’ Visitation,” page 25, we find Philip, the son of Lady Barbara, recorded as having one wife, Mary Foster. However, all the other records, as well as “The Lives of Lord Strangford,” state his first wife was his cousin, Lady Isabel Sydney, by whom he had one daughter only. By his second wife, Mary Porter, there were ten children,
five being sons, only two of whom survived him. His sons, Thomas and Robert, came to America.


We note in Du Bellet's "Virginia Families," Volume III, "There were two emigrants who bore the name of Thomas Smyth, one Thomas Smyth, 1624 (Hotten "List of Emigrants") and Sir Thomas and Sir John, sons of Sir Thomas, who came to Virginia in Period 3—November, 1609—July, 1609 (Brown's "Genesis of United States") and who bore the arms of Thomas Smyth of Ostenhanger, First Treasurer of London Company, who inter-married with the famous Dudley and Sydney family, Lady Barbara Sydney, and whose descendants in Virginia call themselves the Sydney-Smiths. To this family belong John Smith and Thomas Smith, sons of Sir Thomas, Lawrence Smith, Arthur Smith, Philip, Augustine, Joseph, William, Col. Caleb and Austin, Nicholas, Robert."


From Du Bellet, page 13, "came Sir John and Brother Thomas 1635."

In the old Vestry Book of Christ Church, Middlesex County, Va., from 1663-1767 we find the following listed: "Smyth—or Smith, Alexander, Anthony, Augustine, Edward, Elizabeth, Henry, John, Joseph and Robert." These are family names of the Sydney-Smiths of Virginia and Old England.
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ONE OF THE ARMS BORNE BY DESCENDANTS OF "THE CUSTOMER"
A clearer descent may be deduced from Hastol's "Kent," Vol 2, with augmentations from the Archæologia Cantiana.

Thomas, Lessee of the Customs to Queen Elizabeth, who must have controlled the Mint, inasmuch as he coined from gold and silver discovered in Wales, purchased Ostenhanger or Westenhanger Castle in Kent. By Alice, dam. of Sir Andrew Judde, Lord Mayor, he had

| Sir John | Elizabeth Fineux | Sir Thomas | Sarah Blount | Sir Richard | Eliz., dam. of Owen | Robert | Ann Lyndford | Symon, Syon, ~
| 1586-1608 | | 1625 | | 1603-1628 | | 1596 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sir Thomas | Lady Barbara Sydney, dau. of Viscount Strangford in 1628 (b. 1599). | | | | | | |
| Philip, 2nd | = Mary Foster, Viscount (1634-1708). | | | | | | |
| George | Endymion; 3rd Viscount (1622-1703). | | | | | | |
| Robert | = Lady Dorothy Sydney, dau. of the 2nd Earl of Leicester. | | | | | | |
| | = Kath. Stafford (ob. 1695). | | | | | | |

*John Le Balhol, and Devorgilla, his wife, founded Balhol College, Oxford. They had issue: John Balhol, King of Scotland, and Sir William Balhol Le Scot, whose grandson, Sir William Scot of Scots Hall, Kent, was Chief Justice, and an esoter of the above Sir Thomas.*
SMITH OF OSTENHANGER

Arms:—Quarterly of 2: (1) Az. a chevron engrailed, between 3 lis, argent; gules; (2) Gv. a fesse embattled argent, counter-embattled between 4 bordure yolts, ermine, or. (3) az. 3 bendlets compoyant, within a bordure argent. (4) Or. 2 chevronels and a canton gu. (5) Or. a cross voided gu. (6) Or. 3 chevronels. (7) Or. a chevron between 8 cinquefoils or. (8) or., a cross voided or. (9) Erm. a fesse vair of and gu. (10) Or., on a chevron or., a mullet or. (11) Or., a unicorn saltant argent. (12) or., a chevron between 3 eagles displayed or.

Crest:—A leopard's head erased arg. pelican, collared, lanced, and double-crowned or.

John Smith = Alice

John Smyth de Corsham, Wilts = Agnès or Joan Branker.

(Ob. 1539) —

Eliza = Horspoole. Thomas of Ostenhanger, = Alena, heiress of Sir Andrew Judd, Lord Mayor.

known as "为客户",

ob. 1591, buried at Ashford.


(2) Butler.

(2) John Scott of Scots Hall.


Equester of Herne.

(2) Sara, dau. of Ambassador Sir William Blunt.


Lowe, ob. 1629.

Other children of the above Thomas of Ostenhanger who died in 1591:

(1) Henry Smyth = Elizah, dau. (2) Elizth. = Henry (3) Symon, killed at of Corsham, of Judge Thos. Fanshaw, the Siege of Cadiz. Owen.

We note also in this Visitation that Dorothea Walker or Waller of Fawkham married Michael Smith, also of Fawkham.
WESTENHANGER CASTLE, OWNED BY "THE CUSTOMER", SMYTH
SIR THOMAS SMYTH, SON OF "THE CUSTOMER"
LEEDS CASTLE, BOUGHT BY SIR RICHARD SMYTH, SON OF "CUSTOMER" SMYTH
DOVER CASTLE, OF WHICH SIR ROBERT SMYTH, GRANDSON OF SIR THOMAS, WAS THE GOVERNOR
Sidney

Arms Borne by the Penshurst Sydneys
SIR ROBERT SYDNEY, FIRST EARL OF LEICESTER,
THE FATHER OF BARBARA
PENSHURST CASTLE, THE HOME OF THE SYDNEYS
LADY DOROTHY SYDNEY, THE WIFE OF SIR ROBERT SMYTH OF BOUNDS CASTLE
Customer Smythe of England and His Descendants

In the early part of the reign of Henry II, 1552 to 1635, we find "John Smythe, Yeoman," settled in the parish of Corsham, Wilts, England, upon a freehold farm, which descended in unbroken succession from father to son through two centuries, gradually increasing in extent. John Smythe, who by his will, dated in 1496, left considerable sums to be expended in several parishes in "masses for my soul," had not only materially added to the paternal acres, but acquired "a weevling mill," which thenceforth became an heirloom in the family, and we read in his will that "John Smythe, Clothier, who died in 1538, leaves a life interest in the mill to his wife, Joan, the daughter of Robert Brouncker, with remainder to a younger son."—Page 1, "Lives of Lord Strangford."

In the next generation the family had risen above the rank of "yeoman and clothier." John Smythe is now described as gentleman, receives the grant of a coat of arms, and marries a daughter of John Lygon, of Richard Castle, Herefordshire, Esquire. One of his younger sons, Thomas, born in 1522, who inherited under his father's will "lands to the value of 20 pounds in the Hundred of Ambresbury, County Wilts," instead of cultivating his acres, started off to London to seek his fortune, and what is more rare—to find it.

A stout-hearted, quick-witted lad, with the frame of a giant, adventu¬rous and enterprising, sailing on voyages of discovery to distant lands, opening up new fields of commerce and industry, discovering a silver mine, and finally marrying a Lord Mayor's daughter. This lady was Alice, co-heiress of Sir Andrew Judde, the founder of Tunbridge Free School, whose wife's sister (daughter of another Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Mirfin)
had, in 1518, married Sir Richard Williams (afterwards Cromwell), and was the great-grandmother of the Lord Protector.

She brought to Sir Thomas Barden-House with all the lands belonging to it, all of which he devised by his last will to his second son, Sir Thomas Smyth of Sutton-at-Hone, Knt. (Philipott, page 347) in whose descendants they continued down to Robert Smyth of Sutton and Bidborough in this county, who died in 1685, leaving by Catharine his wife who survived him, two sons, William and Henry, to whom these premises descended as heirs in gavelkind; after which anno 10 King William III, she as Guardian to her two infant sons obtained an act of Parliament for vesting these premises in trustees, who with her and her eldest son's consent conveyed them by sale to Thomas Streatfield.—Page 336, Book 2, Hastens "History of Kent."

Thomas Smythe, as he has come down to us, is a pleasant type of the civic worthy of the sixteenth century; a self-made man in the best sense of that much-abused term; proud of his success in life, yet modest; accumulating money, but spending it generously; giving largely in charity, and winning golden opinions among all classes. He was the father of twelve children, of whom seven were sons. He had obtained the lucrative privilege of farming the Customs of the Port of London and its dependencies, from Queen Mary, and was confirmed in it by Elizabeth, who, with her usual sagacity in matters of finance, however, put the screw on the Customer as soon as she had reason to think that the bargain was a losing one for her Government. In spite of the intercession of Leicester, Burleigh, and Walsingham, whose influence Thomas Smythe had secured in his favor, the Queen raised the annual rental payable by the Customer from £13,000 to £42,000, and ultimately to £50,000.

Elizabeth honored him with a visit at his mansion at Deptford and during one of the royal progresses "lay one night at the house of Customer Smythe, at Ostenhanger," an estate which he had bought, and which is here described: "Thomas Smith of the county of Kent, esquire, the owner and possessor of an ancient manor in that county called Ostenhanger, which is said to have been the head manor of a very antient baron in times past."

**Westenhanger Castle**

Westenhanger Castle was a kingly palace in the reign of Henry II. The fair Rosamond (friend of Henry II) was here imprisoned previous to
her removal to Woodstock. There was a chamber known as “Rosamond prison or gallery,” 160 feet long, where the celebrated beauty paced backward and forward.

The statue of a royal person, said to be Henry II, was found grasping a scepter in the ruins. This wonderful old place was moated around in ancient days with a drawbridge, a gate house, and a portal, of which the arch was strong and lofty, resting upon polygonal pillars and secured by portcullis. The outside walls, which surrounded the castle were huge and strengthened with towers, some square, some circular, the whole embattled. A figure of St. George on horseback was carved on the door, under it four shields, one bearing the arms of England, another the key and crown supported by angels.—“County Kent,” Volume II, page 451, by Ireland.

Here Customer Smyth lived in state, dispensing a lavish hospitality, beloved by all and giving largely to the poor. He was a liberal patron of literature, as we may infer from the fact that several works were dedicated to him. Amongst them John Leyland’s “Life, Acts, and Death of Prince Arthur,” published in 1582, is inscribed by the author “to his principal patron Customer Smith.” Another rare and curious volume entitled “The Ancient Order, Society, and Unitie of Prince Arthur,” published in 1583, is likewise inscribed to the Customer as “Chief of the Worshipful Society of Archers.”

Westenhanger, once called Ostenhanger, was built by the Oesings, Kings of Kent. “Hanger,” a term common enough in Saxon, signifies a corner of land.

The Customer died in 1591, and by his will directs to be buried in Ashford Church, “without any of such vain funeral pomp as the world, by customs in times of darkness, hath long used, but rather that all superfluous cost be spared, and the same be stored upon the poor.”

The Customer’s eldest son, Andrew, died unmarried, during his father’s lifetime, so he was succeeded by John, his son born 1556, and married 1576 to Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Fineux of Herne, in Kent, who brought him the manors of Whitstaple and North Court. John Fineux was a son of Sir John Fineux, who was Chief Justice of the King’s
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Bench in 1497, and died 1525. (See Lansdowne Manuscripts, 874.) William Fleetwoode, writing to Lord Burghley in August, 1575, says: “I hear Mr. Customer Smythe maketh a great marriage this next week between his son and the daughter and heire of Mr. Fenex of Kent.” "Queen Elizabeth and Her Times," Volume 2, page 113.—London, 1683.

Of the Customer’s younger sons, Thomas, the third, rose to distinction. He was sent to the Tower by Elizabeth on the suspicion of complicity in Essex’s conspiracy, but was released and knighted by James in 1603, and succeeded his father as Customer. He was “Governor of the Society of Merchants trading to the East Indies,” or, as it would have been called in later times, “Chairman of the East Indies Company.” He took a leading part in the colonization of Virginia, and in 1614 was sent as English Ambassador to the Court of Muscovy. He died in 1625, and his widow (third wife) re-married Robert Sydney, the first Earl of Leicester. This was the first of the several inter-marriages between the Smythes and the Leicesters. Sir Thomas’ grandson, Robert Smythe, of Bounds, Bidborough, and Sutton-in-Hone, married, in 1652, Dorothy, Dowager Countess of Sunderland, a daughter of the second Earl of Leicester. (Waller’s Sacharissa.) This branch of the family became extinct on the death, in 1778, of Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe, whose widow left the sum of £300 to the fifth Viscount Strangford on condition of his relinquishing his claims as heir-at-law to her late husband’s estate.

The Customer’s fourth son, Sir Richard Smythe, of Leeds Castle, was Receiver of the Duchy of Cornwall, Surveyor-General of the Revenues of Prince Charles, and a Privy Councillor. In the correspondence of Sir Symons d’Ewes (Volume 2, page 205, edition of 1845) we read: “This week (25 July, 1620), died Sir Richard Smythe, who left behind him £45,000 a year in land, and £6,000 in money, plate, and goods; he hath given a little dwarf daughter of his £2,500, and £300 a year in land.” Sir Richard had two sons and a dwarf daughter. His son and heir, Sir Thomas, died without male heirs and his heirs sold the property to Sir Thomas Culpeper.—Hasted’s, page 476.

Sir Richard died at Leeds Castle, which he leased in 1616 from Sir Anthony, St. Leger Knight. It is interesting to know that four different
families from whom the Virginia Smiths descended are related and lived at this famous Castle at one time. In Volume II, pages 474 and 475, Hasted's we read: "Arch Bishop Chichele (Customer's wife was a descendant of this family) resided at the King's Castle at Leeds in the process against Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester, for sorcery and witchcraft."

"King Edward VI in the sixth year of his reign granted Leeds Castle to Sir Anthony, St. Leger. He was highly esteemed by King Henry VIII and gentleman of the Privy Chamber and Lord Deputy of Ireland. He married Customer Smith's daughter. His son alienated the castle to Sir Richard Smith, Knight, fourth son of Thomas Smith, Esq. Customer."—Page 475, Volume II, Hasted's.

The Customer's youngest son, Simon, was killed at the siege of Cadix, in 1597, and of his six daughters, two married into the Fanshawe family, and another became Lady Mayoress by her marriage with Sir Rowland Hayward. "Sir Rowland Hayward hath married Customer Smythe's daughter, a grave matron of XVI years."—Lodge's "Illustrations of English History," Volume II, page 244.

"Henry Smith, Esq. of Corsham, Wilts married Elizabeth, daughter of Sergeant Owens. Amongst their children was Thomas, Receiver of the Duchy of Leicester, who married Isabel, daughter of John Ayliffe of Gritterham, Wilts. Their children were John, Thomas, Richard, Simon."—"The Heralds' Visitation," page 30.

"Robert Smith, Esq. of Corsham married Anne Lynford and had a son and heir John, who married Jane."—"Heralds' Visitation," page 25.

Their son and heir Nathan (note the Nathan in the Virginia line) had two sons, Nathan and Robert. These sons can not be found in the English records, but in the early Maryland and Virginia records we see "Robert Smith, indentured servant of Dr. Maddocks. September 13, 1693."—Order Book, 1693, Stafford County.

To this family belong Richard Smyth of "Dane Court" and his nephew and heir, Robert Smyth. Also William Smyth, Gent. of Sutton, 1699, who married Dorothy Tuxon. Their children were William, George, John.

Hasted's "Kent," Volume I, page 775, says, "Sir Robert Smythe in the
time of William III was Lieutenant of Dover Castle," and Brown's "Genesis" says, "The Governor."

WILL OF SIR THOMAS SMYTH, SON OF THE CUSTOMER

Thomas Smithe of London, Knight

Dated January 30, 1621; Codicil September 4, 1624;
Proved October 12, 1625

To the Master and Wardens of the mistery of Skinners of London, my houses, messuages, landes, tenements and hereditaments scituate neere Paulesgate at the West end of Watling streete in city of London which I purchased of Sir Francis Trapps Byrnard, and my message in Lyme streete in London wherein De La Naye now dwelleth adjoining the house wherein Mr. John Clark, Doctor of Phisick now dwelleth, they to pay the profits of the same yearly, viz., to the parson and churchwardens of the parish of Bidborough in co. Kent, for ever, one annuity of £5.10.0 they to provide weekly six loaves of bread worth 4d the loaf, and to give the same every Sabbath day to six poor householders of the said parish. The parson, Churchwardens and Parish Clark for their pains to retain yerely to the uses following, 6s; viz., to the parson, 2s. to the eldest churchwarden 2s. and to the parish clerk, 2s.

To the parson and churchwardens of the parish of Tunbridge, in co. Kent an annuity of £10.8.0, they to provide weekly 12 loaves, worth 4d and give the same every Sabbath to 12 householders.

Also to Spellhurst in co. Kent an annuity of £5.10 to be disposed of in bread as formerly set down for the parish of Bidborough. If the said parishes do not faithfully discharge the trust, the annuities to cease and be given unto the parishes of Hadlower and Lee in co. Kent. (To be distributed as above to the following parishes): Otfor, £5.10.0; Sutton at Hone, £5.10.0; Durrant, £4.6.8.

To the Schoolmaster of the Free School at Tunbridge, for ever, £10 yearly and to the Usher of the same £5 yearly for ever. Also towards the maintenance of 6 poor scholars at the Universities elected out of the said schoole, threescore pounds.

As concerning my Manors, messuages, howses, lands, tenements and hereditaments, one moiety thereof to my wife Dame Sara Smith, during her life and after her decease to my sonne Sir John Smithe and to his heirs, in default of issue then as follows: to my nephew, Thomas Smithe of Ostenhanger, in co. Kent, Esq. sonne and heire of Sir John Smithe, my late brother, deceased, my messuages and lands lying in Bidborough, Tunbridge Penterest and Spellhurst (except my lands in Tunbridge which I purchased of Mr. Dyke); to my nephew Thomas Smithe, sonne to my brother Sir Richard Smithe, Knt., to my nephew John Smith, sonne to my late brother Robert Smith, deceased, and to my nephew Thomas Fanshawe, sonne to my Lady
CLAGETT-PRICE AND ALLIED FAMILIES

FANSHAWE, my lands and tenements called Otford Parke (now disparked) situate in Otford, Sevenoke and Seale, in co. Kent, which I lately purchased of the Earl of Leicesters-ter, to be equally divided amongst them, and their heirs. To “my nephew Sir THOMAS BUTLER, OLIVER BUTLER” sons to my sister URSULA BUTLER” and to my nephew, Sir ARTHUR HARRIS, sonne to my late sister ALICE HARRIS, deceased, my lands and tenements called Cottington, situate near Sandwich, co. Kent which I lately purchased of WILLIAM RICHARDSON, gentleman, to be equally divided amongst them, and their heirs.

To my nephews THOMAS FANSHAWE & WILLIAM FANSHAW, sons to my sister JOANNE FANSHAWE, my lands and tenements, known as Saltangh grange situate in Kingingham, in co. York, and those in Halstead, in co. Essex, and those in Lewsham, in co. Kent which I purchased of Sir NICHOLAS STODDARD, Knight, to be divided between and their heirs. To St. Bartholomewes Hospital £40; Christ’s Hospital, £20; Bridewell Hospital, £20 and St. Thomas Hospital, £20.

To the children of my late sister Mrs. JOANE FANSHAWE, £5 each. To the children of my late sister URSULA BUTLER, £5 each. To my sister the Lady FANSHAWE, £20, and to each of her children, £5, except her sonne RICHARD to whom £10. To the Lady St. LEGER, my goddaughter, £20.

To the children of my late sister Lady KATHERINE HAYWARD als SCOTT £5 each. To the children of my late sister the Lady ALICE HARRIS, deceased, £5 each. To my two nieces, KATHERINE the Lady BAKER and ELIZABETH the Lady NEVELL, daughters of my late brother Sir JOHN SMITH, Knt., deceased £50 each. To each of the children of my late brother HENRY SMITH, deceased £5. To my brother SIR RICHARD SMITH, £20 and to my sister his wife, the Lady SMITH, £10. To Sir JOHN SMITH, sonne of the said SIR RICHARD SMITH, £10. To my nephew, JOHN SMITH, sonne of my late brother ROBERT SMITH, deceased, £5. To Sir DAVID WATKINS, £20. To Captain EDWARD CHRISTIAN £10. To JOHN WOOD, £5. To my friend Sir HUMFREY HANFORD, £5. To my friend Mr. EDWARD COOKE, apothecary, 40s. To my friend Sir THOMAS ROE, £10. To Mr. ROBERT SYMONDS, dwelling in my house, at Bidborough, 40s. To Mr. HUGH WILCOCKE, 40s. To Mr. THOMAS HICKS, of London, Merchant, £5. To Mr. GEORGE STROWD, 40s. To each of the children of Mrs. SARA CLARKE, deceased, 30s. To Mr. JOHN WOODHALL, £10. To the Governor of the Company of Merchants in London trading into East India, £5 and to the then Deputy of the said Company, £4 and to the Treasurer, £3, to buy them rings.

To Mr. ANDREW ELLAM, Mr. CHRISTOPHER LAMNAN, Mr. RICHARD MOUNTNEY, Mr. ROBERT POTHERBIE and to Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, servants to the said Company and to Mrs. WALDER, widow, the late wife of Mr. JOHN WALDER, deceased, also of the said Company, 30s. each for rings. To the Muscovia
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

Company, £500, towards the payment of such debts as are due by the said company upon the old joynt stock wherein I appoint that the poorer sort of the debtors as ARTHUR PANTHUR may be first satisfied. To the Treasurer, Counsell and Companies for the Plantation in Virginia and Somer Islands called the Virginia Companie and the Bermudas Company, £100, to be divided between the two Companies towards the buildings of two Churches vizt. for each plantacon one. Residuary Legatees: my wife, Dame SARAH SMITH and my sonne Sir JOHN SMITH. Executors: my wife Dame SARAH SMITH, my sonne Sir JOHN SMITH, my brother Sir RICHARD SMITH and my friends, Sir DAVID WATKINS & Mr. NICHOLAS CRISPE.

WILLIAM SKELLTON, HENRY WHITAKER, ROBERT HEATH and
HUMFREY DISON, Not Pub.

Codicil 4, Sept., 1624.

Mr. JOHN LEAVESTON, in plate £20, Mrs. LEAVESTON, the same, Sir JOHN MERRICK, Sir JOHN WORSTENHOLME, Sir WILLIAM RUSSELL, Sir NICHOLAS FORTESUE, Sir JOHN OSBORNE, Sir JOHN COOKE, Sir FRANCIS GOFTON, Sir RICHARD SUTTON, Mr. WILLIAM BURRELL, Mr. SAMUEL WROTE, Mr. RICHARD EDWARDS, Mr. NATHANIEL RICHE, SAMUEL ARGALL, Mr. JOSIAF-FANT in rings 60s each. Mr. SCOTT a ring 30s. ARTHUR LEAVET, £20, JOHN CAPPER, £5. ADAM BOWEN, £5. FRANCIS REYNOLDES, £10, Mr. ELLIS CRISPE, Doctor DEE, Doctor MEDDUS, Mr. HASTEWOOD, ALDER JOHNSON, Mr. HENRY FOTHERBUY, Mr. LOTTPEARE in rings, 40s. each.

Proved 12 Oct. 1625 by Dame SARAH SMITH, Sir JOHN SMITH, Sir RICHARD SMITH and DAVID WATKINS, executors named power reserved to NICHOLAS CRISPE, executor also. 107 Clarke.

Sir THOMAS SMITH, sonne of THOMAS SMITH of OSTEHANGER, KENT, ENG. was one of the greatest merchants of his day and a leader in exploration and the extension of E. commerce. He was born about 1558, was an incorporator of the Turkey Co. in 1681, “a principal member of the RUSSIA Co.” 1587, one of Raleigh’s assignees of his Virginia interests in 1580, also an incorporator and first governor of the East India Company, ambassador to Russia, 1604, M. P. 1604-1611. For over ten years he was the head as treasurer of the Virginia Co.

The following sketch of his life is given by Alexander Brown in his book, “Genesis of the United States,” II, 1012-1018:

The numerous charitable bequests contained in the will are still administrered by the “Skinners Company.” Many persons named in his will were associated and lived in Virginia. Capt. Nathaniel Butler, who excited so much indignation in Virginia, by his accounts of the
colony, was a half-brother of Sir Oliver Butler. Sir Thomas Smith's sister Ursula, who married Simon Harding, must have married again and became the mother of Sir Oliver and the step-mother of Nathaniel. This connection with the Smith party in the Company is worth nothing. Sir Arthur Harris, another nephew named, was a member of the Virginia Company. Thomas Fanshaw, and his father, Sir Henry Fanshaw (Smith's brother-in-law), were members of the Company. Lady Kathrine Hayward was wife of Sir Royland Hayward, Lord Mayor of London. Her daughter, Mary, married Sir Warham St. Leger, of Ulcombe, Kent, and was the mother of Ursula St. Leger who married Rev. Daniel Horsmanden. She has many descendants in Virginia. Sir Humphrey Hanford or Hansford was a member of the Company, also Sir Thomas Roe, John Woodhall, Sir John Merrick, Sir William Russell, Sir Francis Fofton, Richard Edwards, Nathaniel Rich, Alderman Johnson, and others named in the will. “Smith's Hundred,” a tract of 100,000 acres near the Chickahominy River (in the present Charles City County), was named for Sir Thomas Smith, but later in 1620 was changed to “Southampton Hundred,” in honor of the Earl of Southampton.—See the Virginia Magazine, Volume XXVI—No. 3, page 271.

THOMAS SMITH OF LONDON, CUSTOMER

Per pale or and azure, a chevron argent between three lions passant-guardant counter-changed.

Attributed, in heraldic dictionaries, to Smith of London, and Ryall, Surrey.

VARIATIONS

Sir John Smith of Ostenhanger in Kent, “filius p’dicti Thomæ.” Quarterly 1 ft. Azure, a chevron engrailed between three lions passant, guardant or. 2nd. Gules, a fesse ragule between three boars' heads couped close argent. 3rd. Azure, three lions rampant within a bordure argent. 4th. Or, a chevron engrailed between three cinquefoils, gules. 5th. Sable, a cross voided or. 6th. Argent, a chevron sable, thereon a mullet of the field. Crest, an ounce's head erased argent, spotted sable, collared of the last edged or, chained gold.

Thomas, second son of John Smith of Corsham, co. Wilts, settled in London, and became farmer of the Customs to Queens Mary and Elizabeth. He purchased the estate of Ostenhanger (now called Westenhanger) and other property in Kent, and died in 1591, aged 69. By Alice his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Andrew Judde, Lord Mayor of London in 1550 (son of John Judde of Tunbridge, by Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Valentine Chiche, which Valentine married Philippa, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Chichele, Lord Mayor of London 1411 and 1421, by Agnes his wife, daughter and heiress of William Apuldrefield, brother of Archbishop Chichele founder of All Souls), he had seven sons, of whom Sir John, the second, was ancestor of the Viscount Strangford, extinct in 1869, who bore the arms and crest as above, supported on the dexter side by a lion or guttee de larmes, and on
the sinister by a leopard argent collared and chained sable. Edmondson and Berry, however, blazon the arms of Lord Strangford, argent, a chevron engrailed between three lions passant sable; and they are to described in Lodge’s “Irish Peerage.” The quarterings above are: 2nd, Judde; 3rd, Chiche; 4th, Chichele; 5th, Apuldresfield.

It is said that Smith farmed the Customs, at first for £12,000 a year, and that they were then raised, time after time, until he paid £55,000 a year; and £60,000 being afterwards demanded, he relinquished the contract.

He gave his eldest son Thomas (who was made a Knight of the Bath by King James) £8000 a year; and upon each of his other sons he bestowed not less in estates then £6000 a year. It is said, in the Harl. MSS., that he had six sons, who were sheriffs of six different counties.—See Gregson’s “Lancashire,” new ed., p. 268, and Harl. MS. 578.

The arms of Smith of Corsham were, Azure, an escutcheon argent, within six lions rampant or, and were allowed to the younger branches at the “Visitations of Wilts” in 1623, upon the production of an ancient seal then two hundred years old. Customer Smith, however, obtained two grants to himself and his descendants different to the old coat, the first being Per pale or and azure, a chevron between three lions passant guardant counterchanged; and the second grant, from Cooke, Clarencieux, in 1588, as the above.

Burke and Berry assign to Smith of Corsham Azure, a chevron engrailed between three lions passant guardant or, and refer to the “Wilts Visitation,” but they assign for crest a peacock’s head proper ducally gorged or, which is that of the Carrington Smiths, No. 2.—Glazebrook, pages 37-38.

A “Makers of History” expert tracer of arms gave the Sydney-Smyths also a grayhound sugant gu collared and lined silver crest. Arms, sable fesse cotised between three martlets gold. Governor Smith had two different seals used by his family; one a sword and pen, the other a lion (See Smith Sketch in Wingfield’s “History of Caroline County”) with the motto “Mea spes est in Deo”; also “Semper Fidelis”.

24
Sir John Smythe of Ostenhanger Castle

Sir John Smythe, the son and heir of "The Customer," was born 1554, Sheriff of Kent 1660, knighted 1603, owned Ostenhanger Castle, left a son and two daughters. One married Sir Henry Nevelle, and their daughter married Sir Thomas Lunford and settled in Virginia. Sir John married in 1576 Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Fineux, son of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Sir Thomas Smythe, the son and heir, was born 1599, and was a mere child at his father's death.

Among other applicants for the office of "guardian to the heir of Ostenhanger" was Sir John Roper and he "prays the Lord High Treasurer to bestow upon him the guardianship of the son, then nine years old," but it was conferred upon a more powerful candidate, the Lord Saye, who did not neglect his ward's interests, and Thomas Smythe attaining his majority found himself in possession of large estates in Kent, besides a very considerable sum in money. "He was a worthy gentleman, devoted to improving his property, and advancing his social position." On the Coronation of Charles I, he was made a Knight of the Bath, and in 1628 created a peer of Ireland, under the title of Viscount Strangford.

Previous to this elevation he had married in 1622, Lady Barbara, who was born in 1599, a daughter of Robert Sydney, first Earl of Leicester, and thus the grandson of Customer Smythe became allied with one of the most ancient and distinguished families in the kingdom; for the pedigree of the Sydneys then dated in direct line through fifteen generations from Sir William, chamberlain to Henry II down to Sir Henry Sydney of Penshurst, the father (by his marriage with the Lady Mary Dudley,
daughter of the Duke of Northumberland, and sister to the ill-fated Guildford Dudley) of the illustrious Philip Sydney, and of Robert, the first Earl of Leicester.

Like his father before him, the new peer lived in great state at Ostenhanger, where on two occasions he entertained royalty, which is about all that is publically recorded of him, and dying suddenly in his 36th year in 1635 left an infant son, Philip, and three daughters. Eighteen months later the widowed Lady Strangford, to the extreme displeasure of her family, conferred her hand upon Sir Thomas Colepepper, knight, an event which Lady Leicester thus announces to her husband on 1st February, 1637:

Since the last week I have heard of your sister Strangford's marriage, who hath bestowed herself on a colonel whose name is Colepepper; it is said on ten days' acquaintance she contracted herself to him, and, after a few more, was married, and given away by my Lord Crewe.

A few days later, she writes again:

Your new brother-in-law came to visit me, for I never saw the man's face in my life, and I have not heard a word from your sister since the marriage, which makes me wonder more at his cavalier compliment. What she finds in him I do not know, but if he be not a very ass I am deceived.

The originals of these letters are among the Sydney papers at Penshurst.

Hasted's Volume I, page 596, tells us that Sir Thomas Culpepper was the fifth son of Anthony Culpepper of Bedgbury, Knight. He married Barbara, widow of Thomas Smith, Viscount Strangford. They died so close together that their wills were proven the same day. He had by her one son, Thomas. He was born 1601, married 1637, died 1643. "Lives of Lord Strangford" gives a complete history of this family.
ONE OF THE ARMS BORNE BY DESCENDANTS OF "THE CUSTOMER"
A clearer descent may be deduced from Hasted's "Kent," Vol 2, with augmentations from the Archaeologia Cantiana. Thomas, Lessee of the Customs to Queen Elizabeth, who must have controlled the Mint, inasmuch as he coined from gold and silver discovered in Wales, purchased Ostenhanger or Westenhanger Castle in Kent. By Alice, dau. of Sir Andrew Judde, Lord Mayor, he had

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Sir John = Elizth. Fineux. (1586-1608)
Sir Thomas = (2) Sarah Blount. (ob. 1625), a bene-
Henry = Elizth. Owen. (1503-1628). factor of
Sir Richard = Elizth., dau. of
Robert = Ann Lynd- Symon,
ford. (alias Balliol)

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Sir Thos. = Lady Barbara created the 1st Earl of Viscount
K.B., Sidney, dau. of Strangford in 1628, Leicester.
(b. 1599).

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Philip, 2nd. = Mary Foster. Viscount
(1634 1708).

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Sir John, s.p.

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Robert = Lady Dorothy Sydney, dau. of the 2nd Earl of Leicester.

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George = Endymion; 3rd Viscount.

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Robert = Kath. Stafford. (ob. 1695).

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Henry = William
(1672 1708). (ob. 1684).

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*John Le Balliol, and Devorgilla, his wife, founded Balliol College, Oxford. They had issue - John Balliol, King of Scotland, and Sir William Balliol Le Scot, whose grandson, Sir William Scot of Scots Hall, Kent, was Chief Justice, and ancestor of the above Sir Thomas.
SMITH OF OSTENHANGER

ARMS:—Quarterly of I2: (1) Az. a chevron engrailed, between 3 lions passant guardant or; (2) Gules: a fesse embattled vair, counter-embattled between 2 bordure bend-erased arg. : (3) az. 2 lions combatant within a bordure arg. : (4) or, 2 chevronels and a canton gu. : (5) or, a cross voided gu. : (6) or, 2 chevronels gu. : (7) gu. a chevron between 3 cinquefoils or : (8) sa. a cross voided or : (9) Erms. a fesse vair of and gu. : (10) or, on a chevron or, a mullet arg. : (11) or, a unicorn salient argent : (12) vert, a chevron between 3 eagles displayed or.

CREST:—A leopards head erased arg. pellets, sable, lined, and doubled argent or.

John Smith = Alice

John Smyth de Corsham, Wilts = Agnès or Joan Branker.

(ob. 1539) — — — — — — —

Eliza = Horspool. Thomas of Ostehanger, = Alina, heiress of Sir Andrew

known as "Customer," | Judd, Lord Mayor.

ob. 1591, buried at | Ashford.


(2) Butler. London. | (2) John Scott

of Scots Hall.

Sir John of Ostehanger, Equesteratus. | Sir Thomas of = (1) Judith, dau. of

Elizth., dau. of | Budborough, | Rachel Culverwell.

John | Equesteratus. | (2) Sara, dau. of

Fenw. of | Ambassador | Sir William Blunt.

Herne. | to Russia.

Cath. = | Cath. = | Thomas of

(1) Sir | Sir H. | Smyth =

Sir John — Lady Isabella, dau. of the | Earl of Warwick.

Henry | Ostr. =

Barbara, | Earle of

Baker of | Leicester.

Billingbear. | Penshurst.

(2) Geo. | Lowe, ob.

1629.

Other children of the above Thomas of Ostehanger who died in 1591:

(1) Henry Smyth = Elizth., dau. (2) Elizth. = Henry (3) Syman, killed at | Owen.

of Corsham, of Judge Thos. Fanshaw, the Siege of Cadiz.

We note also in this Visitation that Dorothea Walker or Waller of Fawkham married Michael Smith, also of Fawkham.
WESTENHANGER CASTLE, OWNED BY “THE CUSTOMER”, SMYTH
SIR THOMAS SMYTH, SON OF "THE CUSTOMER"
LEEDS CASTLE, BOUGHT BY SIR RICHARD SMYTH, SON OF "CUSTOMER" SMYTH
DOVER CASTLE, OF WHICH SIR ROBERT SMYTH, GRANDSON OF SIR THOMAS, WAS THE GOVERNOR
Sidney

Arms borne by the Penshurst Sydneys
SIR ROBERT SYDNEY, FIRST EARNL OF LEICESTER,
THE FATHER OF BARBARA
PENSHURST CASTLE, THE HOME OF THE SYDNEYS
LADY DOROTHY SYDNEY, THE WIFE OF SIR ROBERT SMYTH OF BOUNDS CASTLE
Philip Smythe

PHILIP Smythe, the second Viscount Strangford, born March, 1634, was but one year old at the time of his father’s death. His mother’s second marriage had estranged her from her family, and Lord Leicester having declined her proposal to undertake the guardianship of his nephew conjointly with Sir Thomas Colepepper, who appears to have borne a very indifferent reputation, Sir Thomas Fotherley was appointed legal guardian to the infant’s person and estate.

After Lady Strangford’s death, in 1642, the Countess of Leicester, however, with views not altogether disinterested, thus appealed to her husband to claim the orphan as his ward:

Yesterday a gentleman came to speak with me called Sir Nicholas Crispe. (He was a wealthy London merchant who became noted for his devotion to the Royal cause, and who was imprisoned under Cromwell for complicity in a conspiracy.) His business was to let me know that he was executor to Sir Thomas Colepepper, and that your sister upon her death-bed desired that if her husband should die that this gentleman might also take care of her son, my Lord Strangford, believing that you would not take the charge upon yourself. The man I perceive is of a shallow capacity, but what he said was full of respect to you, which was to this effect, that if you chose to take upon you the government of your nephew and his estate, that he would not stir in the business, because he thinks it more proper for you than for any other; but that if you do not like to engage yourself in it, then his request is that you will not hinder him from obtaining what his mother seemed to wish.

Many interesting letters between Lord Strangford, the precocious lover of sixteen years old, and Lady Isabella Sydney are to be found in “Lives of Lord Strangford.” In August, 1650, at the age of sixteen and a half years, Lord Strangford married his fair young cousin, Isabella, the youngest of the Penshurst beauties, while Lady Dorothy Sydney, the eldest daughter, married Sir Robert Smythe, the descendant of the treasurer of the London Company of Virginia.
Lord Strangford, a mere spoiled child at his marriage to Isabella Sydney, by his extravagance, dissipation, and foolish counsel, threw away the great wealth which he had inherited. His wife died in 1663, leaving only one daughter, and a few months later the young widower married Mary Porter, a granddaughter of Endymion and Lady Olive Porter.—See Porter Sketch.

Shortly before the Restoration Lord Strangford had been imprisoned for the support given to the Royal cause.

Immediately after the accession of Charles II, Lord Strangford was returned to Parliament for the borough of Hythe, and in 1708 he died at a very advanced age, with his wealth dissipated, and his family almost destitute.

He had five sons by Mary Porter. Two of them sought their fortune in Virginia and one, Endymion, survived him as son and heir. Amongst his five sons by Lady Mary was a Thomas Sydney Smith and Robert Sydney Smith, who came to Virginia, as above mentioned.
Penshurst, the Home of the Sydneys

ENSHURST!  How many ancient memories are called forth by the name! What visions are conjured up, with fascinating dreams of brave men and fair women, of noble dames and mail-clad warriors, of courtiers, poets, statesmen, heroes!

As we gaze up at the old gray walls, or wander in the yew-hedged gardens, we can almost fancy we see them passing before us in a long and brilliant pageant. If only those walls could speak and tell us something of the lives they have witnessed, of the generations passed and gone—of how they lived and laughed, worked and played, loved and wept! The secrets of that great past hold for us a wonderful fascination. But the walls only look down gravely upon us, just as they did well-nigh five centuries ago; and so we turn from them and their silence to hunt for such information as we can find in the comparatively few records which are left to us.

A considerable portion of Penshurst, as it now stands, was built towards the end of the fourteenth century by Sir John de Poulteney. He had married the heiress of the De Penchesters, who for two hundred years had occupied a fortified house on its site. In 1341, he received from the Crown permission to “crenellate”—i. e., embattle; and thus we have in “Penshurst” a nearly perfect example of the house of a wealthy gentleman in the time of Edward III. The chief feature of the house is the great hall, sixty-four feet in height, which remains unaltered to this day. Many were the festivities held there, and frequent visitors came and went. It has often been conjectured that among these were Edward, the Black Prince and his wife Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent. In 1552 Edward VI bestowed “the manor, park and palace,” with the adjoining lands, meadows and
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

pastures, woods and trees, on his well-beloved knight, Sir William Sydney, in reward for services rendered him in his father’s lifetime. The services of which he speaks were rendered to Edward VI from babyhood by the whole family. Sir William had himself been appointed by Henry VIII to be chamberlain and tutor to his young son; Lady Sydney was his governess; and a sister, his nurse, while their son, Henry, was his constant companion and valued friend. When, on July 7, 1553, the young king’s short life was ended at Greenwich, he died in Henry Sydney’s arms.

Sir Henry’s wife was Lady Mary Dudley, eldest daughter of John, Earl of Warwick and Viscount Lylse, afterwards Duke of Northumberland. Later on, at the death of her brother Robert, Earl of Leicester (Queen Elizabeth’s favorite), Lady Mary became the only representative of the Dudleys, and in her were united the houses of Berkeley, Beauchamp, De l’Isle, Gray, and Talbot. It was she who brought the bear and ragged staff into the family arms, and through her came the patronage of Lord Leicester’s hospital at Warwick.

On his father’s death Sir Henry became owner of Penshurst, and retired there with his young wife, thus escaping, fortunately for his own head, all suspicion of conspiracy in her father-in-law’s plot for placing Lady Jane Gray on the throne. Many of Lady Mary’s relations had to pay the penalty on Tower Hill, and her second brother, John, Earl of Warwick, after being released from the Tower, returned to his sister’s home at Penshurst, only to die in a few weeks. It was here that the famous Philip Sydney was born.

In 1558 Sir Henry was appointed by Queen Elizabeth to be Lord President of the Marches in Wales and later to be Deputy in Ireland. Lady Mary never recovered her health after an attack of small-pox, contracted from nursing Queen Elizabeth through an attack of this dreadful disease.

At the death of Philip, Penshurst passed to his brother, Robert, who was created Viscount Lilse, Baron Sydney of Penshurst, and (in 1618) Earl of Leicester. Robert married a Welch heiress, Barbara Gomage, whose portrait, surrounded by her six children, in the quaint dress of the period, is
CLAGETT-PRICE AND ALLIED FAMILIES

at Penshurst. One of her sons, Robert, was made a Knight of the Bath by Charles, Prince of Wales, and was afterwards second Earl of Leicester. In 1632 he went as Ambassador to Denmark, and four years later to the Court of France.

He married Lady Dorothy Percy, daughter of the Earl of Northumberland. Their eldest daughter, Dorothy, was born in 1617. She was known as “Sacharissa” of Waller’s verse. To her he addressed many of his finest poems, one of the best entitled “The Banished Self.” She married Lord Spencer, afterwards Earl of Sunderland, who fell at the battle of Newbury, 1643. She retired with her three children to Althorp, and nine years afterwards married Sir Robert Smythe of Bounds Hall, Kent County, and was the mother of Robert. Many of the Virginia families bear their grandmother Percy’s name today.

His lordship Robert Sydney married, first, Barbara, daughter of John Gamage, Esq., of Coyty, Glamorganshire, and had issue by her three sons and eight daughters. Of the sons, William and Henry died unmarried. Sir Robert, who succeeded his father as second Earl of Leicester, married, in 1615, Lady Dorothy Percy, daughter of Henry, ninth Earl of Northumberland, and niece of Capt. George Percy of Virginia, and had issue by her, four sons and four daughters, among whom:—

1. Philip Sydney, Viscount L’Isle.
2. Algernon Sydney, the celebrated patriot.
4. Henry Sydney, created Earl of Romney.
5. Dorothy Sydney, baptized at Isleworth, October 5, 1617. Waller’s “Sacharissa” married, first, July 20, 1639, Henry, Earl of Sunderland, who was killed at the first battle of Newbury in 1643. She married, secondly, Robert Smythe, of Bounds in Kent, esquire, the grandson of Sir Thomas Smythe, and from them descended Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe, who died in 1777, the last of the male line of the first treasurer of the Virginia Company of London. “Sacharissa’s” youngest sister married Philip Smythe, Viscount Strangford, a grandnephew of Sir Thomas Smythe.

Of the eight daughters of Robert Sydney, first Earl of Leicester:
Mary married Sir Robert Wroth of Durance in Middlesex.
Catharine married Sir Lewis Mansel, son of Sir Thomas Mansel.
Phillippa married Sir John Hobart, son of Sir Henry Hobart.
Barbara married, first, Thomas Smythe, Viscount Strangford, nephew of Sir Thomas Smythe, and, secondly, Sir Thomas Colepepper.

The first Earl of Leicester married, secondly, Lady Smythe, the widow of Sir Thomas
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

Smythe, the first treasurer of the Virginia Company of London. It is interesting to note this blending of the names Sydney and Smith, and the connection of the Virginia enterprise therewith.—*Brown's "Genesis", page 1002.*

At Penshurst Castle we find the portrait of Sir William Sydney, who commanded the right wing of the army at Flodden Field, and to whom Penshurst was granted by Edward VI; of Sir Henry and his wife, Lady Mary Dudley; of Sir Philip with his brother, Robert, afterwards the Earl of Leicester. There is a Queen Elizabeth's room here with many rare curios, as well as crystal chandeliers given by Elizabeth to her favorite, the Earl of Leicester; a cabinet by Cardinal Wolsey, and a fine equestrian portrait of Charles I by Stone, and hundreds of rare old curios presented to this illustrious family on down through the ages, while in Virginia in the Sydney-Smith family over a dozen of the Sydney-Smith descendants bear their maternal grandmother's name and Dr. Robert Brock, Hayden, Hardesty and family Bibles record the "Sir Sydney-Smiths" as their English ancestors.
Endymion Porter, the Father of Lady Strangford

The family of Porters from whence came Mary Porter played an important part in the fourteenth century and on down through the days of Elizabeth at the Court of England. In the "Lives of Lord Strangford" that we find in the Congressional Library we read:

At the end of the fourteenth century there flourished at Nether Ellington, in Warwickshire, a gentleman of substance named Porter whose son William became lord of the manor of Colleweston, Northamptonshire, was knighted by Henry IV, and founded the "Grey Friary" at Stamford, in the vaults of which his remains lie buried. This knight's grandson Richard settled at Mickleton in Gloucestershire, which parish records his marriage with the sister of Sir William Latimer, knight. His son William, who died in 1513, was sergeant-at-arms to Henry VII, and had two sons, one who married the daughter of Sir Edward Stradley, knight; and the other, while attached to the English embassy in Spain, the famous Donna Juana de Ynonsalve, for which outlandish match he was disinherit.

The family feud was healed by the marriage of Angelica, the daughter of Giles Porter of Mickleton, with Edward, the son of Anthony Porter, in the manor-house in which was born Endymion Porter in 1586.

In early boyhood Endymion was confined to the care of his maternal relatives in Spain, where he served in the household of Conde D'Olivares, a Grandee of the Spanish kingdom, and one of King Philip's most influential ministers.

At the Buckingham's accession to the royal favour, Endymion was employed as his master of the horse. He married in 1619 the Lady Olivia, daughter of Lord Boteler. Soon after he was promoted to the service of the King as Gentleman of the Bedchamber.

His King and his country seemed to have kept him quite busy and we find many pages in the above-mentioned authority devoted to him, and many interesting letters of his printed concerning the young Prince Charles at the Spanish Court, who was placed in his charge by the king. He was with him when he met the Princess of France, who three years later
became his wife and lived to see him led to the scaffold.—Wilson's "Court and Times of Charles I".

Endymion's loyalty to King Charles led to his imprisonment and ruin. Page 20, "Lives of Strangford."

In 1627 the Earl of Cork's rich estates were confiscated, and divided between the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Holland, and Endymion Porter, who at this time had no less than sixty livings in his gift, and page 65 is covered with the honors and possessions which he enjoyed under Charles I and II.—See "Lives of Lord Strangford," State Paper Office; Pinkerton's "Medallic History."

In the Virginia family letters the Porters, Neavells, and Sydney-Smiths claim kin and were located in the same counties, one of Capt. Thomas Joseph Smith's daughters marrying "her cousin, John Porter." See Smith Chart.
"MT. ECCENTRIC", FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA., THE CRADLE OF THE SMITHS
WILLIAM WORTH SMITH OF "CEDAR HILL"
CEDAR HILL, THE HOME OF HENRY MARRS LEWIS, BUILT 1797
JOHN ROBINSON LEWIS OF "MT. ECCENTRIC"
ARMS ON THE PARCHMENT PAPER BROUGHT TO VIRGINIA BY GENERAL DONIPHAN
Mr. J. H. Doniphan. My dear Cousin Emma—For luck-go.

Certainly you— I was greatly surprised and delighted to receive your very kind and delightful letter of the 29th inst. My father came to Kansas City and Brown's at the close of the revolution. längt the first school ever taught in—by—at the solicitation of the first families at Brown's—of course at intervals and in, not Indian fighting. He returned to Texas, married a daughter of Capt. W. Smith (Whom Emma the Miracle letter of my name) in Fairfay—returned to K—

with his family in 1798 accompanied by my uncle Dr. Anderson Doniphan's youngest brother. My father and in March 1815 when I was less than five years old. Since the youngest child.

With much love—Yours affectionately remain

Mrs. Doniphan

THE ABOVE-MENTIONED DR. ANDERSON IS THE SAME UNCLE TO WHOM CAPTAIN ANDERSON DONIPHAN SMITH ALLUDES IN HIS LETTERS
BORNE BY GOVERNOR SMITH'S FATHER, WHO ON THE MATERNAL SIDE WAS A DESCendant OF THE RANDOLPH FAMILY
"SHADY GROVE"

MRS. WILLIAM SMITH, MOTHER OF
MRS. FRANCES BOYLE
JAMES MADISON SMITH, GRANDFATHER OF MRS. BOYLE
Captain Joseph Smith, Descendant of the Sydney-Smiths

THOMAS Joseph Smith, Gentleman, was known as Captain Joseph Smith and was from that section of Richmond County, Virginia, which was divided off into Fauquier. He was born in 1718 (?), and married Kitty Anderson, the daughter of Sir Walter Anderson of Wales, of the British Army, known as Colonel Anderson (See Anderson Sketch.) "Mount Eccentric," the "cradle of the Smiths," which Captain William Smith inherited from his father, was a part of the 818 acres that were granted to Sir Walter Anderson.—See Anderson Sketch.

Captain Joseph Smith's descendant, Governor William Smith, known as "Extra Billy," wore a seal ring that bore the quartering of the arms of the Ostenhanger Smiths. He was a captain in the Revolution under the Nathaniel Gish of Maryland and a tradition in the family assures us that because of his active service in America his English family severed all connection with him. His Revolutionary services are preserved in the records of the Daughters of American Revolution, Saffel, and the Colonial Dames. Many of his descendants entered the Daughters of American Revolution on his records.

He was known to have been of the Sir Sydney-Smith family of England. B. F. Johnson in his "Makers of History" says:

Sir Sidney Smith, an English nobleman, was the ancestor of the family of Lucy Montgomery Smith. He had a son, Colonel (also called Captain) Thomas Joseph Smith who was in Richmond County, Virginia about 1718; served as Revolutionary officer in the year 1777. He died January 3, 1793. Sir Thomas Smith, President and Treasurer of the Virginia Colony, was of this family.

From "Eminent Virginians" by R. A. Brock we have:
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

To the distinguished representative of the name of Smith in the annals of Virginia some reference has been made in a preceding sketch in this serial. Doubtless the paternal ancestor of the subject of this biography was settled in the colony early in the Seventeenth Century, but it is proposed to deduce first, her descent maternally which is more definitely preserved. Alexander Doniphan, a native of Spain whose name was thus angelicized, a Protestant, migrated to England for religious freedom, and thence to Virginia, where he married, some time before the year 1692, an heiress, Margaret, daughter of George Mott, a native of Scotland, and thus came into possession of a large landed estate of nearly 18,000 acres, located in the Northern Neck of Virginia. He settled in that part which was subsequently erected into King George County, and died in 1716, leaving three sons and three daughters, as follows: Motte (the ancestor of the distinguished and venerable General A. W. Doniphan, United States Army), Alexander, Margaret, Elizabeth, Anne and Robert. The second son, Alexander Doniphan, married twice; first Mary Waugh, and secondly Catherine Dobbins. Of his issue by the first marriage was a daughter, Elizabeth, born April 12, 1744; died January 15, 1809, married in 1773 William Smith, son of Joseph and Kitty (Anderson) Smith born February 5, 1741; died January 22, 1803. The descent of William Smith as preserved by his descendants was as follows: During the reign of George I, Sir Walter Anderson, a native of Wales, and an officer in the British Navy, and Sir Sidney Smith, a native of England, settled in Richmond County, Virginia; and Joseph Smith, a son of the last, married Kitty, daughter of Sir Walter Anderson. Another daughter, Anne Anderson, married Mott Doniphan, son of the emigrant settler, Alexander Doniphan. Walter Anderson received from Lord Fairfax a grant of 818 acres of land on Carters Run, west side of the Rappahannock River, and another of 395 acres in June, 1726.

The records of the Clerk's office of the county of Westmoreland show deeds to many thousand acres of land to the ancestors of the Smith's in the reign of William and Mary. One of them sold forty thousand acres lying on Goose Creek, in Loudoun County, for 40,000 pounds of tobacco, which was then the currency of the Colony of Virginia.—From Special Virginia Edition of Hardesty's "Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia," written by R. A. Brock, Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society.

Joseph Smith, born in 1718 (?) lived in Richmond County, Virginia, son of Sir Sidney Smith, married a daughter of Sir Walter Anderson of Wales, an officer of the British navy. The grandfather of the subject of these memoirs was issue of this marriage. They had issue Thomas, who was the father of Colonel Caleb Smith, the father of William, afterwards the Governor of Virginia. The above names are still favorites with each generation. A very interesting account of the gallantry of the Cavaliers—especial body-

©The tradition held by Alexander Doniphan's descendants is that he was of noble Castilian blood and had been knighted for gallantry on the field of battle. The parchment patent of his rank, it is said, was carried to Kentucky by his great-grandson, Dr. Anderson Doniphan, in 1792, and is believed to be in the possession of his representatives.
guard of Ferdinand, King of Spain, at the battle of Grenada is given in Irving's "Alhambra." For their great services Ferdinand knighted all who were not already knighted, and presented each a medal, bearing upon its face a Moor in chains. One of these medals was still in the possession of Dr. Doniphan, of Lexington, Ky., about sixty years ago.

From the Daughters of American Revolution records Sir Sydney Smyth was recorded three times as the ancestor of Captain Joseph Smith of Richmond County.—Wingfield's "History of Caroline County, Va."


Lucy Blackwell, born May 3, 1793. Died 1879. Married March 21, 1809. Colonel William Rowley Smith, Fauquier County, Va., son of William Smith, who was born 1741, died January 22, 1803. His wife was Elizabeth, born 1744 and died 1809, daughter of Alexander Doniphan. Colonel Smith was grandson of Joseph, son of Sir Sydney Smith.—Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," page 274.

That thirty acres of land, the property of John Monroe, in the County of Fauquier, shall be, and they are hereby vested in John Monroe, William Brown, John Robinson, Joseph Smith, Minor Winn, William S. Picket, Alexander Scott, John Dearing and Daniel Flowere, gentlemen, trustees, to be by them, or a majority of them, laid off into lots of a half acre each with convenient streets, and established a town by the name of Salem.—Town of Salem in Fauquier and Trustees Thereof, Volume 15, page 30, "Virginia Statutes at Large."

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED; That Ludwell Lee, Thomas L. Lee, Wilson A. Selden, Burgass Ball, Thomas Sim, John Littlejohn, Joseph Smith, Leven Lucket, Israel Lacey, William H. Powell, Samuel Clapham, James M'llhaney, Joseph Lewis, and William Nopolitan and corporate, by the name of "The Trustees of Leesburg Academy," and by that name shall have perpetual succession and a common seal.—Trustees Incorporated of Leesburg Academy, page 214, "Virginia Statutes."

In the will of Captain Thomas Joseph Smith you will notice he does not mention his eldest son, Thomas, who married Mary E. Keith. He
had already given him a handsome property. He was the grandfather of Governor Smith (1863).—See chart which was compiled by eight branches of the Sir Sydney-Smith family and from Bible records. Also Special Virginia Edition Hardesty’s “Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia.”

William Rowley Smith (son of Joseph, grandson of Sir Sydney) had two sisters, Jane and Hannah. Hannah married a Mr. Ball and Jane married a Mr. John Porter and they both went to Kentucky. Another sister, Elizabeth, married a Mr. Keith. John Porter went to Mason County, Ky. He died, leaving a widow with eight children. Their eldest child was named Betsy and married Charles Dobyns and afterwards the Rev. Walter Warden. They had a son, Rolla, next a daughter, Wilhelmina who married Charles Brill; Nancy who married Ben Dobyns, John, Thomas, Lucy who married John Lamb. There is also another sister of William Smith (son of Joseph). Her name was Lucy and she married a Mr. Pepper and they went to Kentucky. Now these are all the children of Joseph Smith (son of Sir Sydney) that the family records show: William Smith, Thomas Smith, Lucy who married Pepper, Jane who married John Porter, Hannah who married Ball, Elizabeth who married Keith. Jane Porter (daughter of Joseph) died February, 1828.—From Mrs. Martha Waugh Boyle’s Manuscript.

WILL OF CAPTAIN THOMAS JOSEPH SMITH

Richmond County (now Fauquier) Clerk’s Office, Book 2, Page 263

Dated January 6, 1793; Probated February 15, 1793

My wife (name unmentioned).
My son, William 200 acres of land on the tract I now live.
My daughter, Mary Burdett.
My daughter, Hannah Ball.
My daughter, Jean Porter.
My daughter, Lucy Pepper.
My son, John.
My son, Rowley.
My son, Enock, father of Hedgeman.
My grandson, Abner, son of John.
My granddaughter, Ruth Smith.
My granddaughter, Wilhalminah (daughter of Thomas, who married Thornton).
My sister, Jean Owens.

Executors \{ My sons, Rowley and John Smith.
My son-in-law, John Porter. \}

Witnesses: David Ball, William Darnell and Benjamin Ball.
The Children of Captain Joseph Smith and Kitty Anderson

Jean, the daughter of Captain Smith and Kitty Anderson, was named for one of her English grandmothers, the descendants spelling the name Joanne, Jean, and Jane. Her father mentions her in his will.

Her marriage bond to John Porter, a distant cousin, is printed in the Fauquier Marriage Bonds, dated June 17, 1785.

After her marriage they went to Kentucky to live, and many letters were exchanged between her descendants and the Smith family in Virginia.

Lucy, the second daughter of Captain Smith of “Mount Eccentric” and Kitty Anderson, married a Mr. Culpepper, a relative of Lord Culpepper’s family, who, owing to the distaste of Virginians to the above-mentioned Lord, changed his name to Pepper, and went to Kentucky also, where he had many hundred acres of land. She is mentioned in Captain Anderson Smith’s letter.

The progenitor of the Culpepper family was Sir John Culpepper, but the family name was changed to Pepper by Elijah Pepper, the pioneer of Kentucky, after his removal to Kentucky.—Biographical Encyclopedia of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Register of the Kentucky State History Society, page 101, Volume 19.

Mary Sydney Smith, the third daughter, married a Mr. Burdett and their descendants are unknown.

Rowley, the third son’s, descendants seem to have slipped away from the Virginia family as we have not been able to locate him, but William Smith, Gentleman, of “Mount Eccentric” named one of his sons, Rowley, for this brother and we find in Hening’s “Statutes,” page 153, Volume 14, “Rowley Smith Estates on the North Fork of the Shenandoah River in Frederick County, Va.”
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

The owner of this property was not Colonel Rowley Smith of Fauquier County, the son of William Smith, Gentleman. Therefore, this Rowley Smith is the son of Joseph Smith and Kitty Anderson of "Mount Eccentric."

Hannah Smith, the daughter of Captain Smith and Kitty Anderson, married Captain William Ball. Her last will and that of her husband will be found in this sketch.

He was the descendant of William Ball, Lord of the Manor of Barkham Berks, England, died 1430, whose son, Robert Ball, had a son named William who died in 1550. William's son, John, married Agnes Halloway and died in 1590, leaving John who died in 1628, wife Elizabeth, and William of Lincoln Inn, who was living in 1634. It was his son, Colonel William Ball, who after marrying Hannah Athergall of London July 2, 1638, emigrated to Virginia in 1657 and settled at "Millenbeck" Plantation on the Rappahannock, dying in 1680, leaving Captain William, born June 2, 1641, dying September 30, 1694, who married Margaret Downman and was the father of nine children, William, Richard, James, Joseph, George, David, Strechey, Samuel, Margaret. The eldest son, William, had a son named William who died in Fauquier County, will filed .at Warrenton. (Book 4, page 440.) He married Hannah Smith, the daughter of Captain Thomas Joseph Smith, of Richmond County, Va., and it was their son, Enoch, who lived with Captain Anderson Smith. (See letter).—Joseph Ball's Ancestral Chart by Joseph Ball Estate Association.

WILL OF WILLIAM BALL
Fauquier County Clerk's Office, Book 4, Page 440
Dated June 25, 1807; Probated December 28, 1807

Beloved wife Hannah.

Son Joseph The plantation I bought of Joseph Smith, also the land I bought of Abner Smith, and the land I bought of Richard Rixey; Daughter Jean Smith.

Executrix my wife.


WILL OF HANNAH BALL
Fauquier County Clerk's Office

Mentions children: Son Enoch, Daughter Jean Smith, Augustine Smith, Fauntleroy, Benjamin, Margery Halett, Granddaughter Hannah.

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John, the fourth son, was the Justice of Peace of Richmond County. (See Book V, page 661, Richmond County.) He married Elizabeth and died in 1777, leaving three sons, John, Lewis, and Augustine.—See will printed in these records.

ELIZABETH, WIFE OF JOHN SMITH, SON OF CAPTAIN SMITH, CONVEYS LAND TO HER SON

King George County, August, 1788

This indenture made this day of Aug. in the year of our Lord, 1788 between Elizabeth Smith of the Co. of King George of the first part, Lewis Smith of the Co. of Westmoreland of the second, and Augustine Smith of the aforesaid Co. of St. George Parish the third part, wherein John Smith, father of Lewis and Augustine Smith, was in his lifetime leased and possessed of a certain tract or parcel of Land now situate in the Co. of King George, aforesaid and Parish of Hanover, being the plantation on which the said John Smith lived, and now in the possession of his widow, the said Elizabeth and containing by estimation 146 A. of land, be the same more or less which the said John did by his last will and Testament bearing date the twenty-second day of Nov. 1777, divised unto his wife the said Elizabeth during her natural life, and after her decease her John Smith and his heirs forever, but in case the said John should die without heirs lawfully begotten then to fall to his youngest son Augustin Smith. Party to these present which said John Smith the younger had since departed his life leaving no heirs, whereby the said land ought in Equity to descent the said Augustine and appears to have been the intention of the Testator but by the default of the said will the said Augustine is advised that the said will after the death of Elizabeth descends to the said Lewis Smith as her heir in law. Now this indenture witnesses that for and in consideration for natural affection which the above mentioned Elizabeth and Lewis Smith have and do bear for the said Augustine—but more particularly for the sum of 10 S current money to them the said Lewis and Elizabeth Smith in hand paid by the said Augustine Smith the said Elizabeth and Lewis have given granted bargained and sold to the said Augustine.

Witnesses Ben Johnson, Andrew Monroe, Samuel Johnson

her

Elizabeth (x) Smith
mark

his

Lewis (x) Smith
mark

John's will does not mention Abner, his son, but his grandfather, Captain Smith, speaks of him as grandson Abner, son of John Smith, and in the Fauquier records we find a Dr. Abner Smith, about the right period to make him this grandson.
Joseph Smith sells to John Smith land near Pignut Mount which was a part of the Neavil Grant in 1765 and ran along with Rowley Smith's land.

Captain Joseph and Kitty had another daughter, who was known as "Aunt Kirk," according to the Governor Smith family, and she is listed on an old chart as "Aunt Kirk" and one of Captain Smith's children, but her descendants are unknown to the present Virginia generation.

Of Enoch, father of Hedgman and fifth son of Captain Smith, little is known except he had a son named Hedgman and one, Enoch. Enoch's family went West and Enoch Smith of Charleston is said by some to be his descendant, but no authentic search has been given this member of the family. Hedgman Smith lived in Fauquier County on the property bought by Mr. Beverly Turner near Broad Run Station. His descendants are still living in Fauquier County. Recent information of Enoch Smith's family of Charleston assures us of his descent from the Sydney-Smiths, but not from Enoch.
Thomas Smith

THOMAS Smith, son of Captain Thomas Joseph and Kitty Anderson, and the grandfather of Governor Smith, who was twice elected Governor of Virginia, married Mary Elizabeth Keith in 1760. She was an aunt of Chief Justice Marshall. —Colonel Smith's Family Bible.

Thomas was born 1739, died November 29, 1801, and was the father of the following children: Caleb, Austin, Seth, John, Jane, Winnifred, and a daughter who married the Rev. Johnson.

Belle's "Memoirs of Governor Smith" gives a very clear sketch of this branch of the Smith family.

Thomas Smith, Gentleman, lived at "Maringo" in King George County and there his children were born and he lived, died, and was buried. Caleb inherited it and it thus passed on to his children. It was an interesting old home, famous for its hospitality, culture and beauty. His sons were men of mark in the state.

The following are a few records concerning Thomas Smith's family:

WILL OF THOMAS SMITH
King George County, Virginia, Book 2, Page 205
1799, Probated 1800


Witnesses Jess Davis, Wm. Smith (Administrator of John Smith, Gent. 1761)

MARRIAGE CONTRACT
King George County, Book 5, Page 1188
September 5, 1778

This indenture made fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord 1788 between
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

George Riding of the Co. of King George, Gentleman, of one part, and Thomas Smith, Gent. and Winney Smith, daughter of the said Thomas of the said Co. Planter, whereis, marriage is to be solemnized between the said George Riding and the saide Winney Smith. Witnesses Harry Lewis and George Wales.

(Signed) George Riding and Thomas Smith.

(This was the Wilhaminah mentioned in Capt. Joseph's Will)

CALEB SMITH
King George County, September 5, 1789

Deed of Trust from Riding to Caleb Smith mentions George Riding’s estate in Spotsylvania and King George, wife Winney (Smith) Riding three children, Jennie, Ursula, and George Thornton Riding.

Witnesses Nathan Smith, Epa Thornley, Seth Smith.

Richard Randolph of England had a son named William of “Turkey Island,” Henrico County, Va. Amongst his children were Thomas, who had Isham, Catherine and Mary Isham Randolph.

Mary Isham Randolph married Rev. James Keith and their children were Thomas, Elizabeth and Mary Randolph.

Mary Randolph Keith married Thomas Marshall (Chief Justice's father's family.) Elizabeth Keith married Thomas Smith, son of Captain Joseph.

DENEALE

Elizabeth Doniphan married William Smith. Among their issue was:
Elizabeth Doniphan, married Captain George Deneale, a son of William Deneale (killed in war of 1812 at Oxen Hill, Maryland.) Children:

George married Miss Brock. No issue.
William married Susan Shirley. Children:
George E. married Miss Grant.
Mary Ann Elizabeth married Richard Shirley.
Jeanette married Richard H. Smith.
Susan married Latham.

Mary Ann Elizabeth and Richard Shirley had issue:
Emma Susan married John Thomas Symonds. They had issue: Mary Elizabeth, Jessie and Ethel.
Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Emma Susan and John Thomas Symonds, married David Jasper Sims and had issue: David Jasper Sims, Jr.
Jeanette married Richard H. Smith. All children died in infancy.

Susan married Mr. Latham and had issue: William and Robert Granville.
William married and had issue: William and Shirley.

Mary Catherine, daughter of Elizabeth Doniphan and Captain George Deneale, married Walter A. Smith and had issue: John W., Richard H., Mary E., Arthur W., Edwin, John Calvin and William Rowley.

Captain George Deneale's father was William Deneale, brother of Colonel George Deneale, who was Master of Ceremonies at Washington's funeral. Records show that the Deneales came into the country in the middle of the seventeenth century.

Captain George Deneale came from Middleburg, Va. and my grandmother, Mary Catherine, was five years old when he went to war in 1812 as a Captain of Cavalry.—Mrs. Martha Boyle.

The following letter was received from E. G. Swem, Librarian William & Mary College, formerly Assistant State Librarian, Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Mrs. Price:

I do not find that there is any additional information except this: Colonel Austin Smith of King George County married Mary Boutwell. The Boutwell family is a Caroline County family and was well established there one hundred and fifty years ago. I presume Mary Boutwell was from Caroline County. The other dates are those of the births of the children of Edward Smith and Margaret Dade, some of whom died in infancy. I am sending to you on a separate paper the information which you have given me, with additions, bringing my wife's family down to date.

Sincerely yours,

E. G. Swem, Librarian.

My dear Mrs. Price:

My father was Edward Smith, son of Austin and Mary Boutwell Smith of King George County, Va. My mother had several brothers and one sister, Agnes. She married Mr. Buck and lived in Fredericksburg, Va.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. A. O. Hansbrough.
ALEB, son of Thomas and Mary Keith, was born 1761 and
died 1814. He married Mary A. Waugh Smith, daughter
of William Smith of "Mount Eccentric", his cousin, born
January 21, 1775, died September 15, 1811.—From
Colonel Caleb Smith's Bible.

There were seven children (some authorities say eight):
1. William married Elizabeth Bell, and they were the parents
of Mary Amelia, Colonel Thomas, Austin, Major Fred, and three others. This line is extinct now, with the exception of Major Fred.
2. Rev. Thomas of "Office Hall," King George County, married
Ann Goodwin of Virginia, was an Episcopal minister and his first charge
was Christ Church, Smithfield, Isle of Wight County. He afterwards
lived in Parkersburg, West Virginia. His children were Channing,
Kennie and Nanny, who married Mr. Neely of West Virginia. This line
is also extinct.
3. Mary Johnson married Alexander Keech and their children were
Lilly who married Johnson Fitzhugh and Frances who married William
Keech. Their children were Rose, Lilly, William, James, and John.
5. Virginia married Dr. Keech.
6. Martha Anne married William Belle. Their daughter, Martha,
made Mr. Lee.
7. James Madison married in 1845 and was the grandfather of Mrs.
Martha Boyle.

These dates are from Colonel Caleb Smith's Bible.
William Smith, Twice Governor of Virginia

GOVERNOR William Smith, the third child of Colonel Caleb Smith, was born at 'Maringo,' the old homestead of his father, in King George County, Va., on the 6th day of September, 1796. His father, Colonel Caleb Smith, was also born and died in the same county, as was his father before him, although the county was then called Richmond. Governor Smith's mother was Mary Waugh Smith, who was born at 'Mount Eccentric' in the County of Fauquier, Va. Her mother was Elizabeth Doniphan, a lineal descendant of Alexander Doniphan, a Spaniard by birth, who having married Margaret Mott, a Scotch lady, settled in the Northern Neck of Virginia prior to 1663, with his wife's father, uncle and four sisters. The Smith branch of the family did not come into Richmond County until 1720 when Sir Sydney Smith, a British naval officer, and family, and Sir Walter Anderson and family of Wales settled in Richmond County, now King George. These families inter-married and thus through the parents of Governor Smith, both Smiths became related."—From the Richmond Dispatch.

It is not known positively when this branch of the Sydney-Smith family came into Richmond County, but Captain Joseph was born there.

Governor William Smith, the subject of the following biographical sketch, was the direct descendant of Alexander Doniphan, a Spaniard who, during the seventeenth century, emigrated to England in pursuit of religious freedom. Alexander, second son of Alexander Doniphan, senior, married, first Mary Waugh and was the lineal head of the Smith branch of the family. (See special Virginia edition of Hardesty's "Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia," written by Dr. R. A. Brock, Secretary
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

Virginia Historical Society, under the head of “Eminent Virginians.” The Doniphans are mentioned in deeds in King George County, Va., in the 5th year of William and Mary (1693) with “Gent.” attached. Genealogy is only a subject of pride when it traces the course of honest and chivalric blood; and to his Castilian descent William Smith may have been in part indebted for his dauntless courage in war, his wisdom in council and knightly courtesy in the domestic circle.

Governor William (son of Caleb) and his wife, Elizabeth Bell, had issue: William Henry, Mary Amelia, Austin E., Ellen, died in infancy, Catherine, died in infancy, John Bell, died in infancy, Thomas, P. Bell, Littleton Moore, Frederick Waugh.

Rev. Thomas (son of Caleb Smith) and his wife, Ann Marie Goodwin, had issue, six sons and four daughters: Thomas G., Caleb, Mary Waugh, Nannie, Channing M., Clarine E.

Mary Frances (daughter of Caleb Smith) and her husband, Alexander Keech, had issue: Mary Anna, Virginia M., Eliza, Catharine, Alexander, Lillie, Rose.

Catharine Elizabeth (daughter of Caleb Smith) and John A. Blackford had issue: Mary.

Anna Marie (daughter of Caleb Smith) and Rev. Richard Johnson had issue: Two sons.

Martha (daughter of Caleb Smith) and William Bell had issue: Thomas, Mariah Lee, Catharine.

James Madison (son of Caleb Smith) and his wife, Mary Bell, had issue: Leonidas, James Madison, Jr., Mary Amelia Waugh, Philip Montague.

James Madison (son of Caleb) and his second wife, Martha Smith Boutwell, had issue: Catharine Harrison, John Boutwell, Camille Pauline (mother of Mrs. Boyle).—From Mrs. Martha Boyle's Manuscript.

The Goodwins were among the first of the English-speaking people to come to America. As the late Charles Francis Goodwin expressed it, “The Goodwins have always been here. It is still an open question whether the Indians or the Goodwins were the original inhabitants!”—Supplement William and Mary Quarterly; “Goodwin Family in America” by Judge John S. Goodwin.

GOODWIN-SMITH

Ann Marie Goodwin (Littleton, Peter, James, Peter, James), born February 20, 1805 at “Oakley,” Caroline County, Va., was married Janu-
ary 16, 1823, at Oakley, Va. by Rev. William McGuire to the Rev. Thomas Smith, born November 19, 1799, in “Office Hall,” King George Court House, Va., a son of Caleb and Mary Waugh Smith (cousins). By occupation he was a lawyer and a minister, in politics a Democrat, and in religion an Episcopalian. They resided in King George County, Alexandria, Va., Smithfield, Va. and in Parkersburg, W. Va. He died April 4, 1847. His wife died April 16, 1885.

Lieutenant Caleb Smith, U. S. A., was wounded at the battle of Molina del Ray (Mexican War) when a mere youth; was promoted on the field for bravery, and was complimented by General Scott. At the opening of the Civil War he resigned his commission, and entered the Confederate States Army. He was wounded at Bull Run, and was again promoted on the field. He died a Christian. A contemporary thus described him: “High-minded and noble to an unusual degree, he was intellectually second to no man in Virginia. His Christian life was sincere, and his influence was unbounded. His death was a severe loss to all who knew him.”

Colonel Austin Smith

Colonel Austin Smith, son of Thomas and Mary Elizabeth Keith, was born at "Maringo," King George, the home of his father. He married Mary Boutwell of Caroline County. He was a member of the House of Delegates from King George in 1814, 1821, and 1822. He was a lieutenant of his company of King George in 1813 and the namesake of Colonel Austin Smith, who was with Governor Spotswood as a "Knight of the Golden Horse Shoe." "He lived near Williamsburg on the Rappahannock River." ("History of Orange County" by John Fontaine, page 104.) It is mentioned also that "Colonel Smith was taken ill and was forced to turn back and that the party on returning home spent the night with the Colonel and the Governor's party." His children were Sidney, lieutenant in the regular army of the United States, killed at the battle of Chapaltepec, in Mexican War; Agnes who married Mr. Shepherd of Fredericksburg, Thomas, John who married Margaret Buck, Austin who married Mary Buck, Edward who married Margaret Dade, daughter of John Battaill Dade. The children of Edward and Margaret Smith were Edward, Townsend, Philip, and Ophelia. Ophelia married James Farrish Honsbough of Culpeper.

The children of James and Ophelia Smith Honsbough were Benjamin, Margaret who married Edward Honsbough, Anna, Lucien, Lila who married Earl G. Swem, the historian, and has one child, Earl Gregg Swem, Jr., and Rosalie Fitzhugh who married Colonel Frank Wolven of the United States Army.

Margaret and Edward Honsbough were the parents of James, Vernon, Marie, Gladys, and Lucien Dade.

Colonel Smith's war record is in the Virginia Roll Call of the War of 1812, page 13, of the Field and Staff of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of the
Virginia Militia in the County of King George, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Austin Smith in the service of the United States during the years 1813 and 1814. The following is from Mrs. Martha Boyle's Manuscript:

The following links up the Smith family of King George and Caroline Counties, in Virginia, with which family Chief Justice John Marshall was closely connected and of which Governor William Smith (Extra Billy) of Virginia was an honored member:

William Randolph, born in 1651, was a son of Richard Randolph of Warwickshire and was half-nephew of Thomas Randolph, the poet, Newnham, Northamptonshire, England. He came to Virginia in 1673 and settled at "Turkey Island" in Henrico County. He succeeded his uncle, Henry Randolph, as Clerk of Henrico and held that office from 1673-1683.

Justice of Henrico 1683-1711.
Burgess 1685, 1699 and 1703, 1704, 1705 and 1710.
Attorney-General in 1696.
Speaker of the House of Burgesses.
Clerk of the House 1702.
Member of the King's Council.

There is at Henrico C. H. a paper dated 1698 bearing his signature and a fine impression of his Arms: Gu upon a cross or, 5 mullets gu.

He married Mary or Catherine, daughter of Henry Isham of Bermuda Hundred, on James River, and died April 11, 1711. Among his descendants are accounted some of the greatest names in the world's history, numbering those of John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, and Robert E. Lee.

William Randolph of "Turkey Island" and his wife had seven sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Thomas, of "Thickahoe" married and had Mary Isham. Another son, Isham, married and had a daughter, Dorothea, who married John Woodson. Mary Isham, daughter of Thomas of "Thickahoe," married Rev. James Keith (Parson Keith). They had Thomas, Mary Randolph, and Elizabeth.

Mary Randolph Keith, born April 28, 1737, died September 19, 1809, married Thomas Marshall. These were father and mother to Chief Justice John Marshall.

Elizabeth Keith, born ————, died October 12, 1804, was married in 1760 to Thomas Smith, born 1739, died November 29, 1801. He was a Revolutionary soldier at Valley Forge and elsewhere. He was the son of Thomas Joseph Smith and Kitty Anderson, daughter of Sir Walter Anderson of Wales, who came to Virginia about 1720. Thomas Smith and Elizabeth Keith, his wife, had issue: Caleb, Austin, Seth, John, Winifred, Jane, and "Aunt Johnson."

The eldest son, Colonel Caleb Smith, born 1761, died 1814, married ———— his cousin, Mary Anne Waugh Smith, who was born January, 1775, and died September 15,
1811, and who inherited "Maringo," the family home in King George County, Virginia. She was the daughter of William Smith and Elizabeth Doniphan of "Mt. Eccentric," Fauquier County. Colonel Caleb Smith's children were: Governor William (Extra Billy), born 1796, died 1887; Eliza, born 1795, died 1797; Thomas, born 1799, died 1847; James Madison, born 1808, died 1853 (See portrait); Anna Maria, born 1809; Mary Frances, Catherine Elizabeth, Martha.

Of the Smiths, who inter-married into the Boutwell family, tradition says they owned half of Caroline at one time. The following is contributed by a descendant, Miss Ida Boutwell Smith, of Caroline County and describes the properties included in the Boutwell estate:

Liberty Hall, owned by the Rev. Hord's grandfather and bought by John T. Boutwell from Tayloe.

Wayland, Jack's Hill, Clifton, Micous, Shady Grove and Normandy, my mother's maiden property. These were all large farms. Normandy is one-third in Essex County. The Enon Church land was a gift by Apollos Boutwell.

The smaller farms bought by the Boutwells were Poverty, Long Wood, and Dingle Dell.

Grandfather bought Normandy from Fitzhugh. When he bought it there was a mansion on it, built partly in Caroline and partly in Essex. It had ten acres in a flower garden, and a large part in rare fruit trees of all kinds. A row of pear trees a half of a mile long, grapes, figs, and every seed, slip, flower, and vegetable imaginable. All he ate was ordered from England. He introduced wild grass in the county and my farm, Normandy, abounds in it. I own it at the present time. There was a nice home on each of these farms, but all are gone now; some burned, some rotted, except Shady Grove, Keys, and Wayland.

When Burnside's fleet came up the Rappahannock to Port Royal, three hundred slaves left the Boutwell estate in one night, not counting those in Middlesex and at Shady Grove. They all came in, and knelt on the floor so thick one couldn't walk for them, and brought their best things to give as farewell presents. The old ones sang and prayed and Grandma talked to them and gave them lots of advice. Then they went out and hitched up two wagons and ox carts to go to Port Royal. Uncle John's little baby, Lucy, screamed for her colored mammy, Emmy, who had gone with them, until she was sick. (Lucy was the grandmother of Mrs. Edward Cassett, now Mrs. Laird of Pennsylvania.) Our mammy, Mariah, never left us and when dying she called for her white children. Thornton went through the war with Uncle Apollos and many times saved his life.
Captain William Smith of "Mt. Eccentric"

Captain William Smith, second son of Captain Thomas Joseph Smith and Kitty Anderson (See Anderson Sketch) was born February 5, 1741. He married Elizabeth Doniphan, daughter of Captain Alexander Doniphan (Doniphan Sketch), in 1773. His father bequeathed to him "two hundred acres on which I now live;" therefore he inherited the "home place," his brother, Thomas, living at "Maringo" in the lower part of Richmond County. As Thomas’ will was filed in Richmond County, of course, his property was there. Since William’s records are at the Clerk’s Office in Warrenton (Fauquier being organized 1759), it is an assured fact William inherited, lived, died and was buried on his inheritance, which was "Mount Eccentric," the home built by Captain Smith and Kitty Anderson, which was originally a part of Richmond County. He entered Colonial service at 17 years of age and was known as "Gentleman William Smith," beloved and honored by his community.

The following records concern him:


William Smith, now living in Fauquier County, was a soldier and served in five or six campaigns in the First Virginia Regiment, was wounded in defending a fort in October, 1758. During the greater part of that term he acted as sergeant.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of February, 1780.

ADAM STEPHEN, Lt. Colonel.


He served in the first company organized in Fauquier County, mustered in 1761 and is mentioned as "William Smith, Sr."
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

His brother-in-law, William Ball, served in the same company under Captain William Edmonds, 1761.—Fauquier Historical Society Bulletin No. 2, page 146.

Said William Smith for 38 guns furnished his company February 16, 1776.
Ditto William Smith, pay of his company on duty 24-19-8.—State Auditor’s Papers “Virginia State Troops,” now in the State Library.

General A. W. Doniphan mentions him as:

My mother was Anne, the daughter of Captain William Smith (See letter of Gen. Doniphan). She was the Anne Smith mentioned in the records of Elizabeth Doniphan Smith. Anne Smith was a mere child when she married Captain Joseph Doniphan. The letters of Captain Anderson Doniphan Smith mention his “great uncle,” Dr. Anderson Doniphan, who went into Kentucky with Captain Joseph Doniphan, his brother.

The division of slaves among the family of William Smith, Gentleman, of Fauquier County, Virginia, was as follows (Fauquier County Clerk’s Records, Book 4, page 11):

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, his widow
Mr. Caleb Smith
Mr. Walter Anderson Smith
Mr. Joseph Doniphan (married Ann Smith)
Mr. William Rowley Smith
Miss Kitty H. (Harrison) Smith
Miss Elizabeth D. (Doniphan) Smith
Mr. William Obannon (O’Bannon)

At a court held for Fauquier County, July 23, 1804, this division of the estate of William Smith, Gentleman, deceased, was so turned in and ordered to be recorded. He gave unto each child a farm and six slaves. The Administrators were William Rowley Smith and Walter A. Smith.—Page 8, Book 4.

The will of Elizabeth Doniphan Smith is found in Fauquier County Clerk’s Office, Book B, page 18, dated January 3, 1804 and recorded January 2, 1809.

DONIPHAN TO SMITH
Fauquier County Clerk’s Office, Book 10, Page 96
October 14, 1788

For the sum of Five Hundred Pounds paid by William Smith and Elizabeth (Doni-
phan) his wife in the County of Fauquier to Anderson Doniphan in the County of King George. *(This was the Anderson mentioned in Captain A. D. Smith's letter.)*

The following extract is from the family Bible, owned by Mr. Anderson Doniphan Smith of Bethel.

William Smith, Sr., born February 5, 1741. Died January 22 between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, age 61 years, 10 months, 17 days, in the year of 1803. In the year of 1773 he married Miss Elizabeth Doniphan. She was born April 12, 1744, and died between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock January 15, 1809.

It is interesting to know that his old mahogany desk is in the possession of his great-great-great-grandson, William Price, of Scarbro, W. Va.
Anne Smith

Anne Smith, daughter of Captain William Smith, married Joseph Doniphan, at the age of 16. After the Revolution they moved from Virginia to Mason County, where he died in 1813. She was the mother of the famous Colonel Alexander Doniphan, whose sketch is given in the Doniphan family. In the Doniphan Book she was spoken of as “a brilliant woman.”

The following letter is from her son, General A. W. Doniphan (See Doniphan Sketch):

A. W. Doniphan, President

H. C. Garner, Cashier

THE RAY COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
RICHMOND, MO.

Miss H. E. Doniphan,

My dear Cousin Emma:

For such you certainly are. I was greatly surprised and delighted to receive your very sensible and delightful letter of the 2d inst.

You cannot realize how grateful it is to me to find there is one more of my very limited relationship—blood is thicker than water, it is especially so with those descended from dear old Virginia. It becomes more so daily as I grow older. I am now an old man, sixty-seven, and after an active and not uneventful life, greatly varied with sunshine and shadow, I am now isolated and alone—like the tall oak whose graceful boughs and delicate foliage has been torn ruthlessly away by the bolt of heaven and the old trunk is left standing awaiting the sure process of decay and death. I once was blessed with a lovely wife and two promising boys, who lived each to 16. I may say without vanity that they were the most highly educated, had the most finished educations of any boys of that age in the state. Besides the ordinary classical and scientific collegiate training, each could speak and write French, Spanish, German, and Italian, yet neither was 17 at his death, the youngest only lacking a few months.
Both died by painful accidents—it renders me too sad to think or write any particulars. I had provided them with private teachers from childhood and never tasked them heavily and required them to plough and hoe when I feared study was enervating them. They died two years apart. I have pained myself to say this much to give you some faint idea of my heart-rending loss.

My wife was a lovely woman. I married her the day she was seventeen. I was glad she had no more education than the common schools of this frontier country then afforded. I desired to educate her myself—to form her mind and tastes. I was young and liberally educated and energetic. I never read a book to myself (other than law work) during more than thirty years of married life. I read them all to her and with her, she often relieving me. You can form some idea of her culture when I say without immodesty that I have been a great student—almost a universal one. But death spares neither the gentle and lovely any more than the less lovely. Three years ago my wife died of heart disease suddenly. She was on her feet, talking to her sister when she ceased to breathe—she was talking and died with a smile upon her face after living at my own home more than thirty years, having every comfort and delicate attention.

I am now boarding at a hotel with no one of my family in this county. It is a great change, but far better than to live in the family of another. You can make a hotel a sort of home by using money and being quiet and conciliatory,—the family are old acquaintances and very kind to me.

I have a nephew, Colonel John Doniphan, an eminent lawyer at St. Joseph, sixty miles west of me. Mrs. General Dyer, widow of General A. B. Dyer, of the ordinance, who lives in your city, is an own cousin of my wife and an intimate friend of mine.

This, of my present status and surroundings. But you are desirous to know who I am. My father was Joseph Doniphan, a brother of your grandfather, Alexander Doniphan. I bear the same name. I knew Cousin Slaughter well. As I returned from the Mexican war in 1847 I first met him at Natchez, then editing the Free Trader in St. Louis. At Leavenworth, at my own home I talked over the Virginia part of the family often with him. Also know Alexander Doniphan, a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at one time of Lynchburg and of Alabama.

My father came to Kentucky with Daniel Boone just at the close of the Revolution; taught the first school ever taught in Kentucky—at the solicitation of the few families at Boonsborough, of course at intervals when not Indian fighting. He returned to Virginia, married a daughter of CAPTAIN WILLIAM SMITH (whence comes the middle letter of my name) in Fairfax, returned to Kentucky with his family in 1790, accompanied by my uncle, Dr. Anderson Doniphan—his youngest brother. My father died in 1815 when I was less than five years old. I was the youngest child.

My mother was a bright woman and for some years trained me well, but there being no good school I was sent to Augusta County, Ky. There I was carefully educated at a Metho-
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

dist college. We had seven preachers filling the professors’ chairs, and to them, under Providence, I owe all I have been or am. My morals became fixed, my habits of industry established, and love of literature absorbing. I practiced law forty-five years, from boyhood to old age. With what success, others will decide. I abandoned it last year. Brain work was injuring me. I worked to keep from thinking of the dark past.

I am now President of a little bank, reading, traveling, visiting some. * * * *

As ever,

A. W. Doniphan.

The above Dr. Anderson Doniphan is the one mentioned in Captain Anderson Smith’s letter.

The children of Elizabeth Doniphan Smith, daughter of Captain William Smith, and Captain George Deneale were William Deneale, George Deneale, Mary Cathrine Deneale.

George Deneale, husband of E. D. S. Deneale, was Captain of Cavalry, killed in War of 1812 at Oxen Hill, Md., opposite Alexandria.

William Deneale (son of Captain George Deneale) had four children: George, Bettie, Janette, Susan. They were raised by their grandmother, Elizabeth D. S. Deneale, at Salem, Va., now called Marshall.

George married Miss Grant; Bettie married Richard Shirley; Janette married her cousin, Richard H. Smith, and all their children died in infancy; Susan married Latham and left two sons, William and Robert.

Robert Latham lives in New York. He is a member of Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York and, as we see, a direct descendant of the Sydney-Smiths.

George E. Deneale, son of William S. Deneale and Susan S. Deneale, was born on the 19th day of April, 1830.

Mary Ann Elizabeth, daughter of William S. and Susan S. Deneale, was born the 15th day of February, 1832.

Janette Sibial West, daughter of William S. and Susan S. Deneale, was born the 28th day of May, 1834.

Susan Smith, daughter of William S. and Susan S. Deneale, was born the 12th day of November, 1836.
Colonel William Rowley Smith

COLONEL William Rowley Smith, “Alton Farms,” Fauquier County, Va., born February 12, 1781, died June 9, 1857, was the son of William Smith, born February 5, 1741, died January 22, 1803, and Elizabeth Doniphan, born April 12, 1744, died January 15, 1809.

Elizabeth Doniphan was the daughter of Captain Alexander Doniphan, who was son of Captain Alexander Doniphan. William Smith, Sr. was son of Joseph Smith, the son of Sir Sydney-Smith.

Colonel William Rowley Smith of “Alton Farms” was “Justice” of Fauquier 1810-1852 and for many years was the “President Justice.” He commanded a company of cavalry in War of 1812, which company he raised; was also in command of all cavalry engaged in defense of Norfolk, Va. Made Colonel of Fauquier Militia 1815. A member of State Legislature three terms. When 28 years old he married Lucy Steptoe Blackwell, aged 16 years, daughter of Major Joseph Blackwell. They had 19 children—three died young. He reared, educated and “portioned” 16 children.—Hayden’s, page 274.

Professor Edwin Smith Blackwell was a son of Lucy Smith, the twin daughter of Colonel William Rowley Smith.

I have the portrait of William Rowley Smith.

MRS. EDWIN SMITH BLACKWELL.

RECORDS FROM COLONEL WILLIAM ROWLEY SMITH’S BIBLE

William Smith, Sr. born February 5, 1741, died January 22, 1803. Elizabeth Doniphan, wife of William Smith, Sr., was born April 13, 1744, died January 15, 1809. Their children:

Mary Waugh, born January 1, 1775.
Ann Anderson, born October 7, 1776.
Walter Anderson, born February 7, 1779.
William Rowley, born February 12, 1781.
Joseph Doniphan, born October 26, 1782.
Elizabeth Doniphan, born July 30, 1784.
Catherine Harrison, born June 12, 1789.
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

CHILDREN OF COLONEL WILLIAM ROWLEY SMITH AND LUCY STEPTOE BLACKWELL SMITH, HIS WIFE

2. William of "Chelsea," born April 12, 1812.
4. Elizabeth Catherine, born April 15, 1815.
10. Mary Frances, born April 13, 1824.
12. Edwin (Capt. C. S. A.) of Warrenton, born June 12, 1827.
15. Harriet (died young), born April 12, 1832.
19. Thomas (died young), born 1839.

Dr. Richard McAllister Smith, the grandson of "Colonel Rowley" and son of R. M. Smith, editor of "The Virginia Sentinel," a states' rights journal, was one of the most learned professors of the South. He was a brother of Dr. William Waugh Smith, the founder and first president of the Randolph Macon College system. He graduated at the University of Virginia, and received his Ph. D. at the University of Berlin, Germany.—See Hayden, page 275.

Dr. Richard Smith married Miss Minnie Hawes Banks, and the following is a part of his son, William Waugh's, contribution:

1. Alexander Doniphan, born in Spain, migrated to Virginia 1660, died 1716; married Margaret Mott.
2. Alexander Doniphan (Va.) married Mary Waugh (Va.) 1773.
3. William R. Smith (Va.), born 1741, died 1803; married Elizabeth Doniphan, born 1744 (Va.), died 1809.
4. Colonel William R. Smith (Va.) married Lucy Blackwell (Va.).
5. Richard McAllister Smith (Va.), born 1819, died 1870; married Ellen Harris Blackwell (Va.), born 1820, died 1878.
7. Ellen Blackwell Smith; John Lawrence Banks Smith; Elizabeth Carson Smith; William Waugh Smith; Alice Hobson Smith; Richard McAllister Smith, Jr.; Marion Love Howison Smith.

Among the other distinguished descendants of Colonel Rowley Smith of “Alton” are:
Principal Sumpter Smith, Randolph-Macon Academy, Bedford, Va.; Professor Albert Smith; Dr. Emory Blackwell, Randolph-Macon College; Professor Henry Blackwell, Ph. D., Yale; Professor Irving Blackwell; Dr. Carl Blackwell, eminent surgeon, Richmond; Mrs. Frank Winter, wife of Colonel Frank Winter, U. S. A., distinguished service overseas during World War; Captain Cooper Smith, U. S. A.; Mr. Richard Lewis; Mr. William A. Lewis, “Mt. Eccentric;” Judge Anderson Smith’s family of Fayetteville, W. Va.; the Blackwell family of California.

HENRY SMITH, SON OF COLONEL ROWLEY SMITH

Henry Smith of “West View” married Frances Foote Blackwell. He was born in 1817, died in 1884. Their children were:

2. Lucy, born 1847. Married Blackwell Smith, lives in California.
7. Robert Conway, born 1858.
11. Effie, born 1870.—See Hayden, page 274.

Few men can boast among their descendants so many learned and trained educators as Henry Smith of “West View”, and his daughter, Mary Smith Winter, was one of the most beautiful women of the State. His
granddaughter, Eleanor Smith Cassett, married Captain Cassett, son of the ex-President of Pennsylvania Railroad. His daughter, Effie, owns the homestead. The quaint old home, "West View," is a landmark in Fauquier, and dear to the hearts of the descendants of the builder. Every summer we find them winding their way to the foothills of the Blue Ridge to the old home of their fathers and silently wiping away a tear for those who have passed along, leaving just a tender memory.

Letter of Captain Anderson Smith, father of Judge Anderson Doniphan Smith, Fayetteville, W. Va., to Miss Ida Berkenhead Smith of Caroline County.

Bethel, Fauquier Co.
March 3rd, 1902.

Dear Cousin:

As you will see, my post office is as shown on above line. I left Broad Run some fifteen years ago, when my children got married and left Sue and myself alone. Our youngest son, a lawyer in West Virginia, is unmarried, his natural inclination is to be an old bachelor. Well as to questions I will do my best to answer. I have heard of the Pepper family. They came in on the Smith family. The Balls are nearly related to your grandmother on my side and I recollect well cousin Enoch Ball, (See William Ball's Will) who lived a good deal of the time with us, as he did not marry until late in life. The said branch of the Ball family were relatives of George Washington. Cousin Kitty Smith married Walter Smith. I am glad to say you will find very few drunkards in our name. My father used to say, "A Smith could not drink, it would kill him within five years, seems to affect their hearts." And if we have a drunken Smith in our family (I have never heard of one), we would not expect him to reach his fiftieth year. I have heard of Hannah Smith (who married William Ball) but our family branched off at our grandfather. Joseph Smith had a daughter named Hannah and a number of girls and boys, but we have only taken care of our forefathers, Thomas and William. Thomas was a grandfather of your father, and William, the father of my grandfather, William Smith, who was the father of my father, William Rowley Smith. Now I do not know how many children my great-grandfather William had but only of my grandfather William, known as "Gentleman William" which I stated in my letter to you. I know we have relatives who went to Richmond, Maryland, Alexandria, Fredericksburg, but who our great aunts are of Joseph and the first William, I cannot tell.

Grandma Doniphan determined to keep the old family names of Doniphan, Anderson, Harrison, Sydney and Waugh by putting them in her children's names. Anderson Doniphan is mine to keep the name in the family. They are mixed up with all the prominent ones of the United States and let any family start out to get up a book you'll find in a short time
CLAGETT-PRICE AND ALLIED FAMILIES

the name of our Smiths in it. We have a book here that I copied from in part to you, it
started out with the Glassel family. We are mentioned frequently and my father's family
traced to the Sir Sydney-Smith of England where it stopped.

Now cousin I will have to get you to excuse my imperfect writing as I am writing
without specs. My new and second eyesight is not fully established, so any mistakes you
must overlook. Your mother wrote me a long letter with congratulations for our golden
anniversary. We have had congratulatory letters from eighteen states and it has caused me
to write more than fifty letters. With love to my cousins and glad to hear from you all,
your cousin,

A. D. Smith.

Letter of Captain Anderson Smith, father of Judge Anderson Doni¬
phan Smith, Fayetteville, W. Va., to Miss Ida Berkenhead Smith of Caro¬
line County.

February 3rd, 1902,
Bethel Academy,
Fauquier County, Va.

Dear Cousin:

I am in receipt of your very kind letter and take the first opportunity to write to you.
I have had more than two hundred letters and invitations to send out since the first of
November. I undertook to send invitations to all of my old relatives near the age of my
wife and self and have to cover eighteen states, so you see I have plenty of writing for one
of my old age of 73, but if we had undertaken to invite the other generation that belonged to
us, a thousand invitations at least would have been expected. I saved a few invitations to
send out to our younger relatives where I thought would be appreciated, to encourage them to
take care of themselves and live happily together so that they might have a golden wedding
too. Now I answer the questions in your letter. Our first grandfather in America that I
know anything about was Joseph Smith, the father of Thomas Smith, William Smith and
others.

William Smith (son of Joseph Smith), our grandfather, married Miss Doniphan. Mary
Anne Waugh Smith married her cousin, Caleb Smith, son of Thomas Smith, who was son
of Joseph Smith. Your great-grandmother married our grandfather, William Smith. I
will give you a list of the Bible records:

Joseph Smith—but we have not his date.

William Smith, Sr., born February 5, 1741, died January 22, between hours of 1 and
12 o'clock, age 61 years, 10 months, 17 days.

Elizabeth Doniphan, born April 12th and died the fifteenth day of January, 1809,
between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock.

63
Our older Aunt Nancy (Ann Anderson) visited us. Your grandmother, Catherine Harrison, Mary Waugh, and Elizabeth Doniphan were sisters. My father and mother in naming me to keep the name in the family named me after my uncle who was a celebrated doctor living in Missouri, Anderson Doniphan. Our first grandfather as claimed by our family was Sir Sydney Smith of England. The children of our grandparents were William R. Smith, 2nd, Joseph Doniphan Smith, Walter A. Smith, and four daughters.

Uncle Joe had only one son I think, Ellick, who lived and died here in Fauquier Co. He was a powerful man but not so strong as his father. Uncle Joe with his three daughters went to Missouri. I have heard very little of them.

Walter Smith had Presley Alexander Lycurgus and one daughter, Elizabeth.
1. Lycurgus had William Smith, Jackson, Franklin, John, Henry, and three daughters, all doing well.
2. Franklin, son of Walter, lived to a good old age and died a bachelor.
3. Temple had three sons, Thomas, Alfred and one other son. All well-to-do. Had three daughters, two of whom are single.
4. Robert Smith, son of Walter A. Smith, married three times, left three sons by his first two wives, all doing well in the West. By his last wife he had two children, one girl and one boy. Patrick Smith had one son and three daughters.
5. Selden Smith has a family near Manassas.
6. Walter and O'Connel died bachelors.
7. Leonidas died unmarried.

(There are many of the family left out of this letter but every other detail is correct.)

Aunt Nancy O'Bannon and her husband moved to Kentucky. Mrs. Carrie Marshall, Woodville, Kentucky, is a descendant.

Elizabeth Doniphan has two sons and one daughter.
William left a good many descendants.
George Deneale lost all of his children.
Mary Waugh married and has a good many descendants as you know, as well as Catherine Harrison. You gave me a very gratifying account of them but sorry the war made such havoc of their property.

Now comes:

William Rowley Smith, married Miss Lucy Blackwell and he was Captain in the War of 1812. (For list of these children see chart).

I married a Miss Norman from Carolina— Thomas Norman's daughter on the Potomac River. We have two sons and two daughters.
1. Doctor Thomas W. Smith married a Miss Mary Blackwell. Have one daughter nearly grown. Lost a very promising boy.
2. Anderson D. Smith, a lawyer at Fayetteville.
3. Lizzie married Dr. Howard Edwards, President of Rhode Island College. They had three children, but lost the eldest son with typhoid fever.

4. Emma married Dr. Marsteller, who lived in Washington until his health failed him, when he built a home near Thoroughfare.

Albert Smith was the founder of Bethel Academy. He left one daughter, who married Major R. A. McEntire, who is now practicing law in Virginia. They have three daughters and one son.

I have tired you, I am sure, as I am tired myself. If anyone attempted to write a full history of Sir Sydney-Smith to the present day of all families connected, a book as large as the unabridged Walker dictionary would not be too large.

A. D. Smith.

MR. A. D. SMITH CELEBRATES HIS 82ND BIRTHDAY

On Friday last Mrs. Emma Smith Marsteller at “Council Grove” was hostess at a stag dinner given in honor of 82nd birthday of her father, Mr. Anderson Doniphan Smith.

Mr. Smith is from an old and honored family of Virginia, the oldest member living of his family. Governor William Smith, who was three times the Governor of the State, was of this family and lived to the good old age of 90. Mr. Smith bears the name of his three distinguished great-grandfathers, viz. Sir Walter Anderson of Wales, General A. W. Doniphan of Spain, Sir Sydney Smith of England. Mr. Smith is apparently in perfect health, he is an ex-Confederate soldier and a member of the famous Black Horse Company. He has the best wishes of his many friends who wish him many happy returns.—From the Fauquier County Paper.

Mrs. Marsteller’s husband (Dr. Marsteller) was a descendant of the Marsteller who was a pallbearer at Washington’s funeral.
William Smith of “Chelsea”

WILLIAM Smith of “Chelsea,” son of William Rowley and Lucy Blackwell Smith of “Alton,” was born April 12, 1812. Died at “Chelsea” February 19, 1886. Married Mary Glascock, daughter of Aquilla Swan Glascock, April 28, 1836. She died March 31, 1858. Their children were:


Richard married Margaret Timberlake. Issue: Three sons, William H., Richard and James Timberlake.

4. Lucy Davenport, born December 12, 1846, died November 25, 1923. Married Channing W. Smith. Issue:


Robert Chilton, died without issue.

Mary Elizabeth, died without issue.

Ellen Powell, married Clinton Welling. Two children: Truman and Lucy.

Robert Chilton, married Sam Hopkins. Issue: Sam, James and Margaret.

Susie Atkinson, no children.


5. Mary Elizabeth, married James L. Strother. Issue:


7. Annie, married B. L. Fletcher. Issue: Mary Virginia, who married Dr. A. D. Parrott of North Carolina; Eugene Davenport, who died in early manhood, and Robert L., unmarried. Mary has three children, Nannie, Albert (Dr. Albert D. Parrott of North Carolina) and John.

William Smith of "Chelsea" was married a second time to Sarah Jane Lowson of Maryland. Two children of this marriage, who died in infancy.—Contributed from Mrs. B. L. Fletcher's records.
Walter Anderson Smith of
"Mt. Eccentric"

ALTER Anderson Smith, son of William Smith and Elizabeth Doniphan, was born February 7, 1779 and named for his great-grandfather, Walter Anderson. He married, first Catherine Morehead, daughter of Presley Morehead, from that illustrious family that furnished to the southern states three governors in one generation (Morehead Sketch) and owned Kent Island, 1631, with Claiborne. There were only two children born of this union: Elizabeth, who married Major Triplett of Fauquier County, and Presley Alexander L. Smith, who married the widow of John Heath Hunton (nee Amanda Butcher of Loudoun County). Mrs. H. W. Klipstein is the descendant of Major Triplett. Walter Anderson Smith's second wife was Charlotte Triplett, daughter of Colonel Francis Triplett (See Sketch), and she was the mother of the following children:

1. George.
2. Patrick, had one son and three daughters.
3. Leonidas, died unmarried.
4. Franklin.
5. William Temple. His children were Thomas, Alfred, and another son, and three daughters.
7. Daniel O'Connel, died unmarried.
8. Marion, went to West Virginia, married Miss Neely.—See Marion Smith Sketch.

Colonel Walter Anderson Smith was an extensive planter and large slaveholder, who delighted in throwing wide open the doors of "Mt. Eccentric" and gathering in his host of relatives and friends, and in his day
the beautiful old home was known in that section of the state for its brilliant assemblies of guests. *(Captain Anderson Smith's letter speaks of these children of Walter Smith).* It was said that in 1861 in driving from Warrenton to Salem (now Marshall) one could not get off Smith or their kinfolks' property. Among the different places owned by the Fauquier Smiths or their kin were “Alton” by Colonel Rowley Smith, near Bethel, now owned by Cockrell; “West View” by Henry Smith, son of Colonel Rowley; “Chelsea” by William Smith, grandfather of William A. Lewis of “Mt. Eccentric”; “Afton” by Anderson Smith, father of Judge Anderson Smith of Fayetteville, W. Va.; “Mount Eccentric” by Walter Smith; “Mead Place” at The Plains by Presley Alexander L. Smith; estate of Temple Smith; “Meadowville” by Franklin Smith, now owned by Brad Beverly; estate of Patrick Smith; estate now owned by Fairfax Harrison; estate now owned by Lee Flemming; estate now owned by John Ramey; “Gordonsdale,” “Vermont,” estate of Hedgeman Smith bought by Mr. Skinker, and “Cedar Hill.”

**WILL OF WALTER SMITH**

Page 372, No. 19, Will Book C, Fauquier County

Dated March 18, 1844

Wife (name unmentioned.)


Walter Anderson died October 17th, 1845 at his home, “Mt. Eccentric.” He was buried in the family graveyard as were his father and grandfather. *(His grandson, Presley Alexander L. Smith, Jr., has just completed a book of memoirs, in which interesting family anecdotes are given.)*

To each of his nine sons he gave 350 acres of land with a fine orchard complete. Colonel R. A. McIntyre states that upon abstracting titles he finds Walter Smith of “Mt. Eccentric” was one of the largest landowners and wealthiest planters of Virginia.

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Charlotte Triplett, Wife of Walter Smith

CHARLOTTE Triplett, the second wife of Walter Smith, Esq. of “Mt. Eccentric,” was from an interesting family also. She was the daughter of Francis Triplett of Leesburg, Loudoun County. He mentions in his will, proved in Loudoun County June 12, 1825, “My daughter Charlotte Smith.”

This Francis Triplett married first Elizabeth ———— and his second wife was Elizabeth Smith, widow of Enoch Smith of Fauquier County. His will was proved in Fauquier County, October 6, 1802, and in it he mentions his children, but he does not mention any daughter “Charlotte.” Therefore we know she was Francis Triplett’s own daughter (not stepdaughter), whose identity has been a mystery to her descendants until now.

Dr. A. H. Hord, well known genealogist, verifies the following records, which he and I have personally collected from the clerks’ offices. He says: “Your Charlotte Triplett was the daughter of Francis Triplett of Leesburg, Loudoun County, who was the son of Francis Triplett of King George (will proved March 5, 1767), who was son of William Triplett of King George (will proved December 3, 1738), who was son of Mr. Francis Triplett, who patented 1050 acres of land in Richmond County, 1666, and whose will was proved in Richmond County in 1701.”

Much time was consumed collecting Triplett Colonial and Revolutionary honors, giving this family eligibility to the Colonial Dames, but owing to the fact that Charlotte’s descendants seem indifferent to the publication they are reserved for a second volume. If any of the family desire copies to prove their direct line, the author will be most happy to assist them.
Francis Marion Franklin Smith, son of Walter A. Smith, was born on the 4th day of June, 1824, in Fauquier County, Virginia. He came to Western Virginia, now West Virginia, and purchased valuable property in the town of West Union, Doddridge County, October 8, 1847. On November 29, 1847, he married Miss Julia Ann Neely, daughter of Matthew Neely and Maria Newlon Neely, and located on his property at West Union, the county seat, where they resided for several years. He bought a large tract of land, three miles east of West Union, on the Northwestern Virginia Pike, through which the Parkersburg Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was soon built. He founded the town of Smithton. His wife died February 25, 1893; he, April 5, 1897.

The following data as to birth, death, etc., of Francis Marion Franklin Smith was given by his daughters, Mrs. Ella M. Blair and Mrs. Georgia S. Jones of West Union, W. Va. and Smithton, W. Va., respectively, April 27, 1925:

Seven children were born unto them, four of whom died in infancy. The other three were Franklin Herbert Smith, who was born February 19, 1857; Ella M. Smith, born December 15, 1859; and Georgia Smith, born October 9, 1864. Franklin Herbert Smith married Miss Mary Jane Reagan of Vadalia, La., September 20, 1885. To this union were born two sons, John Herbert Smith, August 23, 1886; George Franklin Smith, May 5, 1888. Their father died May 10, 1888 at Vadalia, La. The son, John Herbert Smith, married Nora Smith of Kansas City, Mo., where they reside, he by profession, a lawyer. The son, George Franklin Smith, died at the "Old Homestead," Smithton, September 16, 1909.

Ella M. Smith became the wife of Jackson V. Blair, a lawyer of West Union, W. Va., July 31, 1879. Unto them were born the following children, viz: Julia, born July 21, 1880; Smith, born October 4, 1882; William Eldridge, born March 13, 1885; Anne Morgan, born May 15, 1887; Jackson V., Jr., born September 30, 1889; George Neely, born November 30, 1893; Francis Keech, born January 18, 1896; and Marion Robinson, born July 18, 1903.

Julia married Paul Monroe Ireland, a lawyer, of West Union,
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

W. Va. They have five children, viz: Blair, Paul Monroe, Jr., Julia Ann, Mary Eloise, and Ella Jacqueline.

Smith Blair married Miss May Powell of Leesburg, Va. Unto them were born Smith Blair, Jr. and William Powell Blair. They reside on his farm, “Hill-Crest,” near Buckeyestown, Maryland.

William Eldridge married Margaret Walsh Peiser and resides in Cincinnati.

Anne Morgan married George Chancellor Crouse. They reside at West Union, and have one child, George Chancellor, Jr. Crouse is an expert examiner of titles to oil and gas lands and is employed by the Standard Companies.

Jackson V. Blair, Jr. married Miss Eleanor Fox of Fairmont, W. Va., where they reside. They have one child, Anne. He is a lawyer.

George Neely Blair married Miss Helen Travis of Akron, Ohio. They have a son, George Neely, Jr., and reside at Jacksonburg, W. Va., where he is cashier of The Bank of Jacksonburg.

Francis Keech Blair is agent and travelling salesman for the Alpha Portland Cement Company, his headquarters being at Winchester, Virginia.

Marion Robinson Blair is a student at the State University at Morgantown, W. Va.

Georgia Smith married Edwin Camden Jones, September 16, 1897, at the town of Smithton, where they reside on the “Old Homestead.” To this union were born three children, viz: Lucy Eleanor Jones, born January 25, 1899, a graduate of the State University; Archibald Marion Jones, born October 20, 1901, is now (April, 1925) a student at the Virginia Medical College, Richmond, Va.; Edwin Channing Jones, born July 20, 1903, is a student at the State University, Morgantown, W. Va.

SMITH BLAIR


John Blair, Jr., one of the framers and signers of the Constitution of the United States,
first Justice of the Supreme Court, appointed by George Washington, Master of the first Grand Lodge of Masons in Virginia and whose portrait hangs in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, was the ancestor of J. V. Blair (father), born April 16, 1853, and a descendant of the branch of the Scotch family of Blair. (See "The Blair Society Research," Erie, Penna.) His father's mother was a daughter of Morgan ("Mod") Morgan, son of David Morgan (See "Border Warfare"), son of Colonel Morgan Morgan, born November 1, 1688, educated in London, ordained clergyman of the Church of England, settled in Delaware 1713. Coroner of Newcastle County, 1726-27-28, Warden St. James Church, Staunton, Va. Settled at Bunker Hill, Virginia and erected Morgan Chapel, 1740. Father of Colonel Zackwell Morgan, who founded Morgantown, W. Va., site of West Virginia University, about year 1766.

My mother was Ella M. Smith, daughter of F. M. F. Smith, son of Walter Smith of "Mt. Eccentric," Fauquier County, Va. Mother's mother was Julia Neely, sister of Colonel Floyd Neely, 18th West Virginia Infantry, War of 1812; sister of Dr. Mathrew Neely, father of Mansfield M. Neely, United States Senator from West Virginia, elected 1922; granddaughter of Captain Mathrew Neely, War of 1812; great-granddaughter of Captain John Neely, Revolution.

Congressman Hays of West Virginia, then Virginia, uncle of my father, J. V. Blair, appointed Stonewall Jackson to West Point.—Contributed by Smith Blair.

ROBERT SMITH OF "MT. ECCENTRIC"

Robert Smith, son of Walter and Charlotte Smith of "Mt. Eccentric," was a younger son and to him came the historical old home of his fathers. He was born, reared, died, and buried there. His daughter, Miss Hunter Smith, of The Plains sent me the following:

"The Oaks," March 8th.

Dear Lucy:

Mother has asked me to reply to your letter and I will do my best. I wish I could have seen and talked with you as I know so little. Father was born and raised at "Mt. Eccentric"; born March 3, 1825, son of Walter A. and Charlotte Smith. He married three times: First, Miss Eliza Reid, 1847. Of this union four sons were born. Second wife, Miss Reid, 1857, no children. Third wife, Kate V. Bower, Clarke County, Va., 1866. There were four children from this marriage. The children were Robert Emmett Smith, born January 4, 1849; Julian Smith, born August 9, 1850; Walter R. Smith, born November 10, 1852; Clarence Smith, born February 11, 1855; Norman Smith, March 7, 1867; Lucien Smith, March 14, 1869; Mary Hunter Smith, July 14, 1871; Walter C. Smith, August 29, 1873.
Genealogy of the Sydney-Smith

Emmett Smith went to Missouri, where he has continued to live in Thelbina. Has two children, son and daughter, Arthur and Lucille Smith.

Julian and Clarence went to San Francisco, and died there.

Walter R. Smith died when young at "Mt. Eccentric," April, 1859.

Norman Smith lives in Luray, Va., and has four children, Dorothy, Minjory Hunter, Eliza Bell and Norma Smith.

Lucien Smith lived in Cleveland; had two children, Lucien Taylor Smith and Katharine Virginia Smith. I forgot to say Julian Smith had two sons, Richard Smith and Marcus Smith.

Clarence Smith never married.

Mary Hunter Smith lives at The Plains, and is not married.

Lucien Smith died in Cleveland August 12, 1924.

Walter C. Smith died on August 29, 1894. He was never married.

I don't know what else to tell you, but should you think of any particulars of the family, I will be glad to tell you. I hope very much to be able to get the book.

Hoping this is satisfactory and with best wishes for your success,

Cousin Hunter.
Presley Alexander Lycurgeos Smith,  
Father of William Worth Smith

Presley Alexander Smith, son of Walter Smith and Catherine Morehead of "Mt. Eccentric," was born at "Mt. Eccentric" April 20, 1809. He owned the Mead Farm near The Plains, Fauquier County, and possessed one of the largest libraries in the State. Many of his most valuable law books were presented to his brother-in-law, General and United States Senator Eppa Hunton when he studied law. The others were destroyed during the war.

His first wife was a sister of the above-mentioned General Hunton. There were no children born of this marriage. The young wife died before twelve months had passed.

His second wife was Eliza Gordon Peyton, a daughter of Dr. Chandler Peyton of "Gordonsdale." (See Hayden, page 538.) There was one son only born of this union, who died while a student at Virginia Military Institute.

His third wife was Mrs. John Heath Hunton, whose first husband was a brother of General Hunton. She was Amanda Butcher of "White Hall," Loudoun County, and in "Makers of History" she is spoken of as "a very beautiful woman and of great charm of manner." (Butcher Sketch.) She was a descendant of Euriee Humphreys, a sister of Colonel David Humphreys, and a descendant of the brother of Sir Francis Drake.—Drake Sketch.

The Presley in his name was from his mother's people, the Morehead family, who inter-married into William Presley's family of Northumberland County, who had a grant of land, 1649, of 1150 acres.—See Virginia County Records and Lancaster Record Book 2, page 2.
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During the Civil War he moved up in Loudoun County to "White Hall" and his home became the headquarters for "Mosby's men." At the age of 61 he was forced to march "on foot to the Old Capital Prison in Washington. The cause of his arrest was continual help and aid to the Southern Cause." He was transferred to Fort Delaware. His granddaughter, Mrs. W. A. Lewis, owns a Bible with his writing on the fly leaf verifying this.

He furnished twenty fine bred horses to the Loudoun Company, in which his son, Lieutenant Jackson, served.

Returning from prison he found himself an old man, broken in spirit, financially ruined, with a multitude of debts, and a large family of small children. All had been sacrificed to the principle of States' Rights. His children were:

1. Andrew Jackson, born October, 1845.
2. Lizette Gordon, born April 20, 1847.
3. Mary Butcher, born May 5, 1849.
5. Franklin Pierce, born August 29, 1854.
7. John Walter, born September 23, 1858.

He died November 30, 1878, leaving his wife, Amanda, and nine children. He was buried in the graveyard at "Mt. Eccentric." Amanda Butcher, his wife, was buried in the Warrenton cemetery. Five generations of Smiths are buried in the graveyard at "Mt. Eccentric."

LIEUTENANT ANDREW JACKSON SMITH

Lieutenant Andrew Jackson, first-born of Presley Alexander Smith and Amanda Hunton, was born October 28, 1845. He served as first lieutenant in Company K, II Virginia Cavalry, General Rosser's Brigade 6-7-11-12 Regiment of Lige White Battalion. On May 23, 1866 he married Ella Overton, daughter of Robert Walker Lewis, of "Castalia," Albemarle, Va. Nine children were born:
1. Evelyne Brookfield, born May 7, 1867, married, first Mr. King, second Mr. Jones.
2. Andrew Lewis, born June 29, 1868, died September 16, 1890.
3. Walter Anderson, born June 8, 1870.
5. Elizabeth Lewis, born June 27, 1873, married Mr. C. H. Gilkerson.
6. Carleton, died infant.
7. Philip Bayard, born October 3, 1876.
8. Vallard, died infant.
9. Eleanor, born April 20, 1882, married Mr. Charles Adams.

Mr. Smith's second wife was Margaret Loyal of Fredericksburg.

LIZETTE GORDON, ELDEST DAUGHTER OF PRESLEY ALEXANDER SMITH

Lizette Gordon, eldest daughter of Presley Smith, was born April 20, 1847. She married John Stanslaus Robinson, lumber merchant and oil operator. He was born in Scotland and came to America when seven years old, where he spent seven years in Pennsylvania. He was educated for a Catholic priest. Possessed with a splendid education, gifted with a giant's health, strength and physique, and a brilliant business mind, it was nothing strange that he carved a fortune out of West Virginia's great natural resources.

Lizette Gordon was no ordinary character. She was a very lovely woman and a most accomplished musician, while her business ability was equal to her husband's, and he often said she was responsible for the fortune they amassed.

In the latter part of their life they moved to Jacksonville, Fla., where they were both buried. Their children were:

1. Their only son, John, Jr., born October 8, 1885, married October 10, 1906, was drowned, leaving a wife, who was Florence Lytle, and small daughter named Doris. The young wife soon followed him and Doris Lytle Robinson was reared by her mother's sister.
GE NEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

2. Rosa Temple, the eldest daughter, born May 17, 1875, married James Lewis (See Lewis) of “Pleasant Hill,” June 2, 1896. One child, Margaret Pendleton, born September, 1897.

3. Beulah Mae, born September 17, 1880, married William Acquilla Lewis. There were three children, William Gordon, student at West Virginia University; John Robinson (See Lewis Sketch) and Mary Frances.

Before her death Mrs. John Robinson bought back “Mt. Eccentric,” the cradle of the Fauquier County Smiths, which had been sold by Mrs. Robert Smith to Mr. Robert Beverly, and presented it to her daughter, Mrs. William Lewis. It was owned by her great-great-grandfather, Joseph Smith, and Kitty Anderson, being a part of the land granted to Sir Walter Anderson, 1728.—See Anderson Sketch.

MARY BUTCHER SMITH BROOKFIELD, DAUGHTER OF PRESLEY ALEXANDER SMITH

Mary Butcher Smith, born May 5, 1849, married April 20, 1870, Captain Raynor Brookfield of New Berne, North Carolina.

She lives with her two daughters in New York City, and is loved by all who know her.

Of her distinguished husband, we have the following article:

Captain Raynor Brookfield was born July 20, 1844, at Newburn, North Carolina. He is the son of John A. and Jane (Butler) Brookfield, the former of whom was a native of New Jersey and the latter of North Carolina.

John A. Brookfield, the father of Raynor, was the commander of a merchant vessel engaged in a coastwise trade between New York and the West Indies. He served in the War of 1812 on an American privateer and was captured by the British and confined on prison ship until the close of the hostilities. He is supposed to have been lost in the wreck of his vessel, the “Planet,” off Cape Hatteras, at about the age of 62 years. His wife died in 1864, during an epidemic of yellow fever, aged 60 years. The five children of the family were: Rachel; Jacob, who was killed in 1864, at the age of 26 at the battle of Spotsylvania Court House, captain of Company D, North Carolina Regiment; Harriet, who married Captain H. O. Brown, at Newburn, North Carolina; John, who died at El Centro, California, 1919; and Raynor, father of John, who married Eugenia Lewis Smith of “Cedar Hill.”
Captain Brookfield was born, reared and educated in North Carolina. His brother being made captain and he but sixteen years of age determined to enter the army. He was made sergeant-major on the same day, and in the same year made second lieutenant, then a few months later captain of Company C, 5th North Carolina Regiment, the youngest officer of that rank in the Confederate Army. His ability and gallantry made the “Boy Captain” known through every regiment. He participated in many of the fiercest battles of the war from Bull Run to Appomattox, and suffered severely. Until he was wounded first at Seven Pines, he served under General Johnston; afterwards he served under General Robert E. Lee to the close of the war. At Cold Harbor he received a minnie ball in his shoulder, which he carried seven years before the surgeons were able to extract it, but his most serious wound was on the terrible day at Spottsylvania, May 11, 1864, his brother being killed on the following day, when a minnie ball so shattered his left knee that it was found necessary to amputate the leg the same day. As prisoner he was sent to Washington and there the hasty field operation had to be gone over again. Three inches were removed.

At the end of the war he returned to North Carolina and was appointed register of deeds of Craven County.

While in the hospital Captain Brookfield became acquainted with Andrew J. Smith, an officer of the Confederate Army, and accompanied the latter to his pleasant and hospitable home in Fauquier County, Va., meeting there the sister of his host, Mary Butcher Smith, who on April 20, 1870 became his wife. The six children born to Captain Brookfield were: Emma (the wife of Prof. John N. Correll. She resides in Waco, Texas. Her children are Mrs. Lee Dorsch, Mrs. Alfred Ford, Emmet, John Agnes, Hope, and Raynor); Mary Baker, John William, Carrie Pratt, Inez Parker (a critic teacher in the Hunter College Model School of the City of New York), Mrs. Howard F. Whisler (the wife of the artist), also a resident of New York City.—Copied from “Men of West Virginia” and contributed by Captain Raynor’s daughter, Inez, of 55 Tieman Place, New York City.
William Worth Smith of "Cedar Hill"

WILLIAM Worth Smith, son of Presley Alexander L. Smith, was born in 1851. He was ten years old when the gloomy storm of war broke over the South and was often the messenger who carried important military papers to the headquarters of the Southern Army from his father's home, which was the rendezvous of the Loudoun County soldiers, with whom Lieutenant Jack Smith served. His extreme youth did not excite the suspicion of the Northern troops who camped nearby.

The strife of the war amid the misery of the Reconstruction days, doubtless, had much to do with the moulding of the character of the remarkable man which he became, as well as his long line of fighting ancestors.

Gone are the luxurious days of "White Hall" and the great estates of his people. For Sheridan had made his raid in the South, and had swept the country clean, leaving only grim starvation to stare the conquered South in the face. His father, old, crippled and broken in spirit, returned from prison. Then, doubtless, sprang to life in the heart of this youth, the dauntless spirit of his forebears who were among the leaders of men in the Old World, and numbered with those who carved the destiny of the New. Sometime, he was confident that, if he did his part, success would come to reward his efforts. Meanwhile trusting in his God with the faith of a little child, his indomitable will would acknowledge no failure.

His manly bearing, brilliant mind, sense of honor among men, spirit of chivalry toward women, blended with the charity and justice of his deep Christian character, won for him a host of friends from every walk in life. Men, in speaking of him, said that "his every day life was
an inspiration.” Others said that they “were better men for having known him.” His caution to the young people who frequented “Cedar Hill” was, “Avoid even the appearance of evil.” His watchword to his daughters from their childhood was, “A woman’s reputation is a sheet of white paper, when once written on can never be erased.” His profound faith in his Heavenly Father did not fail him in the hour when he entered the “Valley of the Shadow.” There, as a tired child in its father’s arms, he fell asleep.

William Worth Smith married his cousin (through the Moreheads), Lucy Lewis, of “Cedar Hill.” (See Lewis Chart). He was a farmer, and though a Democrat, was in charge of the Government Experimental Farm during McKinley’s Administration. However, his own farms were so extensive that he found it necessary to retire in order to supervise them. He owned two farms in Fairfax County; one at Edsalls, which he rented to the Government for a target range; the Springfield property, which he gave to his daughter, Eugenia Brookfield, and the Ilda estate, a part of which he presented to the Ilda Church; the “Cedar Hill” and “Council Grove” farms of Fauquier County, and a large tract of land in Hampshire County, West Virginia. (See file of Wills at Fairfax and Fauquier Court Houses). But the richest inheritance which he transmitted to his children was neither his social standing nor his wealth, but the splendid moral strength and those qualities which make the highest type of manhood and womanhood.


LUCY MONTGOMERY SMITH PRICE

Johnson, in his West Virginia Volume, Book 5, “Makers of History,” tells us that “Lucy Montgomery Smith Price, great-granddaughter of Anne Montgomery, was the second child of William Worth Smith and Lucinda Lewis, of ‘Cedar Hill’. She was born at ‘Cedar Hill’ September 5, 1879; educated by private teachers and at Melrose Institute in Maryland; married Samuel Warrick Price, Senior, surgeon and physician of the
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New River Company, from Fayette County, West Virginia, on June 1, 1907, at the historical home of her grandfather, ‘Cedar Hill’.

Two sons were born of this marriage, William Clagett Price, September 2, 1909, at Scarbro, Fayette County, West Virginia, student at Greenbrier Military Academy; Samuel Worth Price, February 17, 1911, student at Greenbrier Military Academy. Mrs. Price was, so “Makers of History” tells us:

National President of the Woman’s Branch of the American Tuberculosis League.—West Virginia Legislature Official Register, 1925, page 547.
State Organizer and President of the West Virginia Tuberculosis League 1907.
County President of the Fayette County Tuberculosis Association.
Associate County Chairman of Democratic County Committee, 1923.
Associate Member of the State Executive Committee, 1922.—Page 760, 758, Volume 1923, page 399.
Charter member and one of the organizers of the Fayette County Red Cross, awarded the Red Cross Service Pin for services during the World War.
Associate Chairman of Fourth Liberty Loan of Fayette County.
Chairman of Y. W. C. A. of Fayette County for the United War Drive.
Chairman of the Production Committee, 1922, during the financial depression in Fayette County, that established fifty-four feeding stations for starving miners.—Page 604, Volume 1922, West Virginia Legislature Official Register.
Member of the International Tuberculosis Association.
Member of the Daughters of the Revolution.
Member of the Stonewall Jackson Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy.
Member of the Colonial Dames of America.
Member of the Oak Hill Woman’s Club.
Member Virginia Historical Association.

HENRY LEWIS SMITH, SON OF PRESLEY

Henry Lewis Smith was born in Fauquier County, October 28, 1857, and died April 6, 1917. He married on January 10, 1883 Lydia Laurie Lewis of Albemarle County, Va., daughter of Robert Lewis of “Castalia.” They had six children:

Robert Alexander, born February 12, 1884.
Ernlee Gordon, born August 19, 1885.
Henry Laurie, born May, 1887.
Marion Douglas, born August 6, 1890.
Mollie Worthington, born August 22, 1893.
Meriweather Lewis, born January 3, 1896.

Henry Lewis Smith was one of the early pioneers of the oil industry in Wetzel County, amassing a fortune by his oil investments. He bought the once famous Fauquier White Sulphur Springs for his home. The town of Smithfield in Wetzel was named for him. Of magnificent physique, his sudden death was a great shock to his family and the many friends whom he had won in his busy life. He was buried in Warrenton, Va. His widow lives in Richmond, Va.


FRANKLIN PIERCE SMITH, SON OF PRESLEY SMITH
Franklin Pierce Smith, born August 29, 1859, married April 11, 1894, Miss Minnie Wriston of Charlotte, North Carolina, a noted singer. There were no children.

JOHN WALTER SMITH, SON OF PRESLEY SMITH
John Walter Smith, born September 23, 1858, married Eugenia A., daughter of Smith Henry Rixey. Resided at Rixeyville, Culpeper County. Their children are:
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

Genevieve, born March 2, 1887, married Jack Scott of Basic City, son of Dr. Scott. Four children.

Richard Andrew, born December 7, 1888, Professor and Athletic Manager at Washington & Lee University. Married Miss Thomson. One child.

John Walter Rixey, born September 11, 1892.
Martha Frances Rixey, born August 6, 1897.

KATHLEEN BOUTWELL SMITH

Kathleen Boutwell Smith, youngest daughter of Presley Alexander Smith, was born February 15, 1861. Married September 13, 1883 to James Jackson Robinson, President of the Glen Jean Lumber Company, Fayette County, W. Va. He was of Scotch descent, born in Wood County, Va., a brother of John S. Robinson. They moved to Florida. Their children were:

Kathleen Boutwell, born February 15, 1861.
Roy Smith, born September 17, 1886.
Jean Houston, born September 20, 1888.
Nell, born August 6, 1890.
Mildred.

PRESLEY ALEXANDER L. SMITH, JR.

Presley Alexander L. Smith, Jr. was born August 29, 1864. Graduated in law at the University of Virginia before he was twenty-one, began law practice at twenty years old. Married Annie Duffy of Wheeling in 1887, lives in Richmond. Children are:

Presley Alexander L. Smith, 1890, lawyer.
Garnett, lawyer.
Mattie May.
Sir Walter Anderson, Knight, Father of Kitty Anderson

Colonel Walter Anderson, Emigrant, came from Wales to Virginia with Captain Joseph Smith, who was of the Sydney-Smyth branch of the Sir Thomas Smythe family of Ostenhanger Castle. He was settled in Richmond County before 1710, according to County Records. Sir Walter Anderson was an officer in the British Navy, though some historians say British Army, but certain are his descendants of the following facts: He was an officer because his inventory dated November 15, 1732 mentions a sword and other things which only an officer would possess. He married Susanna Prow, a daughter of Cyprin Prow, the Emigrant. Colonel Anderson's daughter, Mary, married Henry Moffett, who was the great-grandfather of the present Judge William Walter Moffett of Roanoke, Va. Mary lived only a few years, and Henry Moffett married second her sister, Elizabeth Anderson. Moving from the lower Northern Neck of old Virginia, we find him settling in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the fertile valley of Carter's Run, which once was old Rappahannock County, then Richmond and now Fauquier.

Between 1704 and 1715, Susanna Prow married "Walter Anderson, planter," and on April 5, 1715, land was divided "between Walter Anderson and Susanna, his wife, and Robert Benson and Frances (Prow), his wife." (See deed recorded in Richmond County), (From the Land Office of Virginia Records.) "Walter Anderson—395 acres, in King George County, on the north side the watery mountains in the great Run—dated June 15, 1728."—N. N. Grants: Book B at page 127.

"Walter Anderson—818 acres, in King George County, on Carter's Run on the west side of the Rappahannock, dated June 19, 1728."—N. N. Grants: Book B at page 128.
His inventory is recorded in King George County, June 1, 1733. The “818 acres of land” seem to have been deeded to “Cyprion Anderson, Mary and Elizabeth Anderson, children of Walter and Susanna Anderson.” Deeds to this land, dated 1739, and on record indicate that it had come to these children by the will of Walter Anderson, dated November, 1732.

Judge W. W. Moffett says, “I have searched for this will, but I cannot find it. (See deed in Fauquier.) I have always heard that Walter Anderson was a Colonel in the English Army. His inventory indicates that. My great-grandfather, Henry Moffett, prior to 1735, married Mary Anderson, who died leaving a large family. Henry Moffett married her sister, Elizabeth; some of the later descendants still reside on a part of the 818 acres of land. Anderson is a favorite name in my family. Anderson Moffett, the preacher, confined in Culpeper jail for preaching before the separation of Church and State, was a descendant of Sir Walter.” Dr. Brock, Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, under the head of “Eminent Virginians” tells us that Captain Joseph Smith married Kitty, a daughter of Sir Walter Anderson of Wales, an officer in the British Navy, and that she was the grandmother of Thomas and William Smith of Richmond County.

“Memoirs of Governor William Smith of Virginia” by John W. Bell and the family Bible assure us that “Elizabeth Doniphan, born April 12, 1744, married in 1773 William Smith, son of Joseph and Kitty (Anderson) Smith.” The descent of William Smith as preserved by his descendants was as follows: “Sir Walter Anderson of Wales, an officer in the British Navy, and Sir Thomas Sydney Smith, a native of England, settled in Richmond County, Virginia; and Joseph Smith, a son of the last named, married Kitty, daughter of Sir Walter Anderson, the emigrant settler.” Walter Anderson received from Lord Fairfax a grant of 818 acres of land on Carter’s Run, west side of Rappahannock mountain, and another of 395 acres in June, 1728.

Fairfax Harrison, a brilliant historian, states in his valuable book, “Land Marks of Old Prince William,” also in No. 3 of the Fauquier Historical Bulletin, page 236, that “Parson Scott and Walter Anderson were the first to dominate the stream of Carter Run. This was named for Cap-
tain Thomas Carter, who was no relation to Robert Carter. *(See Robert Carter’s Will, Virginia Magazine, Volume 1, page 4.)* Carter’s Run lies in the vicinity of the modern village of Marshall, the locality which was called the Upper Great Run of the North Branch of the Rappahannock."

Kitty, who married Captain Thomas Joseph Smith of the Revolution, the descendant of the Sir Sydney-Smiths of England, lived in the locality above-mentioned, but closer to the present town of The Plains. She has many descendants there, among them the "Cedar Hill" Smiths, Judge Howard Smith, Mrs. Samuel Price, Judge Anderson Smith, (the two last-named now living in Fayette County, West Virginia), and Mrs. William Lewis of "Mt. Eccentric," where Kitty and Joseph between them inherited a large estate which was famous for elegant hospitality in what was then Richmond County, but now Fauquier. Colonel Robert McIntyre of Warrenton made an abstract of the property, "Mt. Eccentric," and found it was a part of the land that came into the family from the Doniphans.

On page 409, Volume V, "History of Virginia," published by The American Historical Society, we find:

The Virginia ancestors of Judge Moffett included Colonel Walter Anderson, of the English Army. The ancestor of the direct line in Virginia was Henry Moffett, born 1705, who came to the lower Northern Neck as a young man. His first wife was Mary Anderson. After her death he married Elizabeth Anderson, her sister. They were daughters of Colonel Walter Anderson, the immigrant, and his wife, Susanna Anderson, daughter of Cyprian Prow, the immigrant. After his marriage, Henry Moffett moved westward toward the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountain, and settled in the valley of Carter’s Run in what is now called Fauquier County.

His son, Rev. Anderson Moffett, was a Baptist minister, who took an active part in the establishment of religious liberty in Virginia and was imprisoned in Culpeper along with other Baptist ministers.—See "Struggle for Religious Liberty in Virginia," "History of the Rite and Progress of the Baptists in Virginia," by Semple.

A son of Henry Moffett was Daniel Moffett, who married, first Elizabeth Moore and had one son, Thomas Anderson, who moved west to Missouri. After the death of his first wife, Daniel married Mary Newman. From Fauquier Daniel moved to Culpeper. He was the grandfather of Judge William Walter Moffett of Roanoke, Va., and a
nephew of Kitty Anderson, who married Captain Thomas Joseph Smith of Richmond and Fauquier Counties.

A very interesting sketch of Judge Moffett's life is to be found in the above-mentioned "History of Virginia," page 409.

Following is a letter of Judge W. W. Moffett of Roanoke, Va., who being a descendant of Walter Anderson also spent much time gathering data concerning his ancestors. Many of these records have been gathered together by his own personal search. Owing to the high type of manhood he represents, and the many positions of honor he has held (See page 409, "Virginia History"), any statement made by him, especially when so many other authorities state the same thing, would be accepted by even cynics.

Hague, Va., September 22, 1909.

Dear Brother Moffett:

Yours of the 20th instant came to hand today.

I am at a loss how to advise you in the quest for the children of Walter Anderson. I have several hundred names of King George families taken from the Register of Marriages and Births in St. Paul's Parish, but the Anderson name does not appear among them.

The Register mentioned is unfortunately in private hands and a charge of $3.00 is made for an examination of it. Should you desire this done, write to Mrs. Rosalie Stuart, Hampstead, Va.

I have met two Anderson (perhaps three) family lines in the Northern Neck, one of which has lineal descendants still living at Heathsville, Northumberland County. They went to that county from upper Westmoreland, near to King George.

One family of that name was represented here by a man who is traditionally reported to have married Mrs. Elizabeth Bomim (nee Johnson), half-sister to Mary Ball, Washington's mother. Thus far this Anderson has eluded the search of many investigators from North, South, East and West.

I will make a note of Walter Anderson, and if I can gain any insight into his family will inform you.

The Westmoreland County Parish Registers have all been lost. One survives in Richmond County. It is a matter of some importance to know in what part of King George the Andersons lived. A part of the County was once Stafford, another part Westmoreland, and the earlier records may be in either of these.

I am truly yours,

G. W. Beale.
CLAGETT-PRICE AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Fauquier was formed in 1759 from Prince William County; Prince William in 1731 from Stafford and King George; King George, in 1721 from Richmond County; Richmond County, when old Rappahannock became extinct in 1692 and Richmond and Essex formed. Stafford was formed in 1664 from Westmoreland. Now by this we can see how very difficult it is to trace these early families, especially as so many records were stolen and destroyed during the Civil War. The descendants of Kitty Anderson will be found under the heading of the Smiths in this volume.

The exact relationship Robert Anderson, William Anderson, Colonel Joseph, David and Colonel Walter Anderson is not proven. A Daughter of the American Revolution expert searcher insists that it was the same family. David Anderson had a sister named Kitty (See Louisa County Records) and “other brothers and sisters.” His father was Robert Anderson. In the second volume Colonel Anderson’s family will be traced out and connected up with his Virginia cousins.

Another searcher declares, “Robert was the father of Colonel Walter Anderson and our Kitty was named for her aunt, the sister mentioned by David in the Louisa Records.” Dr. ——— Anderson of Louisa County also stated they were the same family. He was descended from Robert and his grandson was named “Walter Anderson, a family name.”

OFFICE OF
CLERK OF ROANOKE COUNTY
Salem, Va.

A copy of the Courses of Eight Hundred and Eighteen acres of land granted to Walter Anderson the 19th day of June, 1728 lying in King George County on Carters Run on the west side of the Rappa. Mountain and bounded as followeth:

Beginning at a beech on the east side of Carters Run, the beginning tree of the land of Parson Scott, and running thence along the said Scots line South 70 degrees, east 62 poles to a hickory and white oak, corner of the said Scott on the side of the mountain; thence along the mountain side South 16 degrees West 150 poles; So. 8 degrees, East 66 poles; So. 22 degrees, West 165 poles; South 7 degrees, West 232 poles (the next bearings too indistinct. W. W. Moffett) branch side at the foot of the mountain; thence down the branch South 56 degrees, West 168 poles to a red oak, white oak and hickory standing on the run side at
the mouth of the said branch; thence North 1½ Degrees, East 730 poles, thence No. 73 degrees, East 200 poles to the first station.

Teste: Charles Lewis Re L Aff.

(The above is the copy of an old paper now in the hands of Mr. J. Moffett, of Fauquier County, Va. It is in a fairly good state of preservation, only one line being partially illegible. The author copied the paper as above stated October 23, 1909 and returned original to owner.—W. W. Moffett.)

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK
KING GEORGE, VIRGINIA

E. L. Hunter, Clerk

September 10, 1909.

Hon. W. W. Moffett,
Salem, Va.

Dear Sir:

Replying to yours of the 4th inst. will say that there is no will of Walter Anderson recorded in this office, but have found the inventory and appraisement of his estate which was approved by the court and recorded June 1st, 1733. I have also found three deeds from a Walter Anderson, who must be another man as the deeds are dated 1758 and 1765. In the two deeds made in 1758 he is described as Walter Anderson of Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, and in the one deed made in 1765 is described as Walter Anderson of King George County. The land conveyed in the latter deed is described as a moiety of one hundred and seventy-one and a half acres, of which he is seized and possessed by descent and as heir-at-law of Susanna Anderson, his according to a deed of partition recorded in Richmond County Court, the fourth day of May 1711, between Walter Anderson and Susanna, of the one part, and Robert Benson and Frances, his wife, of the other part.

I should think that this deed of partition would probably give you some of the information you desire.

Very respectfully,

E. L. Hunter, Clerk.

THIS INDENTURE made the 6th day of September in the thirteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the faith, &c, &c, in the year of Our Lord God one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine, Between Thomas Turner of the parish of Hanover and county of King George in the Colony of Virginia Surigeon (?) of the one part and Henry
Muffitt of the parish of Hamilton in the county of Prince William and Colony aforesaid, planter of the other part.

Witnesseth that the said Thomas Turner for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings sterling money to him in hand paid by the said Henry Muffitt at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the recipt whereof and of every part and parcell thereof the said Thomas Turner doth hereby acknowledge, hath bargained and sold and by these presents doth bargain and sell unto the said Henry Muffitt all that track or parcell of land containing two hundred four and half acres, being one moiety or half of four hundred and nine acres lying in the County of Prince William on Carters Run. Which said two hundred four and half acres of land was given and bequeath unto Cyprian Anderson by the last will and testament of Walton Anderson deceased bearing date the thirteenth day of November one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two relation being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear and since that sold and conveyed by Cyprian Anderson to the said Thomas Turner as by instrument of writing bearing date twelfth day of January one thousand seven hundred and thirty six and recorded in Prince William County reference to be had being there may more fully appear. Together with all houses, woods, and underwoods, trees waies, waters, and water courses, privileges and advantages whatsoever belonging or in any wise appertaining to the said land and premises and the revercon remander & remanders rents issues & profits of all & singular other the premises aforesaid and every part and parcel thereof. To have and to hold the said land and all now singular other the premises hereby bargained and sold or understood or intended to be hereby bargained and sold with the and every of their appurtenances unto the said Henry Muffitt his heirs and assigns from the date hereof for and during and unto the full end and term of one whole year thereto next ensuing as fully to be complete and ended. Teeling (?) and paying therefore the rent of one ear of Indian Corn on the birthday of our Lord God ensuing if the same shall be demanded to the interest and purpose that by virtue of these presents of the Statute for transfering these into possession, the said Henry Muffitt may be the possession and be thorely enabled to take and accept of a grant and release of the reversion and inheritance thereof to him and his heirs forever.

In Witness whereof the said Thomas Turner to this present Indenture hath set his hand and seale the day and yeare above written.

T. Turner (Seal).

Sealed and delivered in the presence of J. M. Battaley, Jno. Hamilton, Jas. Murray.

At a court continued and held for Prince William County Nov. 27, 1739, This lease was proved by the oaths of John Mener Mosley Battaley and John Hamilton three of the witnesses thereto to be act and deed of Thomas Turner and it was thereupon admitted to record.

Catesby Cooke, Clerk.
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

COUNTY CLERK OF RICHMOND COUNTY

Warsaw, Va., October 7, 1909.

Judge W. W. Moffett,
Salem, Va.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing copy of the Deed of Partition between Walter Anderson and wife and Robert Benson and wife as you request. The writing of the original record is so bad that I could not undertake to make a copy teste of it, but you can certainly get any useful information that you may wish from it.

Yours very truly,

J. B. Rains,
Clerk.

To all people to whom this present writing shall come, We, Walter Anderson of the Parish of Hanover in the County of Richmond, Planter, and Susanna my wife, and Robert Benson of the same Parish and County, Planter, and Frances, my wife, send Greeting in our Lord God Everlasting. Whereas the said Susanna and Frances are and do stand seized in their Demeasue as of Fee in common and undivided of in and to all that Messuage Tenement or Plantation whereon Cyprion Prow their late deceased father formerly lived and inhabited situate lying and being in the Parish of Hanover aforesaid, in the said County of Richmond containing by estimation in the whole one hundred seventy and one acres and a half of land being part of a parcel of land formerly granted to John Simpson dec'd by Deed bearing date the sixth day of June in the Year of our Lord one thousand six hundred sixty and six, the said one hundred seventy and one acres and a half of land being part of a parcel of land formerly granted to John Simpson dec'd by Deed bearing date the twelfth day of June in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred four made or mentioned to be made between James Philips and Sara his wife and George Philips and Martha his wife of the one part and the said Susanna Prow wife of the sd Walter Anderson and the said Frances Prow now and since the wife of the said Robert Benson and daughters of the said Cyprion Prow dec'd of the other part, the aforesd James Philips and Sara his said wife and the said George Philips and Martha his said wife for the consideration therein mentioned did grant bargain and sell all and singular the premises aforesaid to the said Susanna Prow and Frances Prow their heirs and assigns forever as in and by the sd Deed of Indenture of Demise as aforesaid duly acknowledged in Richmond County Court and remaining and being upon the Records thereof relation thereto being had doth & may more fully and at large appear, NOW THIS INDENTURE
CLAGETT-PRICE AND ALLIED FAMILIES

WITNESSETH that in order to dissolve and made void the joint tenancy and for prevention of Survivorship, it is covenanted concluded and agreed by and between the said parties to these presents in manner and form following AND first the said Robert Benson and Frances his said wife for themselves their heirs and assigns do grant and agree that the said Walter Anderson and Susanna his said wife their heirs and assigns shall from henceforth have hold and peaceably enjoy in severally to them and their heirs forever. AND that the said Robert Benson and Frances his said wife nor their heirs shall not from henceforth claim or demand any right, title, use or possession of in or to the same or any part thereof, but that the said Robert Benson and Frances his said wife their heirs and assigns shall at all time and times hereafter from all accounts rights, titles, and demands thereof or thereunto be utterly excluded and forever debarred by these presents; And as touching the other moyety or half part of the premises aforesaid with the appurtenances the said Walter Anderson and Susanna his said wife for themselves their heirs and assigns Do also grant and agree that the said Robert Benson and Frances his said wife their heirs and assigns shall from henceforth have, hold and peaceably enjoy in severalty to them and their heirs for ALL that tobacco house and peach orchard and all other the premises with the appurtenances thereto belonging, Beginning at a small white oak in a line of the said George Philips, the said white oak dividing this from the land of the said Walter Anderson party to these presents, and running thence right across the said land by a line of marked trees made to divide this from the other part or moyety belonging to the said Walter Anderson and Susanna his said wife, to a small red oak in a line of the said Paul Miron, Gent. being the lower end of the sd tract next to the plantation where Thomas Powell now lives on nigh Strothers Creek aforesd and binding upon the same, AND that the said Walter Anderson and Susanna his said wife nor their heirs shall not from henceforth claim or demand any right, title, use or possession of in or to the same or any part thereof, but that the said Walter Anderson and Susanna his said wife their heirs and assigns shall at all times hereafter from all accounts, right, title and demand thereof be utterly excluded and forever debarred by these presents.

IN WITNESS whereof the partys aforesd have to these presents set their hands, and seals this fifth day of April in the Year of Our Lord, 1715.

Walter Anderson (Seal)
Susanna (her X mark) Anderson (Seal)
Robert Benson (Seal)
Frances (her X mark) Benson

Sealed and delivered in the presence of Augustin (his X mark) English, Thomas (his X mark) Norman, and E. Tuberville.

At a Court held for Richmond County the Fourth day of May, 1715 Walter Anderson, Susanna Anderson, Robert Benson and Frances Benson in open court acknowledged this their Deed, each party to the other, and it was admitted to record.

Test M: BECKWITH Ct Cin

93
# GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

## AN INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT OF THE ESTATE OF WALTER ANDERSON (viz)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 cows and 3 calves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bull</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cow, 1 steer &amp; 2 yearlings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 sheep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 large draft mare 4 lb; 1 Do 3 lb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 young Do 30/; 1 horse 7 lb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 doz, flag chairs 18/; 1 pr andirons 8/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 oval tables 40/; 1 cask 18 d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 chest 5/; 1 pr weights &amp; scales 7/6 d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pr smll Do old 2 d; 1 pr Do 18 d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 punch ladle, hammer and mallet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pr old stilliards 2/; 1 bag hops 4 d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 sugar boxes &amp; 2 punch bowls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Xcut saw, 1 hand brush &amp; 1 table desk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 piece of rope</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 candlesticks, 2 pr snuffers, and snuff dishes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 warming pan; and 10 chairs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pr fire tongs; 1 brush and candle box</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 plain table; 1 tea table and 2 forms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 feather bed; bed stead and furniture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pcll of old pewter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 pewter dishes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 doz &amp; 7 pewter plates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 spice mortar &amp; Pestle; 2 mustard pots</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 sauce pans &amp; 1 peper box</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some earthen ware 2/4 punch bowls 4/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gridiron 2/6 d; 1 pewter chamber pot 2/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 glass cruet 6 d; 1 pell tea cups &amp; saucers 12 d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 doz earthen plates 4/; 3 glass salts 3 d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 parcell stone &amp; earthen ware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 case knives &amp; forks 3/; 15 spoons 15 d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. pr spoon moulds 5/ some tinware 3/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 feather beds; bed steads &amp; furniture (old)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 spinning wheel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Neg° man named Jason</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Neg° woman named Barena</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 servt man named John Eglin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lbs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 servt woman named Ann Sax</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 brass kettle 10/; 2 iron pots 15/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 small Do 3/; wash tubs; pail and piggon 10/6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 spit 3/6; 1 gridiron 18d</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pr pot hooks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 old tables; 2 old fryg pans; 1 old candlestick</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 hand saw 18d; 1 pewter salt 6d; 1 sifter 6d</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pot rack 2/6d 1 pot and pot hooks 5/6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 old bed and furniture</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pell lumber</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pr pistols; holsters; sword &amp; sadle</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pell old pewter measures</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pr old sheets</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pell table linen</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 large house bible</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 old book &amp; 1 old Comm prayer book</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 horse 40/; 1 pr wheels &amp; cart 40/</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 hogs; 6 shoats, 14 pigs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 old flock bed &amp; furniture</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 old chests; 1 old table</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 old pewter chamber pot &amp; tin kettle</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 casks, 1— &amp; 1 brass cock</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 silk scarth &amp; pell of lumber</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 old xcut saw</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pell wool &amp; cotton</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 fiddle</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 hoes; ax; 1 spade; 1 lathing hammer</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 plough &amp; Harnith</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 old drawing knife</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bell mettle skellet</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Lbs. 112

Sam’l Hoyle
Joseph Berry
Enoch Berry

At a Court held for King George County, the 1st. day of June, 1733 the Inventory of the Estate of Walter Anderson, dec’d was presented into court & admitted to record.

Teste: T. Turner, Clerk Court,
Teste: E. L. Hunter, Clerk.
Sir Alexander Doniphan

Sir Alexander Doniphan served under Ferdinand and Isabella in the conquest of Grenada and was knighted by King Ferdinand for gallantry on the field. He commanded a part of Ferdinand's Army, January 2, 1492, at the battle of Grenada when the Moorish power was ended forever. Public Thanksgiving went up through the Christendom.—See page 336, Volume 12, Encyclopedia Britannica, Irving's "Alhambra."

Tradition of the family, traceable and fully believed by historians and members of the family, says that the name is a corruption of the Celtic Donovan or O'Donovan. Rooney in his "Genealogy of Irish Families" says, "The O'Donovan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Carmac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name was Donnaghadh, which signifies 'Destroying.' The title of the chief was Prince of Carbery and Lord of Cathal, and the possession of the sept were located in the present counties of Cork and Limerick. The O'Donophans had their chief castle at Bruree, in the latter county. Their chief seat in the County of Cork was Castle Donovan, in West Carbery."

General Donophan of Spain, after becoming a Protestant and to escape the terrors of the Inquisition and enjoy the freedom of religious belief, abandoned his native land and took refuge in England and Scotland. He was also in Holland.

The name of the young cavalier was Don Alfonso, which name, in English use, was corrupted into Doniphan.

A lineage which is traceable to the chivalry of the battlefield and the highest devotion to conviction and duty will always command the respect and admiration of men. The seven hundred years of battle between the Spaniards and the Moors left the impress of supreme courage, undoubting
faith and unconquerable will upon the descendants, which easily made them the foremost men of all Christendom four centuries ago. On page 15 of the Doniphan Book the author writes: "The tradition is true. I can explain without looking further the tinge of old romance in Colonel Doniphan's (1847 'Capture of Sacramento') character. His wonderfully delicate respect for women, his stern adherence to sentiments of honor; as if he were bound to these things—

By the dead gaze of all his ancestors;
And by the mystery of his Spanish blood,
Charged with the awe and glories of the past.

Bell's "Memoirs of Governor Smith," page 127-129, tell us that the ancestor of Alexander Doniphan of Richmond County was a Spanish officer during the reign of Philip II. He fled to Scotland after incurring the Royal displeasure for failing to burn some Moorish towns.

Brock in his "Eminent Virginians" says that he was of noble Castilian blood, knighted for gallantry on the field of battle and that the parchment pattern of his rank was carried to Lexington, Kentucky by his descendant, Doctor Anderson Doniphan in 1792, and is believed to be in possession of his present representative.—See Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," page 274.
Captain Alexander Doniphan

APTAIN Alexander Doniphan, the descendant of the Spanish general, was born in 1650. He emigrated to Virginia, 1674, bringing with him parchment paper proving his knighthood, which is now in the possession of his descendant who went to Kentucky. He married Margaret, the daughter of John Mott (Mott Sketch), Richmond County, died 1716. His will is found in Book 3, page 297, Richmond County Records. His children were Alexander, Mott, Margaret, Robert, Elizabeth, Anne. He was married twice; first to Margaret Mott, and second to Susanna, whom he names in his will with Gyles Travers, his grandson, so there must have been another daughter, who married a Mr. Travers. He was called by the early colonists of the Northern Neck, "Sir Alexander Doniphan," and through his wife, Margaret, he owned a plantation of 15,000 acres which was divided among her children at his death. (See Deeds.) The following records concern him:

March 6, 1704-5, William Tayloe, Colonel and Commander-in-Chief of Richmond County in behalf of himself and the Militia within said County, showeth several charges for services in August and September. Also amongst them William Underwood, Captain of a company of foot October, 1704; Captain Alexander Doniphan, Captain of a troop of horse in the upper part of Richmond County.—Virginia County Records, Colonial Militia, Richmond County Order Book, 1651-1776, Book 2, page 100, Virginia Historical Magazine, Volume XXX, No. 4.

Grant to Captain Alexander Doniphan and Mr. Robert Doniphan of the County of Richmond, for 482 acres dated August 5th, 1712.—Northern Neck Grant Books, Book 4, page 108.

Alex Doniphan with others petition from Rappahannock for the need of able, pios, and orthodox Ministers, and the due administration of Divine ordinances, that peace be concluded with the Indians; the levy of taxes; qualifications for judges; the meeting of the Assembly and General Court.—California State Papers, Colonial Volume 5, page 44.
May 3, 1693, Deed of Alexander Doniphan of Margaret his wife, coheir with Elizabeth, Anne and Ellen, daughters of George Mott, of the County of Rappahannock (now Richmond), Gent. to William Colsten.—William and Mary Quarterly, Richmond County Record 1908-9, Deed Book No. 1.

Captain Alexander Doniphan, September 20, 1716, son Alexander.—Virginia County Records, Volume II, William and Mary Quarterly.


Sworn in as Justice of Richmond County, June 1st, 1692, Mr. Alexander Doniphan.—From Order Book No. 1.

Deeds from Alexander Doniphan and Margaret, his wife for lands she inherited from her father, George Mott.—Virginia Historical Magazine XXVIII—3, page 277, Richmond County Record.

WILL OF ALEXANDER DONIPHAN

Will Book 3, Page 297
Dated September 20th, 1716

My son, Alexander Doniphan my diamond ring and lands ————
To Stephen Bower
My son, Mott Doniphan
My grandson, Gyles Travers
Daughter, Margaret Doniphan
Son, Robert Doniphan (who is mentioned in grant of land).
Daughter, Elizabeth Doniphan (who married William Smith)
Daughter, Anne Doniphan, Wife, Susanna
Teste: Peter Lowd, Elias Powell, Richard Tasseker

The following extract from William and Mary Quarterly Magazine XVI, page 290, was copied for me by our famous historian, Dr. Lyon G. Tyler:

John and George Mott, brothers, patented on October 17, 1670, 15,600 acres of land in King George County. By their respective wills dated October 8, 1675 and March 31, 1675, formed in Rappahannock County, the property was given to the four daughters of said George Mott, Elizabeth, Margaret, Ann and Eleanor; and by William Moseley, surveyor was equally divided between them (See deed in King George County from Robert Doniphan to William Thornton dated May 3, 1725). Of these daughters, Anne married John Glendenning (Deed in Richmond County), and Margaret married Captain Alexander Doniphan. Deed in Richmond County, 1693. Doniphan survived his wife and married
secondly Susanna __________. His will dated September 20, 1716, was proved in Richmond County February 6, 1717, and named issue: (1) Alexander, to whom a diamond ring. (2) Mott. (3) Robert. (4) Margaret. (5) Elizabeth. (6) Anne. Grandson Giles Frasers; and directs his executor Robert Doniphan to give Mrs. Mary Bellfield a ring of 12 schillings price.

Of these Mott Doniphan married and had issue: (1) Anderson Doniphan. (2) Alexander Doniphan. Perhaps other children. Anderson Doniphan married Magdalene Monteith, daughter of Thomas Monteith, and died in King George in 1761, leaving issue: Gerard, Rosanna, Mary, Elizabeth and Lucretia.

Alexander, his brother, is believed to have been the Alexander Doniphan who married in 1740, in Stafford County, Mary Waugh, a descendant of Rev. John Waugh and had issue named in Overwharton Parish Register: William, born March 20, 1742; Elizabeth, April 12, 1744; died January 15, 1809; married 1773; Anne; Alexander, born March 2, 1750; Mott, born June 10, 1752.

CAPT. ALEXANDER DONIPHAN OF STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Of his sons we have: Captain Alexander Doniphan, of Stafford, for 177 acres, in Stafford County, dated March 2nd, 1761.—N. N. Grants, Book 1 at page 159.

His father left him his diamond ring.—See Will, Richmond County.

He married Mary Waugh, daughter of John Waugh, Burgess, from Stafford, son of “Parson Waugh” of Colonial fame. From this union were born William, Elizabeth, Anne, Alexander and Mott.

Elizabeth Doniphan is recorded in the Smith Family Bible and other places as marrying William Smith of Fauquier.—See Smith Sketch.

Robert Doniphan was mentioned in the grant of 482 acres with his father.—See N. N. Grant Book, No. 4, page 108.

“Mott Doniphan was vestryman of old Aquia Church.”—Meade’s “Old Virginia Families,” page 189.


Ordered: That a new commission of Peace for County of Stafford and the following added to the present justices: James Hoe, and Mott Doniphan, Richard Bernard, Townsend Washington, Richard Poor, Captain William Harrison, John Waugh. At a council held April 27, 1738.—Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Volume XIV, page 23.
Anderson Doniphan Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the proposition of the County of King George for appointing a ferry to be kept on the Rappahannock River from the land of Anderson Doniphan in that County to the land formerly of Nicholas Meriwether, now of Lawrence Battaile in Caroline County is reasonable.—Volume VI, 495, Hening's, 1742-1749, pages 281-295-350, Book 175-58, pages 42, 265.


Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan was born in Mason County, Kentucky, July 9, 1808. In the Doniphan Book, page 15, we read:

His father, Joseph Doniphan, was a native of King George, and his mother of Fauquier County, Virginia. His mother's maiden name was Anne Smith, and her paternal ancestor was among the original colonists at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. His first ancestor in America of the name Doniphan came to Virginia near the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled near what is known as the Northern Neck.

Of this Doniphan family was the famous soldier, Colonel Alexander William Doniphan, whose march across the plains in 1847 to the capture of Sacramento was so celebrated. He was born in Mason County, Kentucky, July 9, 1808, and was the son of Joseph Doniphan of King George County, Virginia, and Anne Smith, sister of Colonel Walter Smith of Fauquier County (Richmond).

All of the Smiths and Doniphans were Whigs during our Revolutionary War, and those families contributed an unusually large proportion of their men to the Continental Army. Joseph Doniphan was with Washington at Yorktown, and his brother, George Doniphan, died for freedom at Brandywine.

Joseph Doniphan had gone to Kentucky prior to 1779, and remained there a year or more. While there he was engaged in teaching school, and he was the first man who "taught the young idea how to shoot" on the "Dark and Bloody Ground." Returning to Virginia prior to the siege of Yorktown, he entered the Continental Army and remained in it until the
conclusion of the Revolutionary struggle. Marrying Anne Smith, he returned to Kentucky in 1790, and made his home in Mason County. Miss Smith was a lady of extraordinary mental powers and brilliant wit. She was an aunt, I may add, of the late Governor William Smith, of Virginia.—Doniphan Book.

Joseph Doniphan was an intimate friend of the famous Simon Kenton. Colonel Alexander, his son, was born during the generation succeeding the conclusion of the struggle for independence of the colonies and the wresting of the soil of Kentucky from the savages. The young eaglet was born amid the odors of the forests. The first tales poured into his ears were those of stern conflicts for liberty and civilization. The first names lisped by him were possibly Washington, Wayne, Marion, and the whole immortal host of the Revolution. America's manhood was at its acme and patriotism thrilled every bosom from the Atlantic coast to the deepest recesses of the Western wilderness.

His father, Joseph Doniphan, died in 1813, when Colonel Doniphan was a child of five. When he was eight years old his mother, Anne Smith, daughter of Captain William Smith of "Mt. Eccentric" (See letter of General A. W. Doniphan in sketch of Anne Smith), placed him under the care of Richard Keene, a brilliant Irishman, who was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. We next hear of him as a "dauntless commander," whose march across the plains in 1847 to the capture of Sacramento was so celebrated.
Elizabeth Doniphan

Elizabeth Doniphan was the mother of Walter Smith of "Mt. Eccentric," grandmother of Presley Alexander Smith, and great-grandmother of William Worth Smith of "Cedar Hill." She was the wife of William Smith, Gentleman, of "Mt. Eccentric," Fauquier County now, King George then.

She was the daughter of Captain Alexander Doniphan, Jr., the son and heir of Captain Alexander Doniphan of Spain, the Emigrant.—See Will.

Her birth the author copied from the Overwharton Parish Register by the kindness of Dr. William Morton, rector of the historical old Christ Church, Alexandria. The family Bibles of Colonel Rowley Smith, Colonel Caleb Smith, Judge Anderson Smith, Captain Anderson Smith and the chart compiled by seven different branches of the family all record:

Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Alexander Doniphan, born April 12, 1744; married William Smith 1773. Died January 15, 1809.

The division of slaves to her children (see record in sketch) mentions her name as "Elizabeth, wife of William Smith," while Miss Kinnie Smith of Parkersburg, Mrs. Martha Boyle of Washington, and other descendants record her in the Daughters of American Revolution records as our great-great-grandmother.

Captain Doniphan, Sr., who died in 1716, mentioned his son, Alexander, who in 1740, according to the Overwharton Parish Register, married Mary Waugh.

Elizabeth Doniphan Smith is buried beside her husband, William Smith, at "Mt. Eccentric," so often called "The Cradle of the Smiths."

The following is the division of the property of William Smith by his
wife and executrix, Mrs. Elizabeth (Doniphan) Smith, dated July 23, 1804, page 11, book II, Fauquier County records, Warrenton, Va.:

Elizabeth, wife of William Smith
Son Caleb Smith.
Son Walter Anderson Smith.
Joseph Doniphan.
Son William Rowley Smith.
Son-in-law William O'Bannon.
Daughter Elizabeth D. Smith.

Each received six slaves at a court held for Fauquier County, 23rd of July, 1804. This division of the estate of William Smith, deceased, was returned and ordered to be recorded.

Bible records owned by Mr. Anderson Doniphan Smith of Bethel, Fauquier County:

William Smith, Sr., born February 5, 1741, died January 22, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. Age 61 years, 10 months, 17 days.

In the year of 1773 he married Miss Elizabeth Doniphan, dau. of Captain Alexander Doniphan.

She was born April 12th, 1744 and died between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock January 15th, 1809.

Captain Alexander Doniphan’s second wife was Catherine Dobbins. Alexander, Jr. was born from this marriage and he married Eleanor King of King George County. A son was born, Edward Dorsey, who married Mary Livingston of New York. They were the parents of seven children. Amongst these were Alexander, who married Ruth Gary, daughter of William Gary of Culpeper County, son of Judge Gary of North Carolina, and descended from Lord Edmond Gibsons of England. Edwin Gibson of Culpeper has his family Bible with the Virginia family recorded.

Alexander and Ruth were the parents of three children: Roxie, who married Major D. Swann, U. S. A., Alexander, and John Livingston. Their home is in Alexandria, Virginia.

Any descendants of this family are eligible to the Colonial Dames through Captain Doniphan and Mary Waugh, daughter of John Waugh, Gentleman, Burgess of Stafford County.—See Records.
Miss E. H. Doniphan of Lynchburg, Virginia is the daughter of the Rev. Alexander Doniphan, son of George Doniphan, who was a brother of Joseph, the father of Colonel A. W. Doniphan of Mexican War fame. (See Doniphan Sketch and Chart for line back to Captain Alexander Doniphan of Colonial Army). She says, "I count back as many as seven Alexander Doniphans."

GEORGE MOTT, GENTLEMAN

Little is known by the present Virginia descendants of this family in Scotland because no investigation has been made, or money spent on research, but in the future the author of this volume intends to revise this edition, with authentic proof of the families in the Old Country from whom they came. These facts we know:

George Mott, a Scotchman, with his wife, evidently people of influence, because of the large holdings of land they were able to secure, emigrated to King George County, Va., prior to 1663, patenting fifteen thousand acres of land, with his brother, John, in the Northern Neck of Virginia. They settled there in what was then known as Richmond County.

"Brother John Mott" never married, but left his property to be divided among his four nieces.

George Mott had four children, Elizabeth, Margaret, Anne, and Ellen. Margaret married Captain Alexander Doniphan. Elizabeth married John Fossaker and Anne married John Glendenning. Ellen married a Mr. Pigg (?).

RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY WILLS


On page 10, Volume VI, Will Book:—"George Mott, planter, 31 March, 1674; 27 May, 1674.

My brother John Mott; wife, Elizabeth to be executrix.

Children, Elizabeth, Margaret, Anne and Ellen.

Witnesses: James Harrison, John Bowsier, Henry Hackney."
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

OTHER VIRGINIA COUNTY RECORDS

Rappahannock County Deeds, page 195: “John and George Mott in the year of 1668, 3700 acres.”

Will Book 2, Richmond County, “a large grant of land deeded to George and John Mott, 1670.”

Richmond County (William and Mary Quarterly 1908), Deed Book No. 1: “May 3, 1693, deed of Alexander Doniphan and Margaret his wife co-heir with Elizabeth, Anne and Ellen, daughters of George Mott of the County of Rappahannock (now Richmond), Gent. to William Colston.”

September, 1693. John Fossaker (and Elizabeth his wife). One of the daughters of George Mott.

September 28, 1692. John Glendenning and Ann his wife, one of the daughters of George Mott, deceased, to William Fitzhugh, part of a greater tract granted in 1670 to John and George Mott.

“Alexander Doniphan married sometime before the year of 1692 an heiress, Margaret, daughter of George Mott, a native of Scotland, and thus came into possession of a large landed estate of nearly eighteen thousand acres, located in the Northern Neck.”—From “Eminent Virginians” by R. A. Brock in the Virginia edition of Hardesty’s “Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia.”

“Alexander Doniphan married Margaret Mott, a Scotch lady who settled in the Northern Neck of Virginia, prior to 1663.”—From the Richmond Dispatch.

Grants issued out to John and George Mott, Book No. 6, Early Virginia Grants in the land office at Richmond, page 73, 1200 acres; page 209, 3700; page 329, 15,654 acres; page 245, 627 acres, and other small grants which the author did not list.

The Smith chart says that “Louise Mott, who saved Charleston by carrying powder in her dress through the English picket port, was a part of this family and frequently visited among them.”

Johnson in “Makers of History” says, “A brother of George Mott was killed defending the fort at Jamestown under Captain John Smith.”—See Smith Chart.
IRVINIA is the mother of States and Statesmen. Stafford is the mother of Counties, and of distinguished men in Church and State.

On a high eminence not very far from the main road from Alexandria to Fredericksburg stands old Aquia Church in Stafford County. The County of Stafford and Parish of Overwharton derive their names from corresponding ones in England, given them by England's loyal sons in memory of the Mother Country. Stafford was erected in 1666 out of Westmoreland, extending to Blue Ridge Mountains, being the frontier county, and was about twenty miles in width south and west of the Potomac River. "Virginia Churchmen" in February number, 1924, says:

In 1680 there were two parishes in the county, Stafford and Chotanck. The first minister of whom we have any record is the Rev. John Waugh, probably the first rector in Stafford County. In 1700 two parishes are mentioned, Overwharton and St. Paul's. Rev. John Frazier was rector of Overwharton. In 1710 the same two parishes were mentioned and were served by the same rector, the Rev. Alexander Scott. Old Potomac Church was probably then the parish church.

The parish was co-extensive with Stafford County, covering a part of what was known as Washington Parish, extending 80 miles along the Potomac,embracing within its territory what is now Prince William, Loudoun, Fairfax, and Alexandria Counties, and a part of Fauquier until 1730 when Prince William was taken from Stafford and Hamilton Parish was erected, succeeding Overwharton as the frontier parish.

The Stafford Court House was first built at Marlboro. Most of the records of the Court House were stolen or destroyed during the Civil War, but in the spring of 1903 the minute books for the years of 1664, 1689, and 1693 were returned.—*So Reported the Clerk of the Court in 1905.*
But "Parson Waugh" was too interesting a character to be hidden from the pages of history because his will was among the missing books of Stafford. His inventory is filed there, dated 1706. The Land Grant books of Colonial days, to be found in Richmond Land Office, contain pages regarding his grants of land, one of which is to "Parson Waugh, man of God."

Few Colonial characters have a more historical romance than John Waugh from Scattergate, Westmoreland County, England. Johnson in his "Makers of History" says: "He was of the family of John Waugh, of Scattergate, Westmoreland County, England." From this family was another John Waugh, who was Bishop of Carlyle and Dean of Gloucester. Thomas, the second son of John Waugh, "left home for unknown parts." There can be no honest doubt of the fact that John Waugh hailed from Westmoreland, England. He even named one of his estates "Scattergate."

Tradition in the family says he was one of the early settlers who named Westmoreland County in the new province after the Mother Country. His children bore the English names; the seal used in the family was that of the Scattergate family, and undoubtedly he had influence at the English Court or he would not have dared to treat the Colonial authorities so lightly. From the many records, a few of interest to his descendants are here inserted.

The brilliant historian, Fairfax Harrison, delights to write of "Parson Waugh." In "Land Marks of Old Prince William," page 936:

Parson Waugh apparently could not find another candidate whom he deemed capable so he got himself returned as a Burgess for Stafford in 1699.

Parson Waugh evidently received a classical education somewhere, as the Stafford Court repeatedly called upon him to test Latin for them.—Page 140.

This Parson Waugh had already been in trouble with the authorities for his lack of respect for the law. He was apparently a natural agitator, so called at the time of enthusiastic principles, and courted popularity. Egged on by his son-in-law, the second George Mason, Waugh's sermons now stirred the community to frenzy.

Over these troubled waters Parson Waugh rode the whirlwind. Beginning as a Colonial Titus Oates, under the inspiration of his fellow enthusiast, John Coode, the whilom parson of Maryland who was about to lead a successful revolution in that province,
Waugh gradually developed into what appeared for a moment to be a menace to the Virginia government. From general thunder against the Catholics, he evolved the more dangerous thesis that there being no King in England, there was no Government here, and that the people should remain in arms in their own defense.

The alarm spread to the Rappahannock settlements, and serious consequences were averted only by action of Messrs. Spencer, Allerton, and Lee. Assuming the authority of the entire council for the emergency, they anticipated the formal proclamation of the accession of William and Mary, arrested the ring-leaders, Waugh, Harrison, and West, forbade the parson to preach, and suspended George Mason from the command of the Stafford Militia.

Parson Waugh was eventually brought before the General Court of Jamestown and there, as William Fitzhugh records, “made a public acknowledgment, and hearty penitence for his former faults and promised obedience for the future.”

With this repentance in its leader, the tumult died down as suddenly as it had begun.

He was from the northern part of England, a man of parts and education and an active partisan in politics, with a strong hold upon his parishioners.

Was Parson of Potomac, later of Overwharton Parish for at least twenty years. He was also a Whig in opposition to the Tory influence of the local gentry.

He accumulated many thousands of acres of land. On the Potomac Creek his patents called for 6350 acres.—See Northern Neck; 495; 5: 126.

In the William and Mary Quarterly, Volume XV, No. 3, pages 41, 48, 49 we have:

MR. JNO WAUGHS LETTR TO MATHEW STEEL

Cossen Steel

I have business depending at ye Cort but I am afraid I cannot be there by reason yt both My horses be gown out into ye woods wtha company of wild horses & Cannot againe be gott therefrom. I entreat if you be at Cort humbly to crave reference of wt business I have depending there.

Semper idem

His petition to the Governor for forgiveness for performing the ceremony of marriage of a child under fourteen years old, which was against the Colonial law; also for marrying without a license:

PETITION OF REV. JOHN WAUGH. 10

MR JNO WAUGH PETT TO YE RIGHT HONBLE YE GOVERNOUR

To ye Right Honble &c. the pet of Jno Waugh most humbly sheweth that whereas yr petr for conjoyning Mathew Steele & Restitue Whetstone in matrymony contrary to ye
wholesome laws punishmt inflicted by law, was suspended of yt part of my duty towards my congregation, but hoping yt yr honors Justice & mercy are equally existent. Therefore yr pet being a poore man, sorry for my former offences & promising pr verbum sacerdotis to endeavor to eshune all offences of yt nature pro futuro do thereby humbly begg yr Honr's clemency in passing by my former trespasses in restoring your poore pet to ye execucion of his former function, if it may consist wth yr Honours pleasure to release yr poore pet from ye rigour of yt punishmt in paying yt gt some tob; wch will be to ye undoing of yr pet, wife and family. This humbly beggeth yr Honr's pet & shall ever as duty bound pray for ye welfare of your hon'r & interest Recordatr. Test Hen; Hartwill Cl. Con. wee subscribed doe ingadge yt for ye future ye pet Jno Waugh shall in all things act & doe nothing contrary to ye laws of ye country as a minister in ye place he now is & doe humbly desire ye public fine may be remitted & ye pet restored to his former late capacity as a minister.


THE RIGHT HONBLE THE GOUERNER

Tho: Ludwell, secretary Hen: Corbin Tho: Ballard P'sent:

Upon ye pet of Mr Jno Waugh & his prmise of better behaviour in his function as a minister for ye future & upon ye security of Mr Geo. Mason & Mr Robt Townsend ye publique fine is remitted & be restored to ye exercise of his Ministry in ye prish, where he formerly served, ye sd Waugh paying all costs 6th 8ber 1674.

Recordatr Hen: Hartwell 10th 4ber recordatr

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF THE SECRETARY

Dear Mrs. Price:

I failed to state the Waugh patent states “to Mr. John Waugh, Minister of God's Word in the County of Stafford for 6350 acres” dated March, 1691/2.

Very sincerely,

NELL M. NUGENT, Clerk, Land Office.

P. S. There are many grants to John Waugh, David Waugh, John Waugh, Jr., Joseph Waugh, Thomas, William and Robert.

Rev. John Waugh lived in that portion of Westmoreland made into Stafford County, in 1666. During the turmoil in England accompanying the accession of William of Orange, the Protestants were frightened lest the Roman Catholic religion might be established in England. In Virginia absurd rumors were circulated of terrible plots of the Roman Catholics of Maryland and the Indians. The County of Stafford was inflamed by the harangues of John Waugh.
In 1674 John Waugh and Elizabeth his wife made a deed to Nathaniel Garland. He died in 1706, leaving a widow, Christian Waugh, who married secondly John Hawkins, and four sons: (1) Joseph Waugh, (2) John Waugh, (3) Alexander Waugh, (4) David Waugh. The loss of records breaks the descent, but it is certain that William Waugh of Stafford was a son of one of these. He married Margaret Tyler, daughter of John Tyler of King George County, Va., and had issue: Tyler Waugh, born February 29, 1739; Priscilla Waugh, born October 22, 1741; Thomas Waugh, William Waugh. Then there were Joseph Waugh, brother of William Waugh, above-named, who married first Miss Gowry (?) and had Joseph and Gowry Waugh. He married second Million Travers. The will of Gyles Travers "living in Stafford County" (of record in Prince William County) bears date of June 1, 1717, and was proved September 11, 1717; names daughters Elizabeth, Ann, and Million; brother, Raleigh Travers, and son-in-law, John Cave. Issue of Joseph Waugh by Million Travers: Elizabeth, born March 31, 1740; Travers, born January 24, 1743; Joseph Waugh, died September 1, 1747, and his will was proved in May, 1748, and named sons: Joseph, Gowry, and Travers Waugh. Gowry Waugh married a daughter of George Lee Turberville, and his will proved in Stafford names sons: George Lee Waugh and Robert Turberville Waugh. He made his friends, John and George Turberville, Thomas Fitzhugh, and Gawin Corbin, Esq., executors. Captain James Waugh died May 9, 1750; married Betty French, a widow, and had Sarah, baptized June 20, 1744; James, born February 4, 1746, died in infancy; and John. He mentions in his will his brother, John, son-in-law, Mason French, and daughter-in-law, Rachel French. Lastly Alexander Waugh, Sr. died in Orange County and his will was proven in January, 1793. It names sons: Richard, Alexander, John, Abner; and daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Thomas; Mary, who married first Rev. Musgrave Dawson and had the Hon. John Dawson; married secondly Jones and had Joseph Jones.—William and Mary Quarterly, Volume 15, page 189.

James Mercer was the son of John Mercer of Marlborough, Stafford County, Va. and his first wife, Catherine Mason, only daughter of Colonel George Mason, Jr. and Elizabeth Waugh, daughter of the Rev. John Waugh of Stafford County.

John Mercer of Marlborough was the son of John Mercer of Dublin, Ireland, born December 14, 1670, died February, 1717, and his wife, Grace Fenton, born March 31, 1680, died February, 1763; married in 1700. Grandson of Robert Mercer and his wife, Elinor Reynolds, and great-grandson of Noel Mercer of Chester, England, and his wife, Ann Smith.—William and Mary Quarterly, page 85, by James Mercer Garnett.

A council held at the Capital April 27, 1738 ordered: "A new Commision of Peace for the County of Stafford, and the following added to the present justices: James Hoe, Ribhard Poor, Richard Bernard, John Waugh, Mott Donifhan, Townsend Washington, Captain William Harrison.—Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Volume XVI, page 23.
This was the Captain Harrison who was the first husband of Sarah Hawley who afterward married Thomas Lewis of Dogue Creek.—See Lewis.

John Waugh, son of "Parson Waugh," leaves us the following records:


John Waugh's sons, James, John, William, and Thomas, are mentioned in conveyance of land, Book B, Prince William County, pages 196-197.

John Waugh, 1025 acres of land, September 25, 1708.

Vestryman of Truro Parish 1744.—See Truro Parish.

John Waugh, son of John Waugh (Rev.), was burgess for Stafford in 1710.—Encyclopedia of Biography by Tyler, page 354.

Commissioner of Peace for Stafford County, April 27, 1738.—Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Volume XIV, page 23.

Burgess from Stafford County 1695-1702.—Hening L, 378, "Land Marks of Old Prince William" by Harrison, Virginia Magazine 11, 13.

Grant of land to John Waugh, Jr., "son of Parson."—William and Mary Quarterly XV, 189.


From the Overwharton Parish Register we have:

Mary, wife of John Waugh.

John Waugh, Jr. died 1742. (Son of the above). Married to Margaret 1738, September 10. Issue: Tyler, born 1739; Priscilla, 1741.

Captain James married Bettie French 1740. Issue: John, 1741, Sarah, 1744, James, 1746, died 1746; Bettie, 1747. Will filed Stafford 1750.

Mary married Captain Alexander Doniphan 1740.—See Doniphan Sketch.

Joseph married Million. Issue: Elizabeth, born 1740; Travers, born 1743, Joseph, died 1747.

(To the Rev. William Morton of Christ Church, Alexandria, the author is indebted for the loan of Overwharton Parish book, from which she copied the above.)

John Waugh's will was destroyed during the Civil War, but his wife,
Mary Waugh’s will is recorded in Book O, page 335, Stafford, mentioning

To my son, William Mountjoy, land on Licking, a branch of Marsh Run in Prince William County.

- My son, Peter Mawry,—
- My daughter, Elizabeth Conway, now wife of John Markham.
- My grandson, Peter Conway.
- My son, John—
- My daughter, Mary Donifhan.

Dated 1749, 27th day of March. Executors, Peter Mawry, ——— Williams, Alexander Donifhan.

Parson’s daughter, Elizabeth, married a son of Colonel George Mason, officer of a troop of horse in the army of King Charles II. He came to Virginia, 1651, died in the County of Stafford in 1686. (Rowland Mason Volume 1, page 29.) His son, George, was the Colonel Lieutenant of Stafford County, 1716, who married first Mary, daughter of Colonel Gerard Fowks.—Brown and Fowks Family in Hayden.

“His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Waugh. Issue: George Nickolas. His third wife was Sarah French.”—Mason Volume 3, page 109.

Parson’s son Alexander was vestryman in Orange County, 1769, and was surveyor of Germantown to Pine Stake, 1734. His children were:

1. Alexander, witness of deed in Spottsylvania County, 1765-1773.
2. Richard, witness to deeds in Spottsylvania, 1724.
3. Abner, rector of Fredericksburg, 1794, also St. Mary’s Parish, Caroline County.—See XXX No. 1, Virginia Historical Magazine.
4. Elizabeth, married Joseph Thomas.

Parson’s son, David, died 1751.—See Parish Register, William and Mary XIV, page 186.

Parson’s son, Joseph.—See deed, William and Mary Quarterly page 48, Volume XV.

Other records of the family are:

John Waugh, died 1742. Voted at Prince William 1741.
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

From First Census of the United States taken in 1790, we have:

Alexander, Orange County.—*Pages 39 and 97.*

George, Captain, Orange County.—*History of Orange County, page 266.*

James, Captain, Fairfax County, 1744.—*Overwharton Parish Register.*

Thomas, Amherst County.—*First Census of the U. S., page 48.*

Thomas, Fairfax County.—*Page 85.*

Tyler, Fairfax County.—*Page 86.*

These are listed as heads of families and we leave them as such.

Elizabeth Waugh married John Gerrr.

Elizabeth Waugh gave bond as administratrix of William Waugh, deceased, 1728.—*William and Mary Quarterly.*

Mary Waugh's daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas Conway.

Cuthbert Harrison married Miss Waugh.—*Page 601, "Virginia Genealogies."*


DEED OF PARTITION OF JOHN WAUGH, BURGESS,
SON OF PARSON WAUGH

THIS INDENTURE TRIPARTITE made the nineteenth day of March in the Seventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith etc and in the year of Our Lord God one Thousand Seven hundred and Thirty three BETWEEN John Waugh of the Parish of Overwharton in the County of Stafford planter of the first part, James Waugh of the same parish and County Planter of the second part and William Waugh of the same Parish and County Planter of the third part WHEREAS John Waugh late of the said Parish and County Gent Deed Father of them the said John James & William Parties to these Presents being in his lifetime seized in his Demisne as of Fee of and in the several Messuages Lands Tenements and hereditaments hereinafter particularly mentioned and expressed That is to say of and in one Tract of Parcel of Land containing by estimation twelve hundred Acres be the same more or less scituate lying and being upon the head of
CLAGETT-PRICE AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Patowmack Run in the Counties of Stafford aforesaid and King George granted & conveyed by one Joseph Waugh Deed to the said John Waugh Deed out of a Greater Tract or parcel of Land belonging to the said Joseph Waugh And of and in one other Tract or Parcel of Land containing five hundred and Twenty five Acres scituate lying and being on Occoquan River above the falls thereof up at the run called North Run in the County of Stafford aforesaid (but now Prince William County) and bounded as followeth Viz.

The above is a part of a deed of partition recorded in Deed Book B on pages 196-197-198-199.

Geo. G. Tyler, Clerk.

DEED OF PARTITION OF JOHN WAUGH, SR.
AND JOHN WAUGH, JR.
(From Whome Decended Mary Waugh Donifhan)
Deed Book B 490-491

THIS INDENTURE made this seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord God One thousand seven hundred and thirty five & in the Ninth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second of Great Britain France & Ireland King defender of the Faith etc Between John Waugh Junr; of the first part, James Waugh of the second part and William Waugh of the third part  Whereas John Waugh Senr John Waugh Junr and James Waugh did take up and patent two thousand eight hundred Acres of Land Scituate lying and being in the County of Stafford formerly but now in Prince William County on the North side of Occoquan between the two Runs known by the Names of Popes head Run and Johnny Mores Run as by the said Patent bearing date the twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord God one thousand seven hundred & ten Relation thereunto being had may more fully appear. And whereas the said John Waugh Senr. Father of the said John Waugh Junr & James Waugh by his last Will & Testament in Writing bearing date the Eighth day of October in the year of our Lord God one thousand seven hundred and Sixteen among other things therein contained did Give and Bequeath unto his Son William Waugh Brother to the said John Waugh Junr & James Waugh his full proportionable part or share of the said two thousand eight hundred Acres of Land.

And whereas the said John Waugh Junr and James Waugh as well in regard to the Brotherly Love and tender affection which they bear to the said William Waugh as in full-filling, and in every respect Complying with their said Fathers last Will & Testament are willing and desirous that the said William Waugh their Brother should have hold occupy possess and enjoy to him his heirs and Assigns in as full and ample manner as the said John Waugh the Father might have done a full proportionable part or share of the said two thousand eight hundred Acres of Land and whereas also the said two thousand eight hundred acres of land as yet is in Common and undivided between them the said John Waugh Junr, James Waugh & William Waugh they now being minded and intended that a perpetual por-
tion partition and Division shall be had and made between them of and in the said two thousand eight hundred Acres of Land and other the premises and Appurtenances to the same belonging have and each and every of them hath Covenanted Granted and Agreed and by these presents do and each and every of them doth Covenant Grant & Agree in manner and Form following. * * * * that the said James Waugh and William Waugh their heirs and assigns shall at all time and times hereafter from all Actions Right Title and demand thereof or thereunto be utterly excluded and forever debarred by these presents In Witness whereof the Parties to this present Indenture their hands and Seals have set the day month and year first above written

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of us: Hugh French, Daniel French, James Baxter.

WILLIAM WAUGH (Seal)
JOHN WAUGH (Seal)
JAMES WAUGH (Seal)

A true copy: Geo. G. Tyler, Clerk.
Butcher

His name was spelled Beacher, and Boutcher, and even Beecher, and finally came down to us, Butcher. An old deed for land in Harrison County, Virginia, has the name written both Boocher and Butcher.

The French, "Beau Cher," made it signify "splendid affair," and in forestry the meaning is "Beech-wood." One of the characteristics of those pioneers who bore the name this side of the mountains is certainly hardiness, combined with durability, firmness, tenacity.

One of this family was Rev. Jonathan Boucher, who was born in 1738 in Cumberland County, Virginia; taught school in Port Royal, Caroline County, and was connected with the Carrs and Addisons of Maryland. He was appointed by Sir Robert Eden, Governor, as an Episcopal clergyman, to the rectory of St. Ann, Annapolis. While there he became tutor to John Parke Custis, son of Mrs. George Washington by her first husband. When the Revolution broke out he went to England. In the Congressional Library will be found much about him. His thirteen discourses preached in the years 1763-1775 in North America with a historical preface, a brilliant piece of work, are there also. On returning to England he was Vicar of Epsom in the County of Surrey, and on page 222, Bulletin of the Virginia State Library is, "The Parish of Hanover in the County of King George, in that part of Virginia which is called the Northern Neck, did me the honour to nominate me to the Rectorey of their Parish, in 1761, before I was in orders . . . I afterwards held the Parish of St. Mary's in Caroline County, Virginia."

Virginia Carolorium by Neill, page 329, says, "The learned Colonial clergyman, Jonathan Bouchier, was a tutor of Washington's stepson, John Parke Custis." His autobiography has the following: "Mr. Washington is the second of five sons; of parents distinguished neither for their rank or
their fortune . . . George like most people thereabouts has no other ed¬
cation than reading, writings, and accounts, which he was taught by a con¬
vict servant whom his father bought for that purpose.”

He was a rank Royalist. In fact one historian tells us, “So bold was he
with his tongue that he was forced to move quickly quite often.”

The ancestors of our Samuel Butcher, Sr. came from England. It is
not quite certain when, nor where, because no deep research has been taken
up regarding the immigrant’s English side. Mr. Gibbens gives the crests
of our family of Butchers: “As the crest of one branch in Father-land,
was used ‘an owl,’ and underneath the motto, ‘not by force, but by good
will’; whilst another division of the family had as its insignia, ‘an oak-slip,
acorned;’ another, used also by Martin and Mackay, was ‘a lion passant, gu.,
in dexter paw a crescent of silver’; and the Salisbury-Wilts branch used a
‘grey hound, sitting, of silver with collar of gold’.” But he is claimed to
be a son of Thomas Butcher, 1646, and a descendant of Sir John Bouchier.
See following extracts: “Thomas Butcher 1646” (Virginia Historical
Magazine, Volume XV, page 60); “Sir John Bouchier, one of the
Adventurers in 1622” (Burke’s “History of Virginia,” page 339);
“Thomas Butcher, 1646” (XV page 60, Virginia Historical Magazine).
Thomas Butcher is mentioned by Lothrop Withington as “having Virginia
interest.”—Page 280, Virginia Historical Magazine.

For the following data the author is indebted to the Gibbens Book
(See Congressional Library) by Alvero Gibbens, vice-president of the His¬
torical and Antiquarian Society of West Virginia, one of its charter members
and secretary of its Executive Board; a brilliant scholar, deep researcher
and historian; in fact, it would take pages to list the different honors he has
held in Masonry, politics, literary and charitable organizations. I refer to
him because upon verification in court records I find him absolutely accurate
as he gave long years of patient search for the records of the Butcher,
Drake, and Humphrey families.

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Samuel Butcher, Sr.

The first Samuel Butcher from which our record begins was settled in Colonial days in Pennsylvania, having moved there from Virginia, to which state he returned. The manuscript roll of Captain Cooke's company of 13 July, 1756, on file in the State Department at Washington, states that "at the age of twenty-four he enlisted, to January, 1755, in Amelia County, Virginia; that he was 5 feet 7 inches tall, a planter, sandy hair, fair complexion, freckled and round-shoulders." This would make him as born in 1731.

"From near Lancaster, Penn., leaving behind him John, Sr. and Samuel Butcher, Jr., he migrated to near Bloomfield, in Loudoun County, Virginia, (then Prince William County, formerly Fairfax) under the shadows of the Blue Ridge mountains, not far from the present site of the old Baptist meeting-house, 'Ebenezer,' and the burial ground beside it, of two acres, donated and endowed by his munificence. The Butcher name is still borne among an honorable but remotely scattered posterity."

Mr. Alvero Gibbens visited the old Butcher Plantation by taking train to Round Hill from Leesburg and thence driving about seven miles, and tells us:

The original tract constituted over 1000 acres of finely located land at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountain, not far from the present village of Bloomfield, in the Parish of Cameron.

Here before the Revolution our ancestor reared his cabin from the wilderness growth, and carved out a home, from year to year improving and cultivating its broad acres. He served faithfully in the Indian Wars and was entitled to a share of the domain he had aided to protect in the colony endowed with culture, energy, enthusiasm, and patriotism.

He opened up to sunshine many sloping meadows, planted extensive orchards, built a stone mansion with five massive chimneys; the outlaying buildings, barns, servant quarters were built of the same material, while the whole plantation was enclosed with magnificent
stone walls. His principal ambition appears to have been to be useful in his day and
generation, and to serve the Master. He and his family were Baptists, and caused the
erection of His House of Worship, donating also two acres of land to the Ebenezer congre-
gation, which is fenced in by a stone wall, as is the ancient church, but not one gravestone
there bears witness to the old settler's family. The inscriptions are completely defaced with
age, though among the sunken graves sleep Samuel, Sr. and his son, John, while the clerk's
records at Leesburg are silent witnesses to these sturdy pioneers and carvers of Virginia
History.

After the close of the Civil War the old mansion accidentally caught fire in 1867, but
the servants' quarters are still there and in very good preservation. Mr. Henry Fadly of
Leesburg is its present owner. Standing near the old ruins one can almost see the curtain
of one hundred and fifty years roll back and the master ride out over his fields of ripening
grain; the sable mowers with sweeping scythe, the half hundred slaves whose soft voices
chanted the Southern melodies and folk-songs as they raked and bundled, frailed, and
husked, milked and churned, spun and wove, while countless little pickaninnies merrily
played at the feet of their mammies, and great herds of cattle and other stock grazed within
the walls.

I seem to hear the music of festivity in the mansion and in the quarters, laughter and
song—the spell is broken, and I gaze upon the old blackened, storm-beaten walls with the
five chimneys touching the reverential branches of the mighty oaks, and I breathe a sigh of
regret that not one of the present generation bears the old name, or even knows that he
existed.

Samuel, Sr. married Susannah, a daughter of Abraham (son of John)
Lewis from Hanover County. (See John Lewis' will, filed at Hanover).
Samuel, Sr. owned "White Hall," which John, his eldest son,
inherited.

Deed Book B, page 317, records, "sale of land by Samuel to George
Wm. Fairfax." His will is recorded at Loudoun Court House, dated 1769.
His eldest son, John, married his mother's niece, and namesake,
Susannah Lewis, daughter of Abraham Lewis.

Abraham Lewis' will, filed in Loudoun, dated February 12, 1812,
names Rebecca as his wife, and "Isaac to whom is given the Fulling mill;”
mentions Jacob, James, Joseph, and Abraham, Jr., Nancy, Guy, Mary,
Martha, and Susanna—Son Isaac and John Butcher, Executors.

WILL OF SAMUEL BUTCHER, SR., 1769

In the name of God, Amen, the twelfth day of September, Anno Domini, 1769, Samuel
CLAGETT-PRICE AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Butcher, of the Parish of Cameron, County of Loudoun and Colony of Virginia, farmer, being very sick and weak in body, but of perfect mind and memory, Thanks be given to God Calling unto mind the mortality of my body, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to Die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament:

Imprimis: I give and bequeath to Susanna, my dearly beloved wife, the whole of my plantation on which I now live, until my beloved son, Samuel Butcher, arrives at the age of 20 years with all the stock she pleases to keep and the negroes; and after Samuel arrives at 20, give her two cows, my brown mare, side saddle, and all the household and kitchen furniture, and the negroes to be sold, if she sees fit, in a twelve months after my decease, the money to be equally divided between her and seven children.

Item: I give to my well beloved son, Samuel Butcher, after he comes to the age of 21 years, the whole plantation that I now live upon, with all the undivided land that lies between John Butcher, Benjamin Overfelt, Jenkins Phillips, Susanna Butcher, and the lot which was laid out for Else Pierce, with four horses or mares not exceeding 8 years old, and gears, plows, hoes and irons, and all utensils of husbandry, with four cows and six sheep that his mother shall give him for the benefit for the place while he is under age.

Item: I give to my eldest son, John Butcher, the sum of 20 pounds.

Item: I give to my well beloved daughter, Hannah Phillip, 170 acres.

Item: I give to my well beloved daughter, Else Pierce, plantation purchased of John Palmer, Sr. containing 235 acres.

Item: I give to my beloved daughter, Jane Butcher, 150 acres of land. The same sized lot was laid out for Else Pierce, the leased land I purchased from John Hedrickson to be sold by executors, the money to be equally divided between my wife and seven children, John excepted.

Item: I give to my beloved wife, one bond of 42 pounds, dated in the year 1765, from John Butcher, Sr., in Pennsylvania.

Item: I do order and give that one bond due from Samuel Butcher, Jr. in Pennsylvania, of 80 pounds, bearing date 1765, with one year’s interest, to be equally divided among my seven children, as soon as my executors can get it after my demise; the two youngest children’s part, Samuel and James, ten pounds are to be put at interest till they come of age. Likewise, the interest of the 500 pounds due 20th of October next, to be equally divided between my seven children, the two youngest’s part to be put at interest, as before mentioned. Then the interest, of the said 500 pounds I give to my well beloved wife, as long as she lives; then, after her death, I give it as followeth:

Item: I give my daughter, Elizabeth, 20 pounds, part of the 500 and the remainder of the 500 pounds to be equally divided between my seven children, John only excepted; Elizabeth to have her equal share besides the 20 pounds.

And I do hereby utterly disallow and disannul any former testaments, wills, legacies and bequests, and executors, by me in any way before named, willed or bequeathed, notifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament.

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GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

Note: I give unto my daughter, Hanna Phillips, the child that my negro woman is big with, if it is a girl, but if it is a boy, I give it to my son, Samuel; and I do give 2 acres of land to the use of the Baptist Meeting House and School House, the same that the meeting house is now built upon, to be for that use for ever. (These six lines added before the will was signed.)

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

Samuel Butcher.

Signed, sealed, published, pronounced and declared by the said Samuel Butcher, Sr. as his last will and testament, in the presence of us the subscribers.

David Boulton,
James Grady,
Peter Romine.

WILL OF JOHN, SON OF SAMUEL AND SUSANNA (LEWIS) BUTCHER

In the name of God, Amen, I John Butcher of the county of Loudoun, being in perfect mind and memory, thanks be given to God, calling to mind the mortality of my body, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, recommending my soul to God who gave it, and my body I recommit to the earth to be buried in decent Christian burial, at the discretion of my executors, nothing doubting but at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God; and as touching such worldly estate wherewith it pleased God to bless me with in this life, I gave devise and dispose of in the following manner and form:

First, I give and bequeath unto Susannah, my dear and beloved wife, during her natural life, the plantation I now hold and live on, and likewise I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife, to be at her own disposal, two of the best horses and wagons, and gears, collars, hames and chains, four pair; likewise all the plows, together with all the farming utensils, and also three of the best cows and choice of the stock; and also one beef and two hogs, and all the Indian corn that is now in the field, for the support of her stock, and hay, likewise 14 barrels of flour that is now in the mill; and all the household and kitchen furniture, and likewise one negro girl named Lishay.

Secondly, I give and bequeath, at my wife's death, the plantation I now live on, to the use of the church, formerly called Butcher's meeting house, but now called Ebenezer, to be rented out, 100 pounds to be put toward walling the grave-yard, and the balance to go the use of said church power.

Thirdly, I will my negro, David, to be rented out or hired until he earns 100 pounds, if he lives so long, which I allow to be put to the use of said meeting house power, and then I will negro David to be set free and be his own man.

Fourthly, I will and bequeath unto Susannah Lewis, daughter of Isaac Lewis, one cow; and also I will all the rest of my property, except my wearing apparel, to be sold by my
executors, and all my lawful debts to be paid; and there is $100 in my house, which I will
and bequeath, with $100 more, which makes 60 pounds, to put toward a free school at said
Butcher meeting house.

Fifthly, I will and bequeath to my brother, Samuel Butcher, one dollar.
Sixthly, I will and bequeath unto my sister, Hannah Phillips, one dollar.
Likewise, I will and bequeath unto my sister, Elsa Pierce, one dollar.
Also, I will and bequeath unto my sister, Mary Overfield, one dollar.
Also, I will unto my sister, Susannah Grady, one dollar.
I will and bequeath one other coat unto Joseph Hickman, son of John Hickman.
Also, I will one other coat unto Jacob Lewis, my wife’s brother.
Also, I will one other of my coats unto Samuel Butcher, son of John Butcher.
And, lastly, I do nominate and appoint my wife, Susanna Butcher, and also Abner
Humphreys, whole and sole executors of this my last will and testament, and do utterly
disallow, revoke and disannul all and every other testament, wills, legacies, bequests and
executors, by me in any way before named, willed and bequeathed; ratifying and confirming
this, and no other, to be my last will and testament.

Given under my hand, this 30th day of September, 1804.

(Signed) John Butcher (Seal)

Witnesses: James Newton, James Lewis, Sarah McMorris.

J. Binns, Clerk Loudoun County.

(“Butcher Genealogy by Gibbens,” page 155).
Samuel Butcher, Jr.

EAR the banks, on the eastern side, of historic and beautiful Tygart's Valley during the pioneer period, came Samuel Butcher, Jr. from his ancestral home in Loudoun County. Passing from the Blue Ridge to the shadows of the Alleghany Range on the Cheat Ridges, where deer, bear, and panther frequented, he built his home. The present town of Beverly was almost entirely owned by him. A few miles north, near Elkins, was the plantation of the pioneer and his mill was built upon "The Grimes Farm." —"Gibbens' Butcher Genealogy," page 191.

"General McClellen had his headquarters on the meadow levels between it and Files Creek. Over the home passed many a cannon ball. The acreage fell a prey to the devastation of both parties."

Samuel Butcher, Jr. was born 28th of March 1756, Loudoun County, Virginia and died in Woods County, West Virginia, 2nd May, 1847, aged 92. He married Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Eurah (Humphrey) Drake, a collateral relative of Sir Frances Drake, the great rover, millionaire, and Admiral of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Hannah was born August 16th, 1761 and died February 2nd, 1844, aged 83 years. They were both buried in the Kincheloe-Vandiver graveyard at Cedar Grove, West Virginia.

He was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, and (See war record in this sketch) "was brave, patriotic, and sensitively proud. In the distribution of Land Bounties, the young government limited its land grants to soldiers who could swear that their earthly possessions were not over $5000. This clause so offended him that he declared if his country so valued lives and services by dollars, and because he happened by thrift and economy to possess, long years after danger, over the $5000 amount, his children should accept not any gratuity whatever afterward."
He owned “land at Harper’s Ferry after the Revolution.”—Gibbens.

“To Samuel Butcher September 23rd, 1799, William Cleaver deeds 175 acres of land in Randolph, a part of 1000 acres survey by military warrant granted to James Walker, for services under the King of Great Britain, and on the west side of Tygart’s Valley River, near the mouth of Leading Creek, with houses, buildings, and orchard.”

“On the 23rd of June, 1800, Cornelious Westfalt and wife Elizabeth deeded to Samuel Butcher 97 acres of land on Tygart’s Valley River.”

“On 1st of July, 1817, Samuel Butcher deeds to Levi Ward a tract of land for $1700 on Tygart’s Valley.”

Earlier than 1800 Samuel, Jr. located on a large tract of land in the end bend of the Little Kenawha River, opposite the mouth of Walker’s Creek in Wood County, Virginia, then Harrison County. The county records show that he purchased land of Thomason Leach. He had a “ferry right” over the Kenawha River. He was a slaveholder, owning about a dozen slaves, a pioneer farmer, and a hunter. He died in the home of his son-in-law, Atwell D. Vaughan, on Stidwell. His will is recorded in Book 4, page 250.

The children of Samuel and Hannah (Drake) Butcher were:

1. Ely, born August 15, 1779, who married first Elizabeth Hart; second Margaret Hart; to them were born fifteen children.

2. Uree, born January 27, 1782, who married Richard H. Reeder. They had thirteen children.


5. Tasy, born 1787, married first John Pedro, eight children; second Seth Hamer.


10. Deborah, born January 26, 1804, married Hiram Prebble; to them were born seven children.
11. Hannah, born 1805, married Daniel Kincheloe; to them were born ten children.

The history of the Big Sandy Valley says, "The Butchers were a wealthy and aristocratic family."

MILITARY RECORD OF SAMUEL BUTCHER
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Pensions
WASHINGTON

Honorable J. Alfred Taylor,
House of Representatives.

My dear Mr. Taylor:

In response to your letter of March 2, 1925, I have the honor to advise you that from the papers in the Revolutionary War pension claim R. 1540 it appears that Samuel Butcher was born March 28, 1756 in Loudoun County, Virginia.

While a resident of said county he volunteered October 1, 1780 and served four or five days as First Lieutenant in Captain John Davis' Virginia Company.

He volunteered in April, 1781, served as First Lieutenant under Captains Thomas Shores and Samuel Nolen and on July 22, 1781 received a furlough, having served three months, as required by the Act of June 7, 1832 under which he applied.

In 1844 his children, Thomas Butcher and Susan Vaughan, and Atwill Vaughan, a son-in-law, were referred to. The name of soldier's wife is not given.

Very truly yours,
Hays Haymaker, Acting Commissioner.

SAMUEL BUTCHER GIFT OF LAND TO THE BAPTIST CHURCH
Loudoun Clerk's Office, Leesburg, Va.

THIS ENDENTURE, made the 16th of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, between Samuel Boucher, of Woods County, State of Virginia, of the first; and John Butcher and Edward Grady of the second part.
WITNESSES, that whereas Samuel Butcher is vested with the legal right and title in and to a certain lot of land in the County of Loudoun on which the house called the Ebenezer Meeting House now stands which was devised to him by his Father Samuel Butcher, dec'd, now on record, which lot of land was intended by the said Samuel Butcher as a place of worship for the Baptist Denomination NOW this indenture further witnesses, that the said Samuel Butcher as well for and in consideration of the premises, and further consideration of one dollar to him paid in hand by the said John do the grant, bargain, sell, release and confirm unto the said John H. Butcher and Edward Grady, Trustees herein appointed, and for the use and purposes hereinafter mentioned, a certain lot or parcel of land in the county of Loudown, aforesaid, on which the house called the Ebenezer Meeting House now stands.

Samuel Butcher (Seal)

("Gibbens' Butcher Genealogy," page 161).

The war record of Lieutenant Samuel Butcher, Loudoun Militia, May 1778, is found in McAllister's "Virginia Militia in the Revolution," page 218.

In 1925 the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a bronze tablet to his memory in West Virginia.

"History of Randolph County" by Dr. A. S. Bosworth says, "This family became identified with Randolph County, 1790, when Samuel Butcher moved from Loudoun, Virginia, to Randolph, locating where the Odd Fellows' Hall now stands. Samuel Butcher, Sr. came from Lancaster, Pa., but the family went to Pennsylvania from Virginia.

"Samuel lived in Randolph until 1815, then he moved to Woods County, where he resided until he died in 1846 at the age of 92."
Hannah Drake, Wife of Samuel Butcher, Jr.

It is historically stated that families of the name made their appearance at the beginning of the 12th century. The earliest mention of them in the English records is 1272. A history of the Low Countries, printed in 1582, mentions "les maisons et families tres noble Draec," and still more remote in Germany are the "Drakinbochs," that is "Drakes of the Fortress." In Ireland the first is found at Drakerath, that is "Drake's Fort."

The English family of Drake from which Sir Francis was descended was a Devonshire division. He had several sons. Francis became a seaman and was under the tutelage of Hawkins, his kinsman. Sir Francis' life is too well known to give much space to it here as this book is largely for the purpose of printing valuable records from Bibles and Clerks' Offices that have never been published before, so we will merely state that Sir Francis was a law-abiding Englishman, honored by his sovereign, Elizabeth, who dined with him on board his ship the 6th of April in 1593. He presented her with a service of gold for her table. He was born in 1545, and was buried at sea off Puerto Cabelle, in a leaden coffin. He married the daughter of Sir George Sydenham of Combe, Sydenham, Devonshire. Settlement after marriage was dated 25 August, 1595. He left no issue. One brother came to Virginia, from whom the Virginia branch descended. One was in Pennsylvania; another, Thomas, lived in England. On page 167, "Gibbens' Butcher Book" by A. F. Gibbens, to be found in the Congressional Library, a complete account of the English branch is given, explaining the law suit which involved the Drake estate which was entailed, but now held by the female line and the Fullers.
There have been two concerted and influential efforts to reach it, and many unsystematic researches, even among the Butcher connections, but all have failed to bridge the chasm from this to foreign shores.

The tradition that they came from England and were related, of course laterally, to the celebrated Sir Francis has been pressed upon at least six generations in Virginia and has grown into an assumed fact, inducing repeated associations of descendants and connections to cause examinations of county and family records, far and wide on this side of the Atlantic—sending into New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania an expert to search public and private files and to discover the emigrant ancestor and establish lineal relationship with the great admiral and thereby secure the fortune awaiting lawful heirs.

The author, though a descendant, has seen nothing of the Drake fortune, but the connection of the Humphreys, Drakes, Butchers of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey has been proven.

Thomas Drake, Sr. and two brothers came over from England and settled in Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. They were brothers of one Sir Francis Drake, and Elizabeth Hays claims she has in possession Sir Francis' pocket book and spectacles.

This branch of a noted family migrated from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, to Loudoun in Virginia. Some say they were the descendants of the Richard Drake who was mentioned in the will of Sir Francis. Richard died in 1604 and left a son, Francis, who died in 1614 and was the father of Richard Drake of Virginia.

Richard Drake of Virginia had eight sons. One, Francis, lived and died in Nash County, North Carolina. They all married and had families. Their descendants are connected with the Bentons, Williams, Summers, Brocks, and others of equal prominence.

Thomas Drake, Sr., from whom this sketch is begun, with Eurah Humphrey and her father and a nephew of Eurah Blake, with his wife and Mr. Greyson, came to Virginia and settled together near the foot of the Blue Ridge, not far from Bloomfield. He was born July 13, 1728 and married 1760 Eurah Humphrey. He died July 25, 1811. Eurah was born January 1, 1739. She was a sister of Colonel David and Thomas
Humphreys. David was aide to Washington.—See Thomas Drake's records, "Gibbens' Butcher Book."

Thomas Drake, Sr. of Loudoun County, Va., November 16, 1819, deeds in trust to Abner Humphrey and Edward B. Grady to secure payment of $2,099.30 to John Humphrey.

The Loudoun records contain many proofs of their prestige in Loudoun County. The old wills there mention swords, silver tankards; the inventories list elegant furniture and much silver.

The children of Thomas and Eurah (Humphrey) Drake were eight:
1. Hannah, born 16 August, 1761, who married Samuel Butcher, the soldier of the Indian and Revolutionary Wars.
2. Ella, born 29 February, 1764, who married Hays.
3. Teasy, born 1 September, 1766, married Bailiss Combs and migrated to Montgomery County, Va. and thence to Kentucky.
4. Susannah, born October 5, 1769, married David Hopkins first, George Leonard, Sr. second, and third, William Fisher. By the first marriage were six children; by second six, and by third was one daughter.
5. Deborah, born May 9, 1773, married Isaac Richards in 1792.
6. Thomas, Jr., born April 13, 1776, married Ellen Chamblin.
8. Jacob, born January 2, 1784, married Sarah Carter.—For descendants of these children see Thomas Drake Sketch in "Gibbens' Butcher Book," pages 165 to 189.

The Timms, Hopkins and Leonard families migrated West at early day; were numerous in their descendants, pioneers of worth and esteem, as are their posterity now living in Wood and other counties of West Virginia, bordering the "Beautiful River."
THOMAS Drake, Sr., for whom this sketch is begun, was born July 13, 1728; married in 1760 Eurah Humphrey, who was born January 1, 1739 and died February 2, 1817.

She was a sister of Colonel Thomas Humphrey who served in the Loudoun County Virginia Militia during the Revolution, as Captain, 1777. (Page 211, McAllister), ("Gibbens' Butcher," page 170). Colonel David Humphrey was also her brother. Their father was a minister and came with his daughter, Eurah, and Thomas Drake to Loudoun County, Virginia. Thomas Drake's will is very long and quite interesting. —Loudoun County Records, page 111, Book O.

Colonel David Humphries, born in Derby, Connecticut, 1753, educated at Yale, first appears as major in General Parson's brigade, in 1777. He subsequently became aide to General Israel Putnam and served under General Greene. In 1780 he was appointed aide and military secretary to the commander-in-chief. It was Humphries who received the captured standards from the British at Yorktown. He was of a romantic disposition and of unswerving loyalty in his friendship. —Callahan, "Man and the Mason," pages 122, 130, 131, 143.

General Washington resigned his commission at Annapolis on December 23, 1783; took affectionate leave of his companions in arms; and once more a private citizen, with Mrs. Washington by his side, and accompanied by Colonels David Humphreys, William Smith, and Benjamin Walker, he rode forward over the familiar Maryland roads toward his beloved Mount Vernon. —Pages 61, 62, 144, 185, Wiltshcke's "Mount Vernon."

Three days later the citizens of Alexandria prepared a public dinner as part of the celebration of the adoption of the Constitution in Virginia, which the General, Colonel
The Humphreys are still numerous in Loudoun County.

The family Bibles and Gibbens' book give Hannah Drake's birth and marriage: "Hannah, born August 16, 1761, married Samuel Butcher." Many of their descendants bear their old grandmother's name, and the Loudoun Clerk's Office has many pages covered with their records. Colonel Humphrey of Charleston, the well known oil magnate, and Professor Humphreys of the University of Virginia were both of this family.

Thomas Drake's will is to be found in the Loudoun Records, Will Book K, page 45. It was probated 17 April, 1804 and conveys a very large estate, mentioning


Uriee married Daniel Glascock. His inventory is to be found in Book L, page 187.

Jacob Drake, his son's, will is on page 183, Book L. His inventory on page 185, Book L, dated February 13, 1815, mentions "old Windsor chairs, desks, old clock, decanters, tea-tables, silver eppeolett."

The grandmother of Mr. Charles Hopkins of Manassas, Va. was Miss Drake, daughter of Thomas Drake, who came from Devonshire, County Exeter. He was a major in the War of 1812. He was thirteen years old when he came over with his father.

Sir John Hawkins was an uncle of Thomas Drake, and Thomas Drake Hopkins was named for his mother's father. Thomas Drake Hopkins is the father of Mr. Charles Hopkins.

ARMS AND CRESTS IN HERALDIC ENGLAND

The Shield is divided into quarters; the first and fourth are for Drake; Sable (the dark) with a fesse wavy (of white or silver) between...
two pole-stars (white or silver). It is upon the left-hand quarter, and on the lower right-hand quarter.

White or silver signified Innocence, Temperance, Hope. Sable signified Gravity, Constancy, Grief for loss of friends.

Crest—A ship under sail, passing around a terrestrial ball, drawn by a hand out of a Cloud; on an escroll, with the words, Auxilio Divino.

The Coat-of-Arms of the Drake family, illustrated in Volume 2, was owned by my grandmother, Mrs. Presley Alexander L. Smith, who was a daughter of John Humphrey Butcher of "White Hall," and whose grandmother was a Miss Drake. It had been in the Carolina branch a long time and grandmother considered it her most sacred possession.

The crest from a ring was given her by Mrs. Mary Drake of Lenty County, North Carolina. The Butcher Book was willed by her to her son, Henry Lewis Smith, and bequeathed as a gift of love to me from him at his death.

Two hundred years ago, or more, the principal division of the name in England were those of Devonshire and Yorkshire. The arms were the same while the crest differed. Since in England the births, deaths, and marriages are very carefully kept by a herald, it ought not to be a very difficult matter to find the births of these Drake children who came to the New World.
JOHN Humphrey Butcher was born near Bloomfield, Loudoun County, Virginia in 1788. In 1810 he married his first cousin, Nannie Overfield. She died August 7, 1824, leaving six children:


2. John, born 1816, died single.

3. Edgar Fitzallen Mariburt, born 1817. Married February 26, 1846 his step-mother's niece, Sarah A. Glascock, daughter of James G. Glascock of Culpeper County. Moved to Missouri. Children were James, Mollie, Frances, Martha Anne, John William.

4. Samuel, born 1818. Married July 26, 1836 Lucinda M. Darnell. Moved to St. Josephps, Mo. Children were John, Mary, French, Sallie, Lizzie, Kate, Jennie.

5. Amanda Melvina, born May 15, 1822, married first John Heath Hunton of Fauquier County, September 10, 1839; second 1844, February 4, Presley Alexander L. Smith (See Smith Sketch) and was the mother of William Worth Smith of "Ccedar Hill," by her second marriage.
Amanda Melvina Butcher, Daughter of John Humphrey Butcher

AMANDA Melvina, born May 15, 1822, married first John Heath Hunton of Fauquier County September 10, 1839. He was a brother of Senator and General Eppa Hunton. They had one child, Inez, who married Mr. Parker. No issue. On the 4th of February, 1844, she married Presley Alexander Lycurgeous Smith.—See Smith Chart.

Their children were Andrew Jackson, Lizette Gordon, Mary Butcher, William Worh, Frank Pierce, Henry Lewis, John Walter, Kathleen Boutwell.—For descendants of these children see Smith Chart and Sketch.

The “Widow Hunton,” a very beautiful woman, with a charming personality, was born at “White Hall.” Reared as the daughter of a wealthy man, when the Civil War was over she found herself with a beggar’s pittance. All had been sacrificed to the cause of the Southland which now lay bleeding and prostrate. There was no Red Cross or other pitying organization to send garments, or food, or medicine to the families of the conquered, ragged, half-starved nation, who had peopled the United States in Colonial days when it took the strongest and bravest-hearted men of the Old World to establish a footing; who had struggled on through the Bloody Indian Wars, and the Revolution, and who now lay crushed. But too proud were they to beg a crust from the invaders who had so ruthlessly destroyed their homes, making what was known as the garden spot of the South a barren land, for did not the great Sheridan say it was his purpose “to make the South so hungry that a crow must carry its food.”
JOHN LEWIS, SR. OF WALES

In the “Genealogies of Lewis Family,” by William Terrell Lewis, who is descended from John of Hanover, and who is considered an authority on this branch of Lewises, we are told that John, Sr., one of the original brothers who came to America, was born about 1640. He resided with the Mostyn family in Denbyshire previous to his emigration to America. It is not known whom he married. He died in 1726 in Hanover County, Va., where his will can be found.

The Mostyn is an ancient and wealthy family in Denbyshire, Wales, holding land there from 1640 to 1858. About the middle of the seventh century four brothers of the Lewis family left Wales, viz:

1. Samuel, went to Portugal; nothing more is heard of him.
2. William, died in Ireland; married Miss McClelland.
3. General Robert, died in Gloucester County, Virginia.
4. John, died in Hanover.

In the sketch of Governor Price’s family you will read the personal letters preserved by the children of “Irish” John and Margaret Lynn. They had seven children:

1. Samuel, born in Ireland 1716, died unmarried.
2. Thomas, born 1718, married Miss Strother of Stafford, daughter of William Strother.—Governor Price Sketch.
3. General Andrew, born 1720, married Elizabeth Givens.
5. Margaret, born 1726, died unmarried.
6. Anne, born 1728, died unmarried.

These children were all born in Ireland, except Charles the youngest.

The Maryland records give another Lewis as a brother of the “Welsh” brothers, “Stephen Lewis.” Kentucky records also mention Stephen and Thomas Lewis as from Fairfax County, Va. “of the Robert and John Lewis family.”—See Lewis Sketch.

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Susannah (Lewis) Butcher of Loudoun County

Susannah Lewis, wife of Samuel Butcher, Sr. of Loudoun County, Va., was sister of Abraham Lewis, who on page 149 "Gibbens' Butcher Book" is mentioned as a "Loudoun County pioneer," and the granddaughter of Abraham Lewis, the second child of John Lewis of Hanover County, who emigrated to Virginia, 1640, his will being there on record, dated 1726. In it he mentions the names of his six children, "Mrs. Rebecca Lindsay, born about 1677; Abraham Lewis, born about 1679; Sarah Lewis, born about 1681; Mrs. Angelica Fullelove, born about 1683; David Lewis, born about 1685; John Lewis, Jr., born about 1687."—See page 365, "Lewis and Kindred Families."

Historians tell us little is known of this John Lewis family of Hanover except of David Lewis, Sr., who married Miss Terrell.—For this line see page 365, "Lewis and Kindred Families."

Volume 7, page 356, in the Virginia County Records of Goochland County records: "Joel Terrell and David Lewis, 1734, 2300 acres of land," while over in York County, Volume 7, page 442, 1635, another David Lewis patented 217 acres of land.

But it is Abraham, son of Abraham, in whom we are interested. He was called in Loudoun County "Abraham Lewis, the Pioneer." His sister was Susannah Lewis, who married Samuel Butcher, and his daughter, Susannah, who married Samuel's son and nephew, was named for her aunt, Susannah the elder, who died before September 14, 1801, as there is recorded an inventory of her property. In John Lewis' will notice, "John Lewis, son of Samuel and Susannah (Lewis) Butcher."—See "Gibbens' Book," page 153.

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GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

WILL OF ABRAHAM LEWIS
Loudoun County, Virginia, February 12, 1812

My wife, Rebekah, son Isaac, the Fulling Mill; sons Jacob, James, Joseph, Abraham, daughters Nancy Guy, Mary, Martha, Susannah, Beck.

Executors: Son Isaac, John Bucher.

BENJAMIN OVERFIELD FAMILY

“Martin C. Overfield of Henderson, Ky. sells to John H. Butcher of Loudoun County, Va. for $500 nine acres in the latter locality on which Benjamin and Mary Overfield lived and died before 1822, lot No. 4.” In another record it mentions the “tract of land whereon his grandfather and grandmother lived and died.” This is in the division of Martin Overfield’s children. Harrison Grigsby was clerk of the county court at that time.

Nancy was the daughter of Benjamin Overfield, born 1794. Her brothers were Samuel, who moved to Harrison County; Peter, John and Hudson, who moved to Harrison County along with Martin; Frances, Marion and Joshua. Mr. Gibbens tells us on page 151, “Nancy married her cousin, John Humphrey Butcher, and died August 7, 1824.” He also publishes other records concerning the Overfield family.

Old Benjamin must have been a strong Tory for it is on record that he was removed as witness and Levin Powell (Colonel Powell) placed in his stead because “he refused to take the oath of allegiance and fidelity to the Commonwealth of Virginia.”—See Loudoun County Records and Samuel Butcher’s Will.

The following are children of Samuel of Harrison County, Ky.:

1. Martin, who moved to Henderson County, Ky.
2. Peter, who moved to Henderson County, Ky.
3. John, who moved to Henderson County, Ky.
4. Hudson, who moved to Henderson County, Ky.
5. Nancy, born in 1794, who married John Humphrey Butcher, a cousin, and died August 7, 1824.
6. Susan married Mr. Richardson; had five sons.
7. Francis Marion.
ARUNDEL CASTLE (SEE SCOTCH BALLAD IN MONTGOMERY SKETCH)
EGLINTON CASTLE, SCOTLAND, THE HOME OF THE MONTGOMERIES
HENRY MARKS LEWIS OF "CEDAR HILL",
SON OF ANNE MONTGOMERY
“PLEASANT HILL”, THE HOME OF MRS. CHARLES RIXEY

MRS. CHARLES RIXEY OF “PLEASANT HILL”
ARMS BORNE BY THE VIRGINIA FAMILY'S SCOTCH ANCESTORS
LAUCHOPE HOUSE, SCOTLAND, THE HOME OF THE MOREHEADS
Montgomeries

SEEKING the origin of the name, we meet with all sorts of theories, and travel back to the flood, or to Gomer, son of Japhet, and are told that Gomer, being the hereditary name of the Gauls, many localities are thus called. For example, in Normandy there is Mont Gomerie; in Italy, a lofty hill, Monte Gomero, or to give it its old Latin name, Mons Gomeris.

It is not until the tenth century that we arrive at something tangible, in Roger de Montgomerie, a count of Normandy, in the year 912. In the next century, in 1066, we discover a grandson of his, presumably, and of his kinsman, William the Conqueror. As a reward for his valor, he was created Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, and had manors without number. For him the town of Montgomery, Wales, was named. In the time of William Rufus, Pembroke Castle was built by Arnulph de Montgomerie. Walter Montgomerie was high steward of the royal house of Stewart and the first Earl of Eglinton.

"Memorables of the Montgomeries" tell us in the following rhyme the family story, and claim a noble Roman knight was the founder:

"MEMORABLES OF THE MONTGOMERIES"

A Noble Roman was the root
From which Montgomeries came,
Who brought his legion from the war,
And settled the same
Upon an hill 'twixt Rome and Spain,
Gomericus by name;
From which he and his off-spring do
Their surname still retain.
From this unto the wars of France,
Their valour did them bring,

That they great instruments might be,
To save the Gallic King;
At length for England they set sail;
Ambition hath no end.

On British ground they land at length,
Rodger must general be,
A cousin of the Conqueror's,
And fittest to supplie
The greatest post into the field,
The army then leads he
Into a camp, Hastings by name,
In Sussex where you’ll see
The marks of camps unto this day;
And where you’ll hear it told,
The English king did then attack
Most like a captain bold.

But soon, alas! he found it vain,
With Rodger arms to try;
This warry officer prepares,
His projects to defy.
The strong attacks he then observes,
Which made him thence to dread,
That England's king might be among
Those who charged with such speed;
The life-guards straight he ordered,
Their fury to defend;
Where Harold, England's king at once
His crown and life did end.

Whence to the conqueror did come
The English scepter great,
And William, England's king declared,
To London came in state.
Earl Rodger then the greatest man,
Next to the king was thought;
And nothing that he could desire,
But it to him was brought.
Montgomery town, Montgomery shire
And earl of Shrewsburie,
And Arundale do show this man,
Of grandeur full to be.

Thus did he live all this king's reign;
For works of piety,
He built an abbaic and then,
Prepared himself to die.
At last King William yields to fate;
And then his second son
Mounts on the throne, which had almost
The kingdom quite undone;
Some for the eldest son stand up,
As Rodger's sons did all:
But the usurper keeps the throne,
Which did begin their fall.

Then Philip into Scotland came,
Unable to endure;
That they who earldoms had possest,
Of nought should be secure.
The king of Scots well knew the worth
Of men of noble race,
Who in no time of ages past,
Their worth did once deface.
He in the Merse gives Philip lands,
Which afterwards he soon,
With the Black Douglas did exchange
For Eastwood and Ponoon.

Where many ages they did live,
By king and country lov'd;
As men of valour and renown,
Who were with honor mov'd;
To shun no hazard, when they could
To either service do;
Thus did they live, thus did they spend
Their blood and money too;
At last Earl Douglas did inform,
That to our king's disgrace;
An English earl had deeply swore,
He'd hunt in Chevychase;
And maugre all that Scots could do
Would kill and bear away
The choicest deer of Otterburn,
And best of harts would slay.

Our king sent his commands unto
Sir Hugh Montgomerie,
And told him Douglas wanted men
Who fight could, but not flee.
The stout Sir Hugh himself prepares,
The Douglas to support;
And with him took his eldest son;
Then did they all resort
Unto the field, with their brave men,
Where most of them did die;
Of fifteen hundred warlike Scots
Came home but fifty-three.

Douglas was slain, Sir Hugh again
The battle did renew;
He made no stand, with his own hand
The earl Percie he slew.
Sir Hugh was slain, Sir John maintained
The honor of the day;
And with him brought the victory,
And Percy's son away.
He with his ransom built Ponoon,
A castle which yet stands;
The king well pleased as a reward
Did therefore give him lands.

And some time after gave his niece,
Of Eglintoun the heir,
To Sir Hugh's representative;
Thus joined was this pair.
As with her came a great estate;
So by her did descend,
Her royal blood to Lenox house,
Which did in Darnly end,
Who father was to James the sixth,
Of Britain the first king,
Whose royal race unto this day,
Doth o'er great Britain reign,
Since you are come of royal blood,
And kings are sprung from you,
See that with greatest zeal and love,
Those virtues you pursue,
Which to those honours rais's your house,
And shall without all stain,
In heralds books your ensigns flow'd,
And counter-flow'd maintain.

Roger de Montgomerie, Count of Montgomerie lived in Normandy, ante 900. His
son and heir was Roger de Montgomerie, Count of Montgomerie, who was succeeded by his
son, Roger de Montgomery, Count of Montgomery, whose son, William Montgomery, had
a son, Hugh de Montgomerie, Count of Montgomerie, who married Joseline, daughter of
Taurode, Sire De Pont Andemer, by his wife Wevu, sister of Gunnor, wife of Richard II,
Duke of Normandy.

It was their son, Roger, Count of Montgomerie and Count d'Exmes, who came into
England with William, the Conqueror, in 1066, and commanded the vanguard of the
Norman Army at Hastings. He was created Earl of Shrewsbury, Arundel and Chichester.
Died and was buried at Shrewsbury, 1094. He had five sons, but it was from Arnulph,
who married Lafrancoth, daughter of King of Munster, who died 1119, that the Virginia
line sprang.

His son, Phillip, born at Pembroke Castle, 1101, and called the "Welshman," left
Normandy about 1113, coming into Scotland with David I, "obtaining a fair inheritance in
Renfrewshire." His wife was Margaret, daughter of Cospatric, second Earl of Dunbar and
March.
Their son, known as Robert of Englesham and Thorntoun, was called "Mac Cymbric" or "son of the Welshman." He died in 1180.

His son’s, Sir John of Englesham and Thorntoun, Knight, son and heir was Sir John, died 1316, whose son, Sir Alexander of Englesham and Eastward, was knighted by Robert Bruce for gallantry. Died ante 1388.

His son, John of Englesham and afterwards of Eglinton and Ardrossan, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Hugh Englandton, and died about 1398.

His son, John of Ardrossan, Knight, died ante 1429 "Dominus Ejusdom," or "that of That Ilk."

His son, Alexander, first Lord of Montgomerie, so created by James II in 1448-9, died between 1461 and 1465.

His son, Alexander, master of Montgomerie, died before his father in 1452.

His son, Robert of Braidstane, died ante 1463.

His son, Adam of Braidstane, died ante 1558.

His son, Adam of Braidstane, died ante 1576.

His son, Adam of Braidstane, died ante 1652.

His son, Hugh, Viscount Montgomerie in Ireland, so created 1622, born in 1560, died 1636.

His son, Sir James of "Rosemont," died 1651.

His son, William of "Rosemont," born 1632, died 1706.

His son was William of "Rosemont."

And it was from the William Montgomeryes of "Rosemont," Ireland, that Captain William Montgomerye of "Rosemont" in Prince William County, Virginia, descended.—From a rare old chart to be found in the Congressional Library, also at "Cedar Hill," which was built by Anne Montgomerie’s son.
Roger Montgomery

Now this Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, had five sons, Robert, Hugh, Roger, Philip, Arnulth, and it is in Arnulth, who married the daughter of the King of Munster, that we are interested.

The family was not known in Normandy before the conquest of that province by Ralo of Hrolf, the Granger, though it may have been there in some previous invasion from the North, a supposition rendered highly probable by the delight with which the Montgomeries welcomed the coming of Hrolf. The Montgomeries having retained their landed possessions undisturbed by the Northern conquerors and their sons having formed marriage alliances with the family of Hrolf seems conclusive proof of this.

Count de Montgomery in France, Earl of Montgomery in England, Earl of Eglinton in Scotland, Earl of Mt. Alexander in Ireland, and the "Rosemont" Montgomeries are all the same family.

The Montgomery Manuscript on page 446 notes the surnames still remain in unbroken connection in the family, while in Virginia the heroine of our little sketch, Anne Montgomery, named every son of her fourteen children, with one exception, for the Rosemont and Eglinton Montgomeries from whom her father descended.—From Montgomery Manuscript.

The Count of Alencon in Normandy is the first of whom there is a historical trace. The Brittanica Encyclopedia, Volume XVII, page 543, states that "he was next to the king, the most powerful family in Normandy." All of the Montgomery family on the earth are without doubt descended from this source. Roger de Montgomery belonged to this Norman family and commanded the vanguard of King William’s Army at Hastings, October 14, 1068, when he conquered England, and was
created an Earl, his descendants afterwards spreading out into Scotland, Ireland and America. The Irish branch was very prolific, and many of the Americans who bear the name are descended from the Montgomeries of County Down.
In Ireland

MIGHTY with the pen as well as with the sword may be said of the Montgomeries. James was a Scotch poet, whom Byron did damn with faint praise; Alexander, a poet of the sixteenth century. “Three fleur-de-lis, or,” is the Montgomery coat of arms. Crest: “Out of a cap of maintenance, an arm in armor, erect, grasping a sword.”

At just what time the Montgomeries first made settlements in Ireland as settlers we do not know. Arnulph de Montgomery (from whom our William Montgomery, born 1732, was descended) was in Ireland on one of his warring expeditions in the latter part of the eleventh century. Doubtless other Montgomeries had settled there as well as in other countries before this, but the first prominent settlement was made by Sir Hugh Montgomery of Scotland, who was the sixth Laird of Braidstane. This Hugh afterwards became the first Viscount of Montgomery of the Great Ards. This section of Ireland is so-called because of the great number of hares or rabbits that were found along the banks of the watercourses.

Hugh Montgomery was descended from the Earls of Eglinton. Some of this family were very prominent, viz: Colonel James (the oldest colonel in the Revolution) and General Robert. Hugh had three brothers, George, Patrick, John, M. D., who became men of prominence. (See Chart.) Queen Elizabeth presented the parsonage of Chedchec to George “for his worth and learning.” He was chaplain to the court of King James I, and afterwards Bishop. Patrick was a colonel under King Henry IV, “where he commanded five hundred horse.”

Hugh Montgomery, leaving the College of Glasgow, travelled in France, attending the gay courts there, and was a great favorite. He settled in Holland, and was captain of a Scotch regiment under the Prince
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

of Orange, great-grandfather of William III of England. After the
death of his father and mother, which took place about 1587, his business
affairs needing attention, he disposed of his commission and returned to
Scotland. He visited the Court of Edinborough, where “he was favorably
received as an accomplished gentleman” by many noblemen and was
introduced to King James VI, and was allowed to kiss his hand. The
king paid him special attention for diplomatic reasons as George, who was
the Dean of Norwich, in the Church of England, was Hugh’s brother, and
his letters were of vast importance to the king. He married about this
time, living in peace and prosperity until he was insulted by a Mr. Cunning¬
ham. He sought satisfaction, but Cunningham refused to meet him and
went to London with great speed. Montgomery followed, forcing him
to combat with swords. A powerful thrust from the skillful sword of
Montgomery hit the buckle of Cunningham’s belt, throwing him on the
floor, and supposing he had killed him, Montgomery put up his sword and
tried to escape, but was arrested and thrown into prison. He escaped by
strategy and once more reached Scotland, where through the intervention
of friends and king, peace seemed to be made on both sides. The above
affair was only a continuation of an old feud, which in desperation,
boldness and results equals anything that ever took place between
feudalists.

In Montgomery’s manuscript, page 17, an interesting account is given
of the feud, which originally started in 1366 over Sir Hugh Montgomery
of Eglinton obtaining a grant from the Crown of the offices of Bailhe, in
the Barony of Cunningham and Chamberlain Irvine. The grant was
enlarged repeatedly, the Cunninghams growing more bitter and claiming
these offices as belonging from ancient and established right to their clan.

James II renewed the grant to Lord Montgomery, and from that
day continued the feud for upward of two centuries. In 1488 the strong
castle of Kerrielow, belonging to the Cunninghams, was destroyed under
the command of that warlike Hugh, afterwards created first Earl of
Eglinton. In the year 1528 the fall of Kerrielow was avenged by the
burning of Eglinton Castle. During 1488 and 1528 many terrible
collisions occurred. Although an arbitration held by the earls of Angus,
Argyle, Cassilis and the bishop of Maray decided in 1509 in the favor of Eglinton's claims, and although in 1523 the first Earl of Eglinton had been honorably acquitted of a charge of murdering Edward Cunningham, the feud continued with increasing fury until the Cunninghams assassinated the fourth Earl of Eglinton at the Ford of Annoch.—Paterson's "Parishes and Families," Volume I, pages 51, 53, 54, Fraser's "Memorials," Volume I, pages 27-31.

About 1602 when James VI was proclaimed King, and Ireland was at his disposal, men who were in favor with him began to take advantage of these opportunities. Hugh Montgomery, looking toward Ireland, saw a great future.

Con Oneil, a drunken rebellious man, but of a prominent family and of a great estate, found himself in serious trouble by forcing his servants into open conflict with the Queen's soldiers, one of whom was mortally wounded. The penalty of this was imprisonment or death. On page 44 of Montgomery's manuscript an account of this affair will be found. Had it not been for Hugh Montgomery, who was always loyal to his friend, Con would have met the inevitable doom that was his due. He had no friends and no money—Montgomery had both and he used them unstintedly. Con made his escape, finally arriving in Scotland, and placed himself in the hands of Hugh Montgomery, who carried out his part of the contract to the letter, which was to secure pardon for Con and to receive one-third of his property for so doing.

Immediately he planned a desirable class of immigrants from Scotland to settle the large possessions he secured. Five years afterwards he reported "one thousand men at the service of the King." All of these families were of that sturdy, industrious, honest class that improved the society of Ireland, and their descendants did much to develop and establish a permanent form of government in the United States. Thousands of immigrants were brought into Ireland by Hugh Montgomery and other Scotch knights, from whom came the famous Scotch-Irish family, many of whom immigrated to America and largely settled in Virginia.

Hugh, first Viscount of Montgomerie, and the Great Ards of Ireland, so created in 1622, died in 1636 at the age of seventy-six, "his funeral
being conducted with great solemnity and display,” because of his prominence. He was married twice; his first lady was of great beauty and nobleness of character, the second, “somewhat of a shrew.” She led him many a dance, and after causing him to spend many pounds on beautifying their home, she refused to live in Ireland away from her thistle blooms and her Scotch clan, “causing much annoyance to Sir Hugh” in his old age.

The second Viscount Hugh was a member of the Privy Council. On the breaking out of the Irish rebellion he received a commission from the Irish government, also from the king, as colonel of one thousand foot, and five troops of horse, the greater part of which he raised himself and for one year supported at an expense of one thousand pounds. Joining Colonel Chichester at Lisbon, he took an active part in suppressing the rebellion until his death on the fifteenth day of November, 1642, in the forty-fifth year of his age. (See Montgomery Manuscript, page 153.) He was the youngest colonel in the army. His second son, Henry, died young. His third son, James, was born at Dunskey, 1639, and died at “Rosemont,” 1689. He had a son named William, and his son also was named William. Our emigrant, William Montgomery, came from this line.—See Chart.

The third Viscount Hugh was created Earl of Mt. Alexander June 20. The author of the Montgomery Manuscript says that “in obtaining favors and positions of trust the Montgomeries can never be accused of bartering or paying a money consideration for them.”

The third Viscount was in charge of all the forces in Ulster, Ireland, taking part in those terrible struggles with Cromwell’s army, and was the last of the generals to surrender in 1650. He made his way to Cromwell’s headquarters and surrendered. Cromwell treated him with great respect, making capitulation for their home-coming. Viscount Hugh lived there peacefully, without deserting the realm, or acting against Parliament. For being admitted into the commonwealth of which Cromwell was Lord Protector they were to pay sums of money as Parliament saw fit. This arrangement being completed, Oliver Cromwell set sail for England, leaving General Ireton in charge of the blockade at Limerick, where the Irish had retired for refuge. But Hugh was like a veritable Napoleon.
They compelled him to leave his home and country, and to live in London, forbidden to pass through Scotland, and finally calling him before the "Rump" (a committee of the Parliament), banished him to Holland. He was forbidden to hold any communication with Charles Stewart, or to return to Ireland, England or Scotland. While banished he visited the important cities of Holland, and the Manuscript tells us "though in disguise his visage would always betray him as a nobleman." Cromwell permitted him to return home in 1653, but the stipulations were so severe that his health, and pocket book, broke under the strain and to Sir Hugh life was hardly worth living. But every cloud has its silver lining, and he lived to see the Royalists restored to power in 1660 on the accession of Charles II, who rewarded his loyalty with many honors, one of which was commissioner to adjust landed estates, and historians say, "he was just and merciful in these adjustments."

The Montgomeries in England, Ireland and Scotland were stanch Royalists. "Gardi Bien," their motto, given by William the Conqueror, was indicative of their descendants.

The will of this last Viscount is recorded in the Court of Probate, Henrietta Street, Dublin, May, 1669.

I, Hugh, Lord Viscount of the Ards, being in my full memory and strength, but being now upon a long journey into England and desirous to settle my estate, do make my last will and testament. First, I bequeath my soul to the Holy and Undivided Trinities, trusting alone in the merits of Christ Jesus my Lord, who came into this world to save sinners, whereof I acknowledge myself to be the greatest.

Hugh, his eldest son, succeeded to the family estates. Henry was liberally provided for. James, the third son, was a clergyman. He had a son, Captain Hugh. Jean, the only daughter of Hugh of 1669, was provided for also by her father.

Hugh, born 1650, had a financial ruin in 1675, but Dame Fortune smiled upon him again in 1685. The Journal of the Irish House of Lords, Volume I and II, tells us that he was a brigadier-general in 1701, and was one of the council that ruled Ireland. Henry, his brother, succeeded him, 1716, died 1731. He had one daughter, Elizabeth, who never married, and two sons, Hugh and Thomas.
Hugh, fourth Earl, succeeded him in 1731. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Patrick Borneswell, Cricktown; five children, all dying in infancy.

Thomas, second son of Henry, became the fifth and last Earl at the death of his elder brother, Hugh.

He came to Virginia with William Montgomery and Lord Fairfax and settled at Dumphries, Prince William County. His will is on record at the Clerk’s Office, Manassas, Va. He was not married, but he made provision for his “boy,” appointing “guardians.” His cellars were full of rare wines; cases of silver were mentioned; many slaves were listed; and he mentions his “brother in Ireland.”

In 1725 the settlement was made “between Henry, Earl of Mount Alexander, the Honorable Thomas, his son of the first part, and Valintine Jones and Lewis Crummelin of the third part, and Daniel de La Cherios and Mary Angelica of the fourth part.” By this document the lands of Donaghadee, including the town of Ballyburtle, Temple Patrick, Ballynora, Ballywilliam and other denominations were settled on certain trusts for the wife, with whom he received a large marriage dowry. At his death the titles of Viscount Montgomery of the Great Ards and Earls of Mt. Alexander became extinct. The reader will see how the remnant of the vast Mt. Alexander property descended to the families of De La Chelrios and Crommelin.
Montgomery Manuscpts in America

The Montgomery manuscript says there had existed at Eglinton Castle a manuscript account of the Montgomery family in Scotland, which was destroyed when that old pile was burned by the Cunninghams, 1528, but years of research work have left us the records of William Montgomery, written between 1698-1702.

Hugh Montgomery of Broomsland, 1760. "Broomsland Manuscript."
John Hamilton of Count Ayr. "Montgomery Manuscript."
Mrs. E. G. Riley's "History of Eglinton and Braidstane in Scotland, Mt. Alexander and Gray Abbey in Ireland."
James Fraser's "Memorials of the Montgomerys, Earls of Eglinton," which contains many rare old charts and letters, marriage contracts between 1170-1728.
Johnson's "Makers of History."
Greene's "Historic Families of Kentucky."
Bible records of William Montgomery of "Rosemont," Prince William, Virginia.
Rev. Hugh Montgomery of Ireland.

Among the many members of the family who took refuge in this country and received patents of land (See Land Office Records, Richmond, Va., Book 6, page 678, 1666-1679) were:

Robert Montgomery of Nansemond City.
Hugh Montgomery, county of Lower Norfolk, in Elizabeth River Parish. (Book 7, page 250) from Francis, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia.
Thomas, 85 acres.—1756-1762, Book 34.
John, 150 acres.
David, 198 acres.—Page 332.
Sir Hugh Montgomery came to America with the forty-two Highlanders in command.

William Montgomery, heir-at-law to Alex'r Montgomery, deceased, this day claimed a settlement and preemption to a tract of land in the district of Kentucky on Acc’t of the s’d dec’d settling in the county in the year of 1777, residing there until he was killed by Indians on a branch of Green River.

The Court was of the opinion that the said Montgomery has a right to a settlement of 400 acres.—“Alexander Montgomery,” Kentucky State Historical Society, Book 21, page 156.

William Montgomery of “Rosemont,” Prince William County, Va., owned many acres of land in the county of Nelson, on the head of Waters Fork, Nolin Creek, and the waters of the Green River.—See will for other estates in Kentucky and Virginia.

The battle of Bothell Bridge in Scotland was fought on June 22, 1679. Some of the prisoners escaped and made their way to Ulster. From them are descended many of the Fauquier, Augusta and Kentucky (Kentucky being a part of Virginia at that time) families, especially the Montgomeries.

As Sir Hugh was banished by Cromwell, so were many of the other Montgomeries forced to leave their native land, and to Virginia many of them came. These who are recorded here are undoubtedly kinfolks, as they claim the same origin, the same reason for leaving Ireland, bore the same names and arms, and named their new homes after those in the old country.

There were three William Montgomerys, who were cousins, in America in Colonial days:

1. William, son of William and his cousin who was daughter of James of Brigand, married 1684 Isabel, daughter of Robert Burnett of Lethintie County, Aberdeen. In 1702 he removed to East Jersey, where
his father-in-law owned a large estate. There he settled and built a home which he named “Eglinton.”

2. William, son of Alexander, came to Kentucky from Virginia; had a daughter named Anne Montgomery, who married General Logan.

3. Dr. William Montgomery, father of Captain William, who married Catherine Marrs whom he met on board ship as he was leaving Ireland. Captain Montgomery built “Rosemont” and his daughter, Anne, married William Lewis (son of Thomas Lewis and “Madam Harrison”), who built “Mount Pleasant” in Fauquier County, Va. and who was buried there in the family graveyard.

There has been much confusion about these two Anne Montgomeries who married William Lewises during the Revolutionary period. The husband of Anne of “Rosemont” was a son of Thomas Lewis and Sarah (Hawley) Harrison who lived on Dogue Creek, 1732, owning three or four large plantations. (See will.) Thomas Lewis served as vestryman on Truro Parish, Fairfax County, Va., 1732, (See “History of Truro Parish,” page 2) and died in 1759. William was the only child, born seven months after his death. (See affidavits sworn by his granddaughter and the granddaughter of William Harrison, who was his half-brother.) Sarah Hawley married first Captain Harrison, then Thomas Lewis. (See Loudoun records). The Anne Montgomery who married Colonel William Lewis, the brother of General Andrew Lewis, son of Margaret Lynn and “Irish” John Lewis, was a daughter of Alexander M—— who died at Sweet Springs. Some historians claim William’s wife was Mary.

The descendants of these Anne Montgomeries and William Lewises claim relationship.

In the “Montgomery Family” by T. H. Montgomery we read:

Alexander Montgomery, born 1665, at the age of twenty-five was in the battle of Boyn, as captain of Grenadiers under King William, where he was severely wounded. He married and left two sons, William and Alexander.

William had six sons, William, Richard, James, Alexander, Hugh, and Robert. Four of these came to America, two settling in Pennsylvania, one in Kentucky and one in North Carolina before the Revolutionary War. Richard was in the war and was wounded many times.
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

Alexander Montgomery married in Ireland and left Londonderry about the year of 1734 with his wife and son, William, and settled in New Castle, Delaware. Alexander, Jr. was born in New Castle. He read law with Thomas McKean, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania, and finished his studies in the Temple, London, before the Revolution. He practiced his profession in Virginia. He died within a few years at the Sweet Springs, Alleghany County.

His children were Anne, who never married; Mary (?) who married William Lewis of Virginia, brother of General Andrew Lewis, and had a large family, and Captain Hugh, who was Captain of a merchant ship. Had only one child, a daughter.—For the Montgomeries in Kentucky, see page 21, Volume II, Collins' "Kentucky History," Virginia State Historical Society, Volume 21, page 156.

William Montgomery, Jr. This day claimed a settlement & preempt to a tract of land in the district of Kentucky on Acc't of raising a Crop of Corn in the County in the year of 1776 lying on the waters of Green River Near the Pine lick about 1 mile of the same to include his improvements.—The court granted him 1000 acres.

William Montgomery heir-in-law to Alexander Montgomery dec'd this day claimed a settlement & preemption to a tract of land in the district of Kentucky on acc't of the deceased settling in that country in the year of 1777 residing there until he was killed by the Indian slaying on a branch of Green River.—Book 21, Kentucky State Historical Society, page 156.

Alexander Montgomery had five grants south of the Green River in Logan and Green Counties, Ky. (See Books 1 and 5). There were four sons, William, John, Thomas, Robert, who built four cabins on the Green River about twelve miles from Logan Fort, 1780.

William Montgomery was of Irish descent and was the son of Montgomery of Harden County, who was banished to America for participating in the Rebellion.—See Collins' "History of Kentucky," page 409.

William Montgomery's daughter Ann married General Logan.—See Collins' "History of Kentucky."

William Montgomery and heirs 1400 acres, date of survey 1781, Lincoln County.—Land Book I, page 2.

William Montgomery, Jr., 1400 acres in the forks of Green River 5-4-1781, Lincoln County.—Book I, page 529.

© The descendants of William Lewis claim Anne Montgomery, not Mary, as the "Montgomery Family" states.

William Montgomery's inventory July 17, 1781, Lincoln County.—Record Book I, page 11.

Smith's "History of Virginia" states on page 51, "Phillip, Earl of Montgomery, was one of the Adventurers of the London Company in Virginia."

Mr. Stanard's "Scrap Book" states, "John Graham, Esq. came from Perthshire, Scotland. Married his cousin, Margaret, eldest daughter of John Graham, Esq. of Killern who was heir-in-law of Duke of Montross (Montrose), and had John, who immigrated, 1750, to Prince William County. Was clerk in 1768 to 1778. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Catesby Cocke of Prince William County, Va. Had a son John also."

One of these men was the partner of Dr. William Montgomery.—See Book II, page 301, Clerk's Office Manassas, Prince William County, where a division of John Graham's and Dr. Montgomery's medicine, June 9, 1780, was made.

His will is missing, but the inventory is there, taken in 1780. His son, William, was born in 1732. William, Jr. married Catherine Marrs, 1758. He died about 1803; at least his will is dated at that time (See Sketch), a copy of which is here printed.
Dr. William Montgomery

It was from this long line of Scotch-Irish ancestry that Dr. William Montgomery, younger son of Montgomery of "Rosemont," Ireland, through the persuasions of Lord Fairfax, his kinsman, and with his wife and children, amongst whom was his son, William, turned his face toward Virginia, bidding good-bye to the Old World where his clan had served, so loyally, king and country. One motto was "Loyal Unto Death," another, "Garde Bien," and the pages of history prove how faithfully they lived up to them.

"His will which was at Prince William court house was destroyed during the Civil War" (So said the clerk), but his inventory is recorded there, a copy of which is to be seen in this sketch. It was known he had a large estate, as his son inherited some of it, but no effort has been made to locate the property.

He is mentioned as "Dr. William Montgomery of Loudoun, 1780," and though only a part of his books are printed (it would take too much space for a list of them all), their value can be seen at once. The desk is in the possession of his son's (Captain William) descendants. In Volume XXIV, page 110, of the Virginia Historical Magazine, you may see a mention of his chaise or his coach and four. He was the partner of John Graham, who was the grandson of the Duke of Montrose, and who came to Prince William, 1750.

He had many acres in Kentucky and in a later edition, which will be brought out a few years from now, I trust many interesting facts will be brought to light. Much tradition has been given me regarding him, but it will not be printed until it has been investigated. Meanwhile leaving you with his inventory, which is a certified copy, we will pass on to his son, William.
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<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 pair And Irons</td>
<td>£12.0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 silk rug £80 1 yarn Do £12</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Bed Bolster and Pillow</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 old Mattress</td>
<td>33.0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Bedstead &amp; Cord</td>
<td>12.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Copper Tea Kettle</td>
<td>60.0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 pair Bellows's</td>
<td>4.10.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Coats &amp; one Jackett</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Teapot 60/ 8 Bottles 160/</td>
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<tr>
<td>A parcel of Pamphletts</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 knives and forks</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Green Cloath for a Jackett</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Box with scales and weights</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Brass Candlestick &amp; 1 Ink stand</td>
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<td>1 desk £100 a quantity of medicines £500</td>
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<td>Anatomy of the human Body</td>
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<tr>
<td>Huxamon on Fever</td>
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<td>Eller's Medicine</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>4.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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In obedience to an order of the worshipful Court of Prince William County we the subscribers being first sworn did Inventory ad appraised the Estate of Doc. William Montgomerie Dec'd according to the law as appears in the foregoing two pages as witness our hands this 19th May 1780.

SAML LOVE
LANDON CARTER
H. STEWART

At a Court held for Prince William County the 1st day of July 1799 this inventory and appraiement of the Estate of Docr. William Montgomerie Decd was returned to the Court and admitted to record.

Teste: JOHN WILLIAMS, CLERK
A true copy: GEO. G. TYLER, CLERK.
Captain William Montgomery

CAPTAIN William Montgomery, son of Dr. William of "Rosemont," Ireland, was born in 1732; served as an officer in His Majesty's Army, where he received a bad wound in the leg, which crippled him for life. He was returning to Virginia in the company of his cousin, Thomas Montgomery (See Will, Prince William County Clerk's Office), heartsick and miserable over his misfortune, when Dame Fortune graciously smiled upon the young soldier. On the very ship that bore Captain Montgomery away from English shores was Catherine Marrs. A tradition in the family (which I neither deny or affirm, though I have often heard) says, "She was a very proud lady of high rank in the Old Country, serving as a lady-in-waiting to the queen, and came to this country to visit the family of the Governor of Virginia." A swift courtship and marriage, on board ship, was the result of this meeting. They resided first at Dumfries, Prince William County. Afterward, we find them building a home near the present site of Manassas, and calling it "Rosemont," after the old home of his people in far-off Ireland.

Johnson, in his unpublished volume of "Makers of History," which at the completion of this volume will be found at the Congressional Library, says, "After very close research, I find William Montgomery was born in Ireland, son of William of "Rosemont." He came over with his kinsman, Lord Fairfax, meeting his future wife on board ship. Their children were Francis Montgomery, who died without issue, and Anne, who married William Lewis, son of Thomas Lewis and Madam Sarah Harrison, widow of Captain William Harrison and mother of William Harrison, Jr.—See Loudoun County Records, Deed Book C, page 355.

Captain Montgomery owned many hundred acres of land. This proves him a man of business ability as well as of daring, culture, and luxury.
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

Anne Montgomery was born in 1759 and died at "Mount Pleasant." She was buried in the family graveyard there. "Mount Pleasant," now owned by a Mr. Lunsford, is in the locality of Little Georgetown in the Broad Run neighborhood, Fauquier County. Her husband, William Lewis, was born 1750. Fourteen children were the issue of this marriage:

William, who married Anne Mitchell.

Francis Montgomery, who married first Martha Bennett; second, Sallie Garwood.

Katherine.

James.

Anne, who married Thomas Lewis, went to Kentucky.

Sallie, who married Mr. Griggsbury.

Susanna, who married Hedgeman Smith of Fauquier County, Virginia.

Betty, who married Mr. O'Bannon, went to Kentucky.

Nancy, who married Mr. Childs.

Louisa, who married Mr. Johnson.

Harriett, who married Mr. Reed.

Henry Marrs Lewis, who married Lucy Anne Rixey.—See Rixey Sketch.

Thomas, who married Mary Frances Bell.—Family Bible.

Johnson tells us that "Lucy Anne Rixey, wife of Henry Marrs Lewis, was a woman of deep piety, practical charity, and a remarkable nurse. Often on a bitter cold night she left her comfortable home to nurse the sick and administer to the dying.”

CAPTAIN WILLIAM MONTGOMERY'S BIBLE RECORDS

William Montgomery, born 1732, married Catherine Marrs 1758.

Catherine Marrs was born 1742.

Anne Montgomery, daughter of William Montgomery and Catherine Marrs, born Saturday, September 3, 1759.

Francis Montgomery, son of William Montgomery and Catherine, his wife, born Saturday, January, 1761.

On another leaf inside the front cover is:

William Montgomery, His Book, 1768.
On the next page is written:

Francis Montgomery, His Book, 1769.
William Montgomery, His Book,
God give the power wherein to look
And not to look but understand
For that has more value than houses and land.

(This was copied for me by the present owner, Mrs. Mary E. Dogan of Manassas, Prince William County, Va., who is a descendant of William Montgomery of "Rosemont").

WILL OF CAPTAIN MONTGOMERY

I give and bequeath to my daughter, Ann Lewis, the wife of William Lewis, of Fauquier County one tract of land in the state of Kentucky, containing 500 acres, be the same more or less, it lying in the county of Nelson on the water of the Chaplain forks, I give the said land to my daughter, Ann Lewis, and her heirs for ever.

Item—I give and bequeath, to Ann Lewis the half of tract of land containing 650 acres, to be equally divided into quantity and quality, the said land lies in the state of Kentucky County of Nelson on the head of Waters Fork, Nolin Creek, and the waters of the Green River.

I give the half tract of land to Ann Lewis and her heirs forever.

Item—I give and bequeath also to my Ann Lewis five Negros, Viz: George, Siller, Sall, Bettie, Sook. I give the said five negroes to Ann Lewis and her Heirs forever.

Item—I lend to my Son-in-law, William Lewis, and my daughter, Ann Lewis, for and during the life of the longest liver of them a negro girl named Minnie, and at the death of the longest liver, it is my desire and will, that Minnie be free.

Item—I give and bequeath to my Grandson, William Montgomery Lewis, one negro girl named Mary to him and his heirs forever.

Item—I give and bequeath to my grandson, Francis Montgomery Lewis, one negro by name Page to him and his heirs forever.

Item—I give and bequeath to my granddaughter, Kattie Lewis, one Negro named Silvy, also one bed and furniture, also one cow and three ewes, I give the same to her and her heirs forever.

Item—I give and bequeath to my granddaughter one negro, named Jennie, also one cow and three ewes, I give the same to her and heirs forever.

Item—I give and bequeath to my son, Francis Montgomery, all the land I have in possession, or have a right to except the land in Kentucky that I willed to Ann Lewis, my daughter, as well as that tract of land in Kentucky containing 650 acres which lies in the county of Nelson, and lands in the state of Virginia and the County of Prince William, Viz, all that tract of land I purchased of Martin Pickett, Esq. lying on Mountpony in said County containing 259 acres the same more or less, and was conveyed to her by the
said Martin Pickett and Richard Graham, by deed, bearing date of December 3, 1789. Also a lease of tract of land by Robert Carter, Esq. for three lives for which is my property these several tracts of land, the half of that tract of land in the state of Kentucky containing 650 acres, the land in Virginia and Prince William County, I purchased of Martin Pickett and Richard Graham, and the above-mentioned land leased from Robert Carter, and the other lands I have right to, not mentioned in this will, I give to my son, Francis Montgomery, and his heirs forever.

Item—I give and bequeath to Francis Montgomery twelve negroes, Viz: Liz, Jack, Daniel, Belle, David, Jeff, Charles, Winny, Lattie, Millie, Harry, Mose. I give the said negroes to my son, Francis Montgomery, and his heirs forever.

Item—I give and bequeath to my son, Francis Montgomery, and to his heirs forever, all the future increase of a negro woman named Mammie, and it is my desire that Mammie herself be free, provided she remains in the County of Prince William, so that Francis Montgomery will be able to get her increase, should there be any.

Item—I give and bequeath to my son, Francis Montgomery, all my stock of every kind not willed in this, Viz: Horses, Black Cattle, Sheep, and hogs, also household and kitchen furniture, plantation interest, and all the debts or money due me, and everything of any kind I have a right to, I give the same to him and his heirs forever, but it is my desire that my Son Francis Montgomery pays my Funeral expenses and just debts, out of that part of my estate willed him in this my last will and testament.

Item—It is my desire that every thing that I lent either my son, Francis Montgomery, or daughter, Ann Lewis, be considered as given, unless mentioned in this my last will and testament.

I constitute and appoint my son, Francis Montgomery, and son-in-law, William Lewis, of Fauquier County executive of this my last will, and testament whereof I have hereunto set my hand and have fixed my seal this fifteenth day of August 1803. It is my will and desire that all the increase from the negro girl named Minnie, in this my last will, lent to William Lewis and Ann Lewis his wife during the life of the longest liver all the children she may have as well as those she may have after the death of William and Ann Lewis or those she may have before their death I give and bequeath to my Grandchildren, to-wit. Searls, Sally, Sucky, Betty, Nancy, James, Susie, Harriett, Harry, to be equally divided between them and each child a part. I herein set my hand and fix my seal this 25th Day of August, 1803, it is my will that this my codocil should be considered a part of this will.
Anne Montgomery

E must not pass by without calling your attention to the great faith which little Anne Montgomery, sixteen-year old bride—descendant of men who commanded the armies of William the Conqueror, who fought by the side of Bruce of Scotland, who were knighted for bravery, who were second to the King of Normandy—with the blood of kings in her veins (see chart), must have had in the God of her fathers, and in her young pioneer husband, when she left "Rosemont" for the forest of Fauquier, now called "The Foothills of the Blue Ridge." At "Rosemont" her father’s wealth surrounded her with luxuries. Its gardens were famous for their rare roses, and Captain Montgomery in the manner of the true cavalier declared that Katherine and Anne were the loveliest and rarest of them all.

Many interesting anecdotes are told of him. One is to the effect that he was with his kinsman, Lord Fairfax, one morning when George Washington came in. He described Washington in a letter as "having an honest face, but somewhat of a country clout."

His slaves were given orders that if a caller wore boots and spurs they were to seat him in great comfort, send out on the plantation and find the master at once, and mix the drinks that they might brew and be in readiness to drink the health of the King. But should he wear none such, then he was to be brought out to the plantation to find the master and state his business.

"Rosemont" was patterned after the old home in Ireland. It was destroyed by fire before the Civil War and only a few things were saved. Fortunately the old Bible and desk were among these. But Fate did not intend that the historical cradle of this branch of the family should be scattered as ashes by the March winds, and it was rebuilt—though not a
reproduction of the old home—and stood upon the very ground upon which
was fought the bloody battle of Manassas, during which time it was used
as a hospital for the wounded. Many a Southern boy of only fourteen or
fifteen years was borne by loving comrades under the roof of the grand-
children of Anne Montgomery, out of that storm of shot and shell, out of
the raging Inferno, where the descendants of the flower of Old England,
sons of the Old Dominion and the defenders of the Southern States fought
for states’ rights and honor, standing against the invaders of the North
until, at the battle of Gettysburg, the field was strewn alike with gray-
haired men and beardless boys whose unseeing eyes turned toward the
infinite heavens while their life-blood drenched the battleground of the
nation. And back in the Southlands the prayers of agonized mothers went
up to God to spare those who but yesterday it seemed were babes lulled to
sleep in their bosom.

Anne Montgomery and her young husband, William Lewis, built
their log cabin of four rooms on the foothills of the beautiful Blue Ridge.
With the terror of war and stalking Indians often chilling the heart, the
child-mother must have had a courageous spirit, and a great faith in God,
to have lived there among such hardships, rearing fourteen children, every
one of whom, except one, bore either the Montgomery or Marrs name, of
which they had just right to be proud, for it is stated repeatedly by
historians that “though the Montgomeries held the highest honors and
positions of trust in England, Scotland, Ireland, and France never one
could be accused of bartering or paying a money consideration for them.”
—See Montgomery Manuscript.

William Lewis’ will is recorded in the Fauquier Clerk’s Office.
Many records of his son, Henry Marrs Lewis, are also filed there.—See
Lewis Chart.

Lucinda (sometimes called Lucy), daughter of Henry Marrs Lewis,
is the present owner of and lives at “Cedar Hill,” the handsome old home
built by her father. (See illustration). The bricks for the mansion were
made by his slaves and the nails were forged by his blacksmiths.

As the Montgomeries were noted “in Europe for their noble and
distinguished bearing,” and their “wives and daughters for their great
beauty, charm and culture,” it is not strange that Henry Marrs Lewis, Anne’s son, should have been called “the handsomest man in Fauquier,” and his daughter, Lucy, “a noted beauty and artist in Grant’s administration.”—See “Makers of History.”

FRANCIS MONTGOMERY

Francis Montgomery, Ensign, served under Captain William Grayson during the American Revolution.—See McAllister’s “Virginia Militia in the Revolution,” page 105, section 100.

In 1781 May 10th it was rumored that the British were on their way to Richmond, and there was a call for a great many men. By proclamation it was announced that if the men who had survived the hardships the winter before would now volunteer for six weeks it would stand as a tour. The officers were Captain Daniel White, Lieutenant Nathaniel Garland, Ensign Francis Montgomery, the whole force marching under Colonel Reuben Lindsay and joining General LaFayette on his retreat from Richmond. When Colonel Lindsay returned with his men he made no discrimination in favor of the volunteers as he had promised. The army marched and countermarched until it fell back to Fauquier County. It then moved southwesterly to the Rapidan where it was joined by Wayne and Steuben. The British cavalry marched into Charlottesville, ran out the Assembly, and then retreated. Our army followed them, but there was no fighting until the vicinity of Williamsburgh was reached. There were then skirmishes at Hot Water and Hickorynut Church, and a battle at Jamestown which drove the British on board their ships. After the British took ship the company lay in camp at Malvern Hills until its discharge in August.

Young Montgomery entered the army at seventeen years of age. “Rosemont,” which Francis inherited from his father, is still in the possession of the descendants of his sister, Anne Montgomery Lewis. Here may be seen the original Montgomery will, and the old desk used by the Emigrant.

Francis never married. He was a very wealthy man and his fortune was inherited by his sister Anne’s children, to whom he was very much devoted. His will is to be found in Prince William Clerk’s Office, Manassas, Va. It is many pages long and quite interesting.
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

The following are a list of grants listed in the Land Grant books in Richmond Land Office and in Kentucky Grant Books at the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.:

William Montgomery, Jr., 1,000 acres Book 1, page 529. Date of survey, 5-4, 1781. Lincoln County, on the forks of the Green River, Kentucky.

William Montgomery, 400 acres Book 2, page 214. Date of survey, 7-21-1783. Lincoln County, on the Green River, Kentucky.


William Montgomery, 1,000 acres, Book 11, page 321. Date of survey, 4-25-1788. Nelson County, west fork of the Nolin.


In the fall of 1779 William Montgomery the elder, the father-in-law of General Logan, with his family and son-in-law, Russel, moved from Virginia to Kentucky, and took refuge in Logans Fort.

The old man had four sons: William, John, Thomas, and Robert, and they built four cabins on the headwaters of Green River, about twelve miles from Logans Fort in 1780. — Collins' "History of Kentucky," Volume 2, page 472.

William Montgomery was commissioner of court in 1783.

Montgomery Station, in Lincoln County, on the headwaters of the Green River, twelve miles from Logan Fort, was settled by William Montgomery and sons, in 1780.—William Connelley History, page 207, Book I.

Captain John Montgomery rendezouzed at Camp Frederick, which is now Pulaski County, in 1756 under Colonel George Washington on the Sandy Creek voyage. Here starvation overtook them and they returned.

Situated in the County of Nelson, State of Kentucky on the waters of Chaplin Fork, originally granted to William Montgomery by the Commonwealth of Virginia 1788-1791 (Beverly Randolph, Esq. then Governor), containing 500 acres of land.

A tract of land containing 650 acres . . . the said land lies in the state of Kentucky, and county of Nelson, on the headwaters fork of Nolin Creek and the waters of the Green River, granted to William Lewis. (My grandfather made a gift of this to his sons who went to Kentucky to live.) Nelson County was cut from Jefferson, 1785; Jefferson in 1780 from Kentucky, and Kentucky formed, 1777-1780.—Bulletin of the State Library 171, Volume 9, 1916.

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The name of Lewis is one of the oldest in England, and one of the most numerous and distinguished in America. It is claimed by many reputable genealogists that the name was originally spelled “Louis,” being known in France in the eighth century, when that country was a part of the Roman Empire. Louis I, born 778, inherited the throne upon the death of his father, Charlemagne, in 814 and his son, Louis, upon the dismemberment of the Empire in 817, became king of Bavaria and other German provinces. This shows the surname was well known at this period, and later genealogists and historians proved it to be one of the most distinguished in France and England. (See Governor Price Sketch). The personal letter of one of the Lewises assures us that one Lewis who left France was the son of the famous Madame de Maintenon, who wielded such an influence over Louis XIV of France. She finally married him but afterwards took the veil, and retired from the sinful world.

“She was a woman of unstained life and strongly religious temperament; and it was by this she gained so great an influence over the king. Through her influence the king was reconciled to his wife, and, when Maria Theresa died, she became his wife. Under her influence the French Court lost its gayety, and religion came to exercise much control over the life and policy of the king.” (Page 42, Volume XVII, Encyclopedia Britannica). Her sons on crossing the channel into Ireland found the name so hateful to their new friends that they dropped the two letters and ever since the name has been spelled “Lewis.”

Mr. McAllister, whose “Genealogy of the Lewis Families” is considered the most perfect, quoted as his authorities Hening’s Statutes, Bishop Meade “Old Families,” and family Bible records when he printed the General Robert Lewis Sketch, yet many historians say “he is a myth and no such person existed.” As this volume is supposed to gather the
records from all sources and lay them before the eyes of the descendants, we will leave that controversy to the historians and continue with absolute facts, though there is ample proof from the hundreds of pages of printed records to be found in the Congressional Library and others that Louis of France and Louis of England are identical, and it is true that many of the Lewis family fled from France to England upon the revocation of the "Edict of Nantes." Again the genealogists tell us that all the Lewises came from one common stock of Huguenots who fled to England in 1685, but the English records show there were many Lewises in England before the "Edict of Nantes," while in America, the old Land Grant Books in Richmond, Virginia, and Annapolis proved this erroneous. Nor must we depend upon wills and Bible records alone; many children received their portion before their father’s death and in his will are unmentioned, while research will find them filed on record as receiving a large portion of land, given to them in their father’s life-time, mentioning them as "my son." Again many Bible records are incomplete and sometimes incorrect. Having made a study of these records for years, to any one interested we can show many strange inaccuracies by comparisons with filed clerks’ records. The English records usually mention "my son and heir," while the youngest sons received a beggar’s pittance and were sent out in the world to find their fortune.

You should not be discouraged if, in looking up records, you do not find among the printed data your ancestor. No one is going to look after him but you. Few people will spend years of research and money in recording some one in whom they are not interested, and it is with a thrill of pride that we give to the children of William Lewis an unbroken chain of evidence to 1640—though the Kentucky records say they were descendants of General Robert Lewis, and Dr. Lyon Tyler, in a personal letter, declares that there is no such man. Fielding Lewis was of the same family for the Kentucky Lewises (descendants of Stephen Lewis, the first cousin of William) claimed a close kinship.
HISTORIANS claim that General Robert was one of four brothers, Samuel, John, William and Robert Lewis, who fled from France to England after the revocation of the "Edict of Nantes" in 1685, to escape persecution, and who were the sons of Lord John Louis, a French nobleman. (See Smile's "History of the Huguenots"). William removed to the north of Ireland and married a Miss McClelland. Their son, Andrew, married a Miss Calhoun and from these parents came the great pioneer, John, and his numerous descendants. Samuel settled in Wales, and two of his sons, John and Robert, came to America before 1700. John located in Hanover County, Virginia. His will and records are printed in the Butcher division of this book, as Susanna Butcher was the daughter of Abraham Lewis of Loudoun County, one of his descendants. His numerous descendants are now living in Kentucky and other states.

Van Meter's "Sketches of Old Families," page 20, says: "Colonel Thomas Lewis and wife, Elizabeth, removed with their family in 1780 to Kentucky, near Lexington, in Fayette County, raising thirteen children. The first was born August 18, 1774 in Fairfax County (once Loudoun). Colonel Thomas Lewis, son of Stephen and Elizabeth Offet (see will) of Loudoun and Fairfax Counties, was a descendant of General Robert."

Bishop Meade states that "the families of Colonel Fielding Lewis and Colonel Thomas Lewis of Kentucky were close kin and spent much time visiting each other," quoting for his authority Colonel Thomas Lewis' own family. Therefore, if Stephen Lewis' family were acknowledged kin by Fielding Lewis and Colonel Lewis' descendants, why of course Thomas Lewis, Gentleman, who was his brother, was also of the same stock.

General Robert Lewis was a native of Brecon, Wales. Together with his wife, Elizabeth, he sailed from Gravesend, England, April, 1635.
In “The Lewis Family” by McAllister and Tandy we find an interesting sketch of this Colonial Emigrant and his family. However, many of the printed records are incomplete, as the authors will tell you. Years have been spent searching libraries, family Bibles and letters in Kentucky and Maryland, and according to Maryland records, we find that General Robert had three sons, while McAllister said he had only two, William and John.

Stephen was the eldest son, and Van Meter on page 44 in “Sketches of Old Families of Kentucky” states that Stephen was the eldest of his three sons, that he died early, and his descendant, Thomas, married Elizabeth Offur and went in to Kentucky in 1780, near Lexington, in Fayette County, raising thirteen children. The first was born August 18, 1774 in Fairfax County, once Loudoun. (See will in Loudoun County). This Thomas was a first cousin of William of “Point Pleasant” and is the Colonel Thomas Lewis of whom Van Meter of Kentucky speaks.

Stephen Lewis certainly came to this country in 1670. (See sailing list in this sketch). If he was General Robert’s eldest son, as our Kentucky historians insist, he possibly stayed over in England to complete his education as so many of the eldest sons did.

But Stephen’s record on down to the historical Lewises of “Cedar Hill” is without a legal flaw. These Lewises from which Stephen came were linked up with the most prominent founders of early Maryland. There are listed in the Annapolis Land Grant Books over nineteen estates that belonged to them, all of which are too lengthy to place in this volume, and they all bore the same family name as the Robert Lewises and claim kin.
John Lewis, Father of Thomas and Stephen, of Fairfax County

AYING aside all tradition and printed matter and accepting only legal records we have these facts: That John Lewis of Prince George County in the Province of Maryland married Elizabeth. She, after his death on the 5th day of March, 1710, married Mr. Pearson. Her administrator account is filed at Upper Marlboro, in which she is called Mrs. Elizabeth Pearson, widow and executrix of the last will of John Lewis, “late of Prince George, deceased.” Dated 1712.

Later on in 1733, Elizabeth married Mr. Warnor of Prince George, and we find her deeding a piece of property to her “well beloved son, Stephen Lewis, now residing in the Colony of Virginia.” Her gifts of land to her sons in 1711, after the death of her first husband and before the marriage to Mr. Pearson, mention “my sons, Thomas, John, Stephen, Samuel, my daughters, Sarah, Jane, and Priscilla, my grandson, John Davis.” These records invariably speak of “my sons, Thomas and Stephen of Fairfax County.”

Turning to Fairfax County and Loudoun, from which Fairfax was cut, pages are given to the records of these two men, but before stepping over into Fairfax County, I would call your attention to the fact that Maryland was settled first by Protestants and Virginians—they thinking it was a part of Virginia’s colony—and after Lord Baltimore stepped in with his Roman Catholic followers, many of the Protestants felt unhappy in those surroundings and stepped across their so-called border into the Old Dominion.

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GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

WILL OF JOHN LEWIS

Prince George County, Maryland, Folio 42, Will Book No. 1, 1698
March 5, 1710

In the name of God, Amen. This 5th day of March, 1710, I, John Lewis of Prince George County, Maryland, being of perfect Memory and Remembrance, Praise to God, Do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following, viz—

First—I bequeath my soul in the hands of Almighty God, my maker, hoping through the merits of Death and passion of Jesus Christ, my only Saviour and Redeemer to receive free pardon, and forgiveness of all my sins and ask for my body to be buried in a decent Christian manner at the descretion of my Executors hereafter mentioned.

Item—All my goods, houses, lands, chattels, whatsoever I give unto my wife, Elizabeth, she paying my debts and make her sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament revoking all other Wills and Testaments—in Witness I have hereunto set my hand in seal this day and year above written.

Signed and sealed in the presence of us: Alex Beal, John Henry, John Barrett.

John Lewis (Seal)

DEED OF GIFT FROM ELIZABETH LEWIS

Book E, Prince George County, Maryland, Page 154, February 4, 1711

Mentions: My sons Thomas, John, Stephen, Samuel; my daughters Sarah, Jane, Priscilla; my grandson John Davis.

(Signed) Elizabeth E. Lewis

DEED FROM ELIZABETH LEWIS TO HER SON, JOHN

Upper Marlboro, Clerk's Office, Maryland, Liber E, Page 154, February 4, 1711

A deed from Elizabeth Lewis of Prince George County, in the Province of Maryland, widow, for natural love and affection that I bear to my son, John Lewis, give grant and confirm unto the said John Lewis, a certain tract and Moyaty of a tract of land, Lying on the North Branch of the Patuxent River—if he dies without heirs before he arrives at the age of twenty-one or without lawful heirs then I do give and bequeath to my beloved son, Stephen—oblyging him to give it to his brother Samuel if he dies without heirs, lawful heirs.

(Signed) Elizabeth Lewis

ADMINISTRATOR'S ACCOUNT

Upper Marlboro, Clerk's Office, Md., Dated March 1713, Page 143

Elizabeth Pearson, widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of John Lewis, Late of Prince George, deceased.
DEED FROM ELIZABETH WARNOR
Liber T. at Folio 49, Dated November 29, 1733
Upper Marlboro Court House, Maryland

I, Elizabeth Warnor, of Prince George's County in the province of Maryland for and in consideration of the natural affection and motherly love which I have and do bear unto my well beloved son, Stephen Lewis, now residing in the Colony of Virginia, all that tract of land called Collington.

(Signed) Elizabeth Warnor (Seal)

DEED FROM DAVID CONDON
Liber T. at Folio 171, Dated August 29, 1734

I, David Condon, of Prince George's County in the province of Maryland for and in consideration of Seventy pounds, do grant and convey unto Stephen Lewis of Prince William County in the Colony of Virginia all that tract of land called Collington.

(Signed) David Condon (Seal)
Elizabeth Condon (Seal)
Stephen Lewis (Seal)

STEPHEN LEWIS SALE OF LAND
Book B. B. No. 2, Page 577

Stephen Lewis of Fairfax County, Virginia sells a piece of land, 1748 to John Lee in Upper Marlboro for two pistols . . . . . This land was taken up by John Lewis and John Henry, father of the party signed.

(Signed) Stephen Lewis

The Clerk at Upper Marlboro assured me that the famous "Carlington" estate, now owned by Mr. Woodward from New York, who is the owner of many famous race horses and calls the place "Bellair," has been traced back through the Woodwards, Bowies and Governor Ogles to the original estate that Elizabeth Warner deeded to her "well beloved son, Stephen Lewis," in 1733.

Later we find on the Maryland patent land books Stephen Lewis demanding land that was due to him, granted on the 19th October, 1742;
called “Lewis Discovery” in Prince George, Maryland, and the grant is made out to “Stephen Lewis of Virginia.” As Stafford was just across the river from Maryland, and there is only one Stephen on record, that was Thomas’ brother of Fairfax County.

Stephen received land as an officer. (See War Department and Saffell’s Records, page 504). His wife was Elizabeth. His will is recorded in the Loudoun Clerk’s Office. After his death, his wife, Elizabeth, and my grandmother, Sarah, had a lawsuit over some of the Lewis property that had been willed to Elizabeth’s children before the birth of William (which was after the death of his father, Thomas Lewis of Dogue Creek). (See Will). Elizabeth, the widow of Stephen, having married William Douglas, somehow managed so cleverly that the only son of Thomas Lewis, was a poor man, though his father owned a plantation on Dogue Creek, “Difficult Run,” and three other tracts of land which he disposes of in his will.

The Clerk at the Land Office of Maryland at Annapolis copied the following records in November, 1925.

The 16th of February, 1670 came John England of the City of Bristoll mariner and proved right to eleven hund’d & fifty acres of land it being due to him for transporting these persons following into this Province to inhabit (viz): Edward Jones, Roger Fleete, William Davis, John Hardridge, John Owen, David Jones, John Bowen, Thomas Morgan, John Flower, STEPHEN LEWIS, Hugh James, William Pritchett, John Jones, Abraham Morgan, John Bush, Evan Thomas, Thomas Blanch, James Whittey, William Hardridge, John Hazard, William Norman, Thomas Atkins.

Know all men by these presents that I John England of Bristoll mariner for a valuable consideration to me in hand paid by Thomas Jones of St. Marys County in the said Province have assigned sold and set over unto the said Thomas Jones all my right title and interest of in and to rights for eleven hundred and fifty acres of land to me due as appears upon record—To have and to hold the said eleven hundred and fifty acres of land with rights for the same to him the said Thomas Jones his heirs and assigns forever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale this 16th day of February 1670.

Sealed & Delivered in the presence of Robert Ellys and Robert Ridgely.

LEASE BETWEEN SAMUEL AND THOMAS LEWIS

Liber No. 16, Folio 86, Patent Records of the Land Office of Maryland

October 3, 1734, a lease between Samuel Lewis of King George in the province of
Maryland, Planter, of one part and Thomas Lewis of the county of Prince William in the Colony of Virginia Planter. For 15 pounds of Maryland currency a sale of land 262 acres formerly in Stafford but now in Prince William.—*Granted out of the Proprietary office of the Northern Neck unto John Lewis, bearing date February 9th, 1725, page 385, Book B, Prince William.*

Having established Stephen Lewis—there being few of the name and easy to trace—and finding him a vestryman of Truro Parish of Fairfax County with all of his documents signed as “Stephen Lewis, Gentleman;” receiving land for his services as an officer of the Revolution, his will located in Fairfax, his records in Upper Marlboro as “Stephen Lewis from Fairfax County,” it is easier to identify Thomas Lewis, Gentleman of Dogue Creek as his brother and the son of John and Elizabeth of Maryland, for with a stroke of his pen he spoke of “my loving brother, Stephen.” As there were many Thomases in Virginia at that time, it was easier to locate the brother Stephen.

We will now pass on to “Thomas Lewis, Gentleman” of Dogue Creek, the grandfather of Henry Marrs Lewis.—*See illustration.*
Thomas Lewis, Gentleman, of Dogue Creek, Fairfax County

THOMAS Lewis, Gentleman, the son of John Lewis and Elizabeth of Prince George County, Maryland, was a planter and large landowner. The date of his birth is not known. He married Madam Harrison, the widow of Captain William Harrison of Stafford County. The Overwharton Parish Register says Captain William Harrison died 1745, and Madam Harrison's second husband died 1749.—His will is printed in this sketch.

His mother, Elizabeth, of Prince George, Maryland, was married three times; first to John Lewis, Gentleman, who was a part of the Robert Lewis family; the second time to a Mr. Pearson (See record in sketch); and third, to a Mr. Warner as we have before stated. She names Thomas in the division of her property as "my son, Thomas, of Fairfax County, Virginia."

Thomas Lewis, Gentleman, was a man of no small importance in Fairfax. He was one of the first vestrymen in Truro Parish in 1732 (See Truro Parish Register, page 17), and owned many acres of land; four estates were mentioned in his will and one he sold to William Fairfax (See printed record) which was originally "granted to John Lewis, brother of the said Thomas, 1728, situated in the County of Stafford but since that time the county being divided it is now in the county of Fairfax." The land records in Maryland mention many acres that belong to him. The Northern Neck grant book lists two grants to him.

Madam Harrison was spoken of in the family as a woman of great beauty and culture. She had a son, William Harrison, who was very close to his half-brother, William Lewis, and their descendants have always been intimate.
Thomas Lewis' only son, William Thomas Lewis, was a posthumous child, born six months after his father's death. The author's mother, Mrs. William Worth Smith, and Mrs. James Alexander of Alexandria, Va. are direct descendants of Madam Harrison. Madam Harrison was Sarah Hawley of Stafford County, a descendant of the Maryland and Virginia Hawleys, one of whom was Governor-General and first Treasurer of Colonial days. (See Madam Harrison's family in sketch). In the Loudoun County Records she is mentioned as "Mrs. Sarah Lewis, relic of Thomas Lewis, Gentleman of Fairfax County, and widow of Captain William Harrison of Stafford, and mother of William Harrison."

William Lewis and his half-brother, William Harrison, were very much devoted to each other and when Brother Harrison came to visit William Lewis and Anne Montgomery at "Mount Pleasant," Fauquier County, swift slave girls moved quickly, and the table groaned with delicacies. Many family dinings took place and "Mount Pleasant's" doors were thrown wide open to the neighboring gentry for "Brother Harrison" had come.

Thomas Lewis left his "dear brother, Stephen," his Executor, with orders to complete the "residence on Difficult Run," where the land grant books in Richmond show he had large holdings. He mentioned "walling in the grave with brick."

One of his estates was on Dogue Creek, which Mr. Callahan, the author of "The Man and the Mason," says undoubtedly was a part of the Mt. Vernon estate. In his inventory we note that Colonel John Washington was mentioned.

The following affidavits were made by the grandchildren of Thomas Lewis and great-grandchildren of "Madam Harrison," who married Thomas Lewis of Dogue Creek:

My grandfather was William Lewis of Loudoun County, half-brother of William Harrison of Fairfax County. My grandfather's mother was Sarah, widow of William Harrison. My grandfather married Ann Montgomery, a daughter of Captain William Montgomery.

Lucinda Smith.
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

State of Virginia,
City of Alexandria.

This day, March 5, 1925, Lucinda Smith, whose name is signed to the above affidavit, appeared before me and made oath that the above affidavit is true.

John Brookfield, Notary Public.

My commission expires July 29, 1928.

From a very small child I have always been told that my great-grandfather, William Harrison's mother married a second time a Mr. Lewis, whose descendants live in Prince William, Loudoun and Fauquier Counties.

My great-grandfather, William Harrison, had a half-brother, William Lewis, who lived in Loudoun, afterwards in Prince William and Fauquier County. He married Miss Montgomery.

Mrs. James E. Alexander.

Alexandria, Va., March 6th, 1925. Sworn to and subscribed before me, a Notary Public.

Maurice Wilkins.

My commission expires January 25, 1926.

My grandmother, Mrs. Mary Harrison Kell, used to tell me of her grandfather, William Harrison, Jr., who lived in Fairfax, and I have every reason to believe that his parents were William Harrison, Sr. and Sarah Hawley, his wife, of Stafford County.

After the death of William Harrison, Sr. his widow married a Mr. Lewis and the Lewis children always spoke of William Harrison, Jr. as "Brother Billy," and the next generation as "Uncle Harrison."

William Lewis was a half-brother to William Harrison, son of Captain William Harrison who died 1745.

Sarah Harrison as widow of William Harrison, Sr. lived in Loudoun, where she married second, Thomas Lewis, Fairfax County.

The counties of Loudoun, Fairfax and Prince William were cut out of Stafford.

Edna Harrison Alexander.

Alexandria, Va., March 6th, 1925. Sworn to and subscribed to before me a Notary Public.

Maurice Wilkins, Notary Public.

My commission expires January 25, 1926.

WILL OF THOMAS LEWIS, GENTLEMAN, OF DOGUE CREEK, FAIRFAX
Recorded in Will Book A, No. 1, Page 291

In the name of God Amen. I Thomas Lewis of Fairfax County and the colony of
Virginia being weak of body but of perfect sense and memory and knowing all flesh must die when it pleases Almighty God. Therefore return my soul to the God who gave it to me Trusting in the merits of my Redeemer Christ for its happiness, and a glorious resurrection of my body at the general Judgment.

The interment of which body I leave to the discretion of my Executors, hereafter mentioned and my worldly estate I give and bequeath in the manner following:

Inprim—I will that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid.

Item—I give and bequeath to my brother Stephen Lewis's son Thomas all that tract of land lying on Difficult run in this County whereon I am now building, to him and his heirs and assigns forever.

Item—My will is that Thomas Lewis may have the Liberty of Settling two plantations on a small tract of Land lying on the north side of Difficult run where he now is building, he paying yearly one thousand and thirty pounds of Crops tobo rent after the third year and when the rents shall amount to thirty thousand pounds of Crop tobacco, I give, give and bequeath the said Tract of Land to the said Thomas Lewis to him and his heirs forever.

Item—My will is that my Executor sell the rents of the above tract yearly for money and that the said money be paid to my brother Stephen Lewis's son Thomas when he shall arise to the age of twenty-one years.

Item—I give and bequeath to my brother Stephen Lewis's daughter Elizabeth all that tract of Land lying on Difficult run whereon James Brown now lives to her & the heirs of her body lawfully begotten forever.

It is likewise my will and desire that my Loving wife Sarah have the sole use and benefit of my Estate already bequeathed during her natural Life, My desire is that my Executor Finish and Complete the buildings I began on Difficult and sell my land in Maryland and what stock can be spared for money, And I do nominate constitute and appoint my loving brother Stephen Lewis whole & Sole Executor of this my Last Will and Testament in manner as aforesaid. In Witness whereof I have set my hand and affixed my seal this thirteenth day of September, 1749.

Thomas Lewis (Seal)

Signed, Sealed and Published by Thomas Lewis to be his last Will & Testament In presence of John Hunter, Charles Mason, John Peake.

I give and bequeath to my Dear friend Thomas Lewis of Fairfax County my right to a parcel of Land whereon he and William Trammell now lives to him and his heirs forever, September 13th, 1749.

Thomas Lewis (Seal)

Codicil attested by: John Hunter, Charles Mason, John Peake.

Abstract Teste: T. W. Richardson, Clerk.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Estate of THOMAS LEWIS Dr.</td>
<td>Tobo. Curr. money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Funeral expenses &amp; bricking the grave &amp; pailing it in</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Clerk &amp; Sheriff 750 lb. To Lord Fairfax Quitrents £1.14.9 ¾</td>
<td>750 1.14.9 ¾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Edmd. Jennings Esqr. £5 To William Tyler £1.8.4</td>
<td>6.8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Harry Piper Crop 1313 lb. To Mr. Wm. Ramsay £8.4.9</td>
<td>1313 8.4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Benja. Sebastian £1.5.10.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Cumpton Crop 2107 lb.</td>
<td>2107 1.5.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To John Jenkins £2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. John Hanbury 4.12.4. Sterling is 5.15.5</td>
<td>7.15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Col. John Colvill 52.£1.8.2. To Masy Hefer 18/</td>
<td>52.2.6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Henry Gunnel 5s. To Sarah Jackson £1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To John Hefer Crop 800 lb.</td>
<td>800 1.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>To John Hunter £4.4.9. To Richd. Munday 5s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Wm. Racksay 10/8</td>
<td>5.0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Mr. Hugh West 567. lb. To Jarred Trammel 48 lb. &amp; 7.d 2</td>
<td>615 7 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Elizabeth Simmons 10-s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Edward Ruxbey Crop 917</td>
<td>917 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Frak. Porter 3/9 To Bryan Alliston 148 lb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To John North 14/6</td>
<td>148 18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Joseph Gort £1.7.9/2 To Robert Boggess 14.9 ¾</td>
<td>2.2.6 ¾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Townshend Dade 11/6. To Mr. Hugh West £5.6.8</td>
<td>5.18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Majr. Lawrce. Washington 551 lb.</td>
<td>551 1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To John Stusman £1.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Henry Thelcald 449 lb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Mr. Thomas Marshall 440 lb. &amp; 11/</td>
<td>889 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Mr. John Mercer 3.18.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Mr. John Pagan Crop 423 lb.</td>
<td>423 3.18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Wm. Cumpton 684 lb. To my accn. for sundries 7.3.10/2</td>
<td>684 7.310 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To paid the widow one Moiety of the whole Inventory</td>
<td>235 7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the Cash Cr. included in the amount of Inventory</td>
<td>11.12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To an over Credit of</td>
<td>100 13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tobo. Currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To my trouble &amp;c</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9349.330.7.0 ¾

By Mr. John Pagan £12.19.11. To Ballance 9671.206.17.9/2

19020.537.4.10 ¼

180
To Tobo. paid the widow ........................................... 4835
To 1 side saddle which was appraised &
  allowed to the widow as paraph ................................ 2.10

CONTRA .......................................................... Cr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>John King for Esta. of Majr. Osborn</td>
<td></td>
<td>15. 1. 8 ¾</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thos. Harrison 8/51/2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cash in the Inventory</td>
<td>£11.12.4</td>
<td>12. 0. 9 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Peake £1/19/5. By Mr Anthony Russell 13/6</td>
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<td>2.12.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ashford 2/6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majr. John Caslylo £2. 17. 6</td>
<td></td>
<td>3. 0. 0 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Wm. Ellzey for Estate of Capt. Bronaugh</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.18. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Ladd £2.16.3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Mason 3 bushl, of wheat at 2/6 7/6</td>
<td></td>
<td>3. 3. 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Crop 14614 lb.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dohansfer rents in 1749 3150 lb.</td>
<td></td>
<td>17764</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aaron Henry han 308 lb.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>James Spurr Do. 948 lb.</td>
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<td>amount of the Invtry. 449 17 6.</td>
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<td>1256</td>
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<td>additional Do £20.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>amount of the Invtry. 449 17 6.</td>
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<td>470.15. 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>by an over charge in Taylors Acct.</td>
<td></td>
<td>5. 8</td>
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By the Contra balls.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Total Amount</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19020.537. 4.10 ¼</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9671.206.17. 9 ½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Errors Excepted this 18th day of July

By Stephen Lewis.

DEED FROM THOMAS LEWIS, GENTLEMAN, TO WILLIAM FAIRFAX

Fairfax Court House, Book 1742-46, Page 46

This Indenture, made The Fourteenth day of February and in the Year of Our Lord,
one thousand seven Hundred and Forty two between Thomas Lewis Gent. of the county of
Fairfax and Parish of Truro planter, of one part, and William Fairfax Esq.© of the county

© William Fairfax was the cousin of Lord Fairfax and came over to this country in 1717. He was
living at Salem, Mass., 1725. Nine years later he came to Virginia, where he built Belvoir. He was a
surveyor with Washington on his first trip, employed by Thomas Fairfax. His son, George, married a
Miss Cary.
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

and parish of the aforesaid of one part. Witness that the said Thomas Lewis for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings sterling to him paid by the said William Fairfax, the receipt thereof he doth thereby acknowledge, have bargained sold and by those present doth bargain and sell unto the said William Fairfax all that certain Tract and parcel of land which was granted by deed from the Proprietors of the Northern Neck unto John Lewis—brother of the said Thomas Lewis for 365 acres, dated the 9th day of March 1728—and was at the time of the deed issuing, situate in the County of Stafford, but since that time the county being divided and is now Situated in the County of Fairfax.

THOMAS LEWIS.

Tracing up the above-mentioned record the clerk of Stafford wrote:

Dear Mrs. Price:

The deed recording Thomas and John Lewis dated 19th of March was recorded in Liber L, which book was destroyed during the Civil War.

Yours truly,

JAMES ASBY, Clerk.

December 2nd, 1925.

The author traced this record to the Land Office in Richmond and there with the assistance of the Clerk and Mr. Robinson, who is in charge of the State Archives, found the original grant which was given to John Lewis. It was situated on Difficult Run, where Thomas had other holdings, and the Clerk assures me that this is the same tract of land. By this we know that Stephen and Thomas had a brother, named John, as the Maryland records show.

At a court for the County of Fairfax 18th July, 1754, Stephen Lewis, Gentleman, Administrator of Thomas Lewis, deceased exhibited this count to which he made oath and the same being examined is allowed and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: G. WAGONER, 1 Cur.
A Copy Teste: T. W. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

In Will Book B, No. 1, Page 64, Prince William County, we find the original account, by Mr. William Douglas, dated October 22, 1761.

On page 367, Book A, in the above office is the “Inventory of Thomas Lewis,” mentioning “My plantation on Dogue Creek. A Tract of
land to my dear friend Thomas Lewis, 'Difficult Plantation.' A tract of land to Thomas, my nephew, son of my brother Stephen. A tract of land to Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen.” The valuation of the personal estate on “Difficult Plantation” was 449.17.0; that of Dogue Creek 316.3. These are quite interesting, mentioning a castor hat, much pewter, a case of silver, three wigs, silver kneebuckles, a Bible, a cradle, etc. It is eight pages long, but the estate account is interesting because it shows his neighbors and the men with whom he transacted business.

After the death of Thomas (See Loudoun Records) Elizabeth brings a number of suits 1758 and 1759, in all of which she is described as the Administratrix of Stephen, deceased. At a Court held in Loudoun County, June 11, 1761 is the following:

Sarah Lewis, Relick of Thomas Lewis Dec’d .................................................. Plt.

Against

Elizabeth Lewis .......................................................................................... Deft.

William Douglas, who since the bringing of this suit, intermarried with the Deft’t. is admitted Deft’t with her.

In 1767 William Douglas in his list of tithes is charged with “land his own and Lewis Estate,” 3000 acres.

Colonel William Douglas emigrated from Ayreshire, Scotland and married Elizabeth Offett, widow of Thomas Lewis. Nancy Douglas was his daughter. The Douglas home in Fauquier County was called “Garralan” from the Douglas family seat, Scotland. Nancy Douglas married Smith Hale, who came from Fauquier County to Woodford, Kentucky.—Kentucky State History No. 7, Volume 11.
Madam Sarah Hawley Harrison,  
Wife of Thomas Lewis

AMES Hawley, Esq. of Brentford, England was born 1558 and was still living in 1619. He had seven sons, Jerome, Captain Henry, John, Dr. Richard, James, William, Gabriel. Gabriel and John both died in Virginia. John emigrated there in 1619. Jerome was born in 1580 and he with James and William had large holdings in Virginia. It was to this family that Madam Sarah Hawley Harrison belonged. We find them mentioned in Stafford County Records among the lost books and Sarah Hawley came from there, and her descendants claimed descent.

History tells us that the Stafford Hawleys were an interesting Colonial family.

The "Virginia Carolorium," page 132, mentions "Gabriel Hawley, Surveyor General."

From the same authority, page 139, "1668 Jerome Hawley as the Colonial Treasurer, also was the Councillor of the Maryland Company 1634 at St. Marys, went to England and returned 1638 as Colonial Treasurer to Virginia." He lived in Virginia also, for on the same page Sid Kemp says writing from Jamestown, 1637-8, "Hawley is away in Maryland where he has large interest." He died deeply in debt to Lords Cornwallis and Baltimore.

I might mention that history tells us "so high was his gambling, and extravagant his living, that the Governor _________ contributed to his funeral expenses."

James Hawley died, and his will is filed September 2, 1622. Jerome Hawley was a brother of James of Brentford, Middlesex, England, also of Henry Hawley, Governor and Councillor of Barbados, and William
Hawley who came from Barbados to Maryland, 1650, after the death of James in 1622.—Neil's "Virginia Carolorium," 139-442.

"In 1638 Maryland authorities appointed Thomas Cornwallis administrator of the estate of Jerome Hawley, late of St. Marys."

In the Congressional Library many pages are devoted by historians to these Hawleys, in Stafford, and in the part of Prince William cut from Stafford they owned many acres. As so many of the Stafford records are lost, it will be impossible to find which one was Sarah's father without deep personal research; one searcher says Jerome; another Gabriel; in the revised edition the result of the search will be printed, but we do know Madam Sarah Harrison, wife of Captain William Harrison of Stafford, was Sarah Hawley, of Stafford County, because records of the Rev. Dr. Forest, D. D., who was a descendant of Captain William Harrison (her first husband), and those of Thomas Lewis of "Difficult" and "Dogue Creek" (Sarah's second husband), the clerk records of Stafford, Fairfax, Prince William, and Loudoun Counties, and Bibles verify the statement. Captain William Harrison was an only brother to Thomas and son of Burr, who was the son of Cuthbert, the immigrant.—Maryland Heraldry.

Captain Harrison of Chipwansic Creek near Dumfries, Overwharton Parish, obtained a warrant of land, was vestryman of Overwharton Parish, justice of the peace in 1731. Tradition says he was killed by his negroes, and his death is recorded in the Overwharton Parish Register, page 81, December 1, 1745.

Ordered: That a new commission of Peace for County of Stafford and the following added to the present justices: Jas. Hoe, and Mott Doniphan, Richard Bernard, Townsend Washington, Richard Poor, Capt. William Harrison, John Waugh.

At a council held at the Capitol April 27, 1738.—Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Volume XIV, Page 23.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HARRISON, FIRST HUSBAND OF SARAH HAWLEY

On page 214, Volume XXIII No. 2 of the Virginia Historical Magazine we read: "Probably no family of equal note has had so little systematic genealogical work in regard to its history as that of Harrison,
which first settling in Stafford, extended to Prince William, Fauquier, Loudoun and other counties, and for the purposes of distinction may be called Harrisons of Northern Virginia."

Rev. Dr. Hayden in "Virginia Genealogies," pages 510-513, says: "The descendants to whom application was made showed no interest in the matter, and furnished no records."

However, the magazine above quoted says, "But fortunately other public records have been examined, and access has been made to an old family Bible and other reliable information received from other descendants. It is hoped that persons having information in regard to the family, especially the Loudoun Branch, will send it in to the magazine."

Miss Edna Alexander of Alexandria, Va., being a descendant of Sarah Hawley and her first husband, Captain William Harrison, of Stafford County, has many interesting records concerning him. The author to find which Harrison her great-grandmother, Sarah, married, has gathered records from the clerks' offices of Loudoun, Fauquier, Prince William, Fairfax, and Stafford, and has before her a volume of Harrison data.

The first of whom anything is known is Cuthbert Harrison, whom the Maryland records say was of Caxon and Flaxby, Yorkshire. His son, Burr, was baptized in the Parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, England, and on this register he is spoken of as Burr Harrison of Chippawansic, son of Cuthbert. This is verified by the following Virginia records. The first of whom anything is known was Cuthbert Harrison who was resident in the parish of St. Margarets, Westminster. (Bible records), (See Volume XXIII, No. 2, Virginia Historical Magazine). Burr Harrison, eldest son of Cuthbert Harrison, was born in the city of Westminster in the parish of St. Margaret, the 28th day of December, 1637.

He emigrated to Virginia and settled in Stafford County. He was a man of some prominence there; in 1698 was justice of that county, and in 1699 was sent by the House of Burgesses on an embassy to the Piscataway Indians.

He married the widow of Edward Smith and Lettice, and they had
three children, William, Edward, and Catherine. Lettice was the grandchild of Ann Scarlett.

On May 16, 1773 is mentioned on the bond of his son, Thomas, Jr.:

In 1740 Thomas Harrison, Sr. of Prince William, gent. conveyed to Thomas Harrison, Jr. of Prince William, gent. ¾ of a patent of land in Prince William dated October 13, 1710, then in Stafford to said Thomas Harrison, Sr., and Thomas Whitledge.

Thomas Harrison, Gentleman, of Prince William made a sale of land, “part of 4,639 acres patented December 23, 1706, by John West, John Pearson, William Harrison and the said Thomas Harrison.”

Thomas, son of Burr from old “Chippawansic” on Goose Creek, had four sons, William, Burr, Thomas, and Cuthbert.—See page 216, XXIII, No. 2, Virginia Historical Magazine, Bible Record.

“William Harrison married Sarah Hawley and had issue,” stated the late Rev. Douglas Forest.—See page 331, Volume XXIII, No. 3.

“The Rambler” in the Sunday Star, Washington, D. C., January 19, 1919 says:

Cuthbert and his son, Burr, settled in what was known then as Stafford County, on the northern side of Chappawansic Creek, near Dumfries, and there today is the old estate, called “Chappawamsie” with its quaint old graveyard where once lived, and now rest the first members of this Harrison family so far as is known. Old deeds in Stafford and Prince William Counties show that, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, large tracts of land were granted to Burr and William and Thomas. The Lees, Elzys, Powells, Waugh's, were closely related to the Harrisons by marriage.

He married Mary, the widow of Edwin Smith. He was burgess, 1690, and an ambassador to the Piscataway Indians of Maryland, whose chief village was 15 miles below Washington, on what we now call Piscataway Creek, the village on or close to the site of Fort Washington.

Burr had two sons, William and Thomas. William married Sarah Hawley.

Dr. Douglas Forest, who was the son of Commander French Forest and a descendant of William Harrison, who married Sarah Hawley, writes, “William Harrison married Sarah Hawley.” He also mentions much about the descendants and has given some valuable information to the Northern Neck Harrisons, but he is wrong in his statement that Captain
Harrison died in 1750, unless there were two William Harrisons in Stafford, for in the Overwharton Parish Register, to be found in the Library of the Theological Seminary near Alexandria, it is recorded, "Captain William Harrison, buried 1745."

In Stafford County, Libri O, page 118, we find "Settlement of Captain William Harrison Estate in Fairfax County, 1749."—A man must die before his estate can be settled up.

Sarah Hawley Harrison's first husband, Captain William Harrison, certainly died before 1749 for Sarah's second husband, Thomas Lewis, died in that year. (See his printed will in this sketch). As Sarah happens to be the author's own grandmother (See extracts of clerk's records, affidavits of her great-grandchildren, and Bible records), we have followed her with the assistance of the clerks through Stafford, Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William, and Fauquier Counties, and we now lay before her descendants unquestionable proof.

DEED OF EDWARD BLACKBURN
Deed Book C, Page 355, Dated August 10, 1762

Deed of Edward Blackburn and Margaret, his wife, and John Monroe and Sarah, his wife, of Fairfax County land previously and originally belonging to William Harrison of County of Stafford and afterwards granted William Harrison, his son and afterwards to Sarah Lewis, then to Sarah Harrison, widow and relict of William Harrison, the elder, and mother to William, the son.

DEED OF SARAH LEWIS
Dated October 11, 1764

Deed between Sarah Lewis of County of Loudoun, widow of William Harrison, late of Stafford, and John Trammell of County of Loudoun. Said Sarah having in his life time made an entry and obtained a warrant of land formerly in Stafford but now in Loudoun.

The clerk of Loudoun court says there is a record where in June, 1761, Sarah Lewis, widow and relict of Thomas Lewis, brings suit against Elizabeth Lewis, who is elsewhere described as the widow of Stephen Lewis. The record states that since the institution of the suit the said Elizabeth had inter-married with William Douglas, who asks to be included
in the defense and the suit is postponed to the next court. From this it would seem that the husband of Sarah Lewis was dead in 1761, and as this county was not formed until 1757, we may have to go to Fairfax County to verify the fact of the Sarah of the record given above being the one you want. In Fairfax records we find Thomas Lewis' will, which mentions his "dear wife, Sarah," and the home at Difficult Plantation which he built for her. Her son, William Harrison, often visited William Lewis, his half-brother, at "Cedar Hill" and they were known to be the children of Madam Sarah Harrison.
William Lewis of Loudoun, Prince William, and Fauquier

William Lewis, son of Thomas Lewis and Madam Sarah (Hawley) Harrison, married Anne Montgomery of “Rosemont,” Prince William County. About the last year of the Revolution, he moved up into Fauquier County, and built first a log house on the Montgomery estate. Captain Montgomery owned many hundred acres of land, and Anne was not only a very beautiful sixteen-year old bride, but an heiress as well, and the records mention “the land rented from me by my son-in-law, William Lewis, who lives there.”

Later, William and Anne built a more elaborate home and called it “Mount Pleasant.” There they reared their family of fourteen children at the foothills of the Blue Ridge, so famous for its beautiful women, historical characters, exquisite scenery, lavish entertainment, and pure bred race horses.

Many of these children went into Kentucky and Missouri to take possession of the broad acres their grandfather owned there, some are still in Fauquier County, others in Prince William, from which Fauquier was cut in 1759. “Rosemont,” in Prince William County, built by Captain Montgomery, was inherited by his only son, Francis, who never married, and it then came to the heirs of Anne and William Lewis and is now owned by her descendants. The old historical home was upon the battlefield of Manassas. (See Montgomery Sketch). The children were:

1. William Lewis, married Anne Mitchell 1813 (?) (date uncertain). Their children were: Frank, born 1815, Lucinda, September, 1817, Josephine, Elizabeth, Adelaid, Mary.

2. Thomas.
3. Francis, married Patty (Patricia) Bennett. Their children were:
1. Evelyn, married Mr. Haywood Triplett.  (See Triplett line page.)
5. Anne, married her cousin, Thomas Lewis, son of Thomas Lewis, and went to Kentucky.
6. Searles, married Harriet Bennett. Their children were: Sally, Dr. William, “Guss,” and others. They went to Clarke County.
7. Sally, married Mr. Grigsby of Fauquier County. Went to Clarke County and also to Kentucky. Had a daughter, Sarah Caldwell, who received a portion of William Lewis’ estate, and was the wife of Samuel C. Caldwell, Jackson County, Kentucky.
8. Susan, married Major Hedgeman Smith of Fauquier County. Their children were: Enoch, lived at Broad Run, owning the estate sold to Mr. Beverley Turner; Elizabeth, married Sampson B. Bailey; Frances, married Sampson B. Bailey at the death of Elizabeth, who died at “Cedar Hill.” Their descendants are to be found near Marshall. Dr. Bailey was one of them.
9. Betsey, married Major Joseph O’Bannon. Lived first at The Plains; went to Pike County, Missouri. Their children were: William S. and others.
10. Nancy, married Mr. Childs. Their children were: Anne, Mildred, Sally, Susan, Rebecca, Molly.
11. Louise, married R. M. Johnson first; then Mr. Reed. Their
children were: Dr. Reed, Hiram, Henry, and others. They owned much
property at Bowling Green, Pike County, Kentucky.

12. James, never married.

13. Harriet, married John McCormick. Among their descendants
are Bishop John McCormick of the Episcopal Church. His mother, Anne,
wife of John, son of John, refugeed to “Cedar Hill” and died there.
She was buried in the Lewis graveyard at “Mount Pleasant,” the home of
her grandparents, William Lewis and Anne Montgomery.


The following records are given in the Bible of Henry Marrs Lewis
of “Cedar Hill,” and that of Mrs. William Worth Smith of “Cedar Hill”:

William Lewis, born March 1750, married Anne Montgomery, born September 3,
1759. Buried at “Mount Pleasant,” Fauquier County. Their children were: William,
Francis Montgomery Lewis, James, Anne, Searles, Sallie, Susannah Montgomery, Elizabeth

Thomas D. Lewis was born 14th of August, 1814.
Mary Frances Bell was born the 29th, 1824. (A torn leaf).

Thomas D. Lewis and Mary Frances Bell were married 24th of November, 1846.

William Montgomery, born 20th of January, 1732, and Katherine Marrs, born 20th
of March, 1742, met on shipboard and were married 8th of November, 1758. Children:
Anne Montgomery, born September 3rd, 1759; Francis Montgomery, born January 17th,
1761, served in Revolution 1780.

Henry Marrs Lewis was born the 25th of October, 1801. Henry Marrs Lewis and
Frances Anne Rixey were married December 1, 1835.

Richard Lewis was born September 20th, 1836.

William Henry was born August 18, 1838.

Mary Frances, born 1840, died 1840.

Frances Anne, wife of Henry M. Lewis, died on Sunday, 15th of March, 1840, 32
years, 9 months, 7 days.

Henry Marrs Lewis and Lucy Anne Rixey were married on Thursday, 15th of June,
1842. (Lucy Anne was born the 8th of September, 1812.) The first child, born the 29th
of April, 1843, died immediately after; Frances Anne, born on Friday, 18th of June, 1844;
Lucinda, born on Friday, the 24th of November, 1848; Josephine, born 1849, died at the
age of five years June 5, 1854.

Henry Marrs Lewis died 9th of December, 1853, age 53.

Lucy Anne Lewis died December 7, 1904, at “Cedar Hill,” age 92.
CLAGETT-PRICE AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Joseph M. Rixey died the 8th of September, 1854, age 26.
Smith H. Rixey died April 19th, age 48.
Nannie E. Lewis, wife of William H. Lewis, died first Sunday in June, 1870.
Richard Lewis died April 19, 1905, age 68.
William Worth Smith, born May 3, 1851, died March 6, 1924.
William H. Lewis married Susan Smith, 1861 (second wife, and mother of William Aquilla, who married Beulah May Robinson)—See Smith Chart.
Richard Lewis, born March 27, 1878, married Margaret Timberlake.
Frances, died single.
Elsie Clare Mason, born October 21, 1867.
Henry M. Lewis, born July 8, 1866.
James Rixey Lewis, born October 21, 1860.
Frances A. Lewis, born March, 1866.
George William Mason, born December 17, 1860.
Lucy Tutt Lewis, November, 1869.
Mattie Marrs Lewis, born October 28, 1871.
Eugenia Smith was born January 3, 1878.
Richard Lewis, born March 27, 1878.
Lucy Montgomery Smith, September 5, 1879.
Howard Worth Smith, February 2, 1883.
William Worth Smith, November 12, 1887.
John William Brookfield, July 2, 1902.
Lucy Montgomery Brookfield, August 2, 1904.
William Clagett Price, September 2, 1909.
Samuel Worth Price, February, 1911.
Eugenia Lewis Brookfield, November 30, 1913.
Howard Worth Smith, Jr., September 21, 1914.
Fredericka Smith, January, 1917.
Violet Smith, 29th July, 1918.
Mary Raynor Brookfield, March, 1918.

The above records were copied by the author from her grandmother’s Bible (Mrs. Henry Marrs Lewis of “Cedar Hill”); the old Bible is crumbling with age and usage and was given to her by her mother, Mrs. William Worth Smith, of “Cedar Hill.” For safety, it has been placed with the other old Bibles and records in the Whipple vault.

WILL OF WILLIAM LEWIS OF “MOUNT PLEASANT,” FAUQUIER COUNTY

I, William Lewis of Fauquier County, being of sound and disposing mind and memory do make and ordain this my last will and testament revoking all other and former wills by me made. First that all my dettz be paid out my personal property.
ITUM. It is my wish that my estate both real and personal after the payment of my
dettz remain undivided during the life or widowhood of my loving wife for her benefit
and for the benefit of my present single daughters, namely Kitty and Sally Lewis.

ITUM. I give unto my sons James and Henry Lewis the farm whereon I now live
including the dwelling house and other improvements and the twenty-five acres of land
reserved for my single daughters after their death or single state, to be equally divided
between them agreeable to quantity and quality.

ITUM. I will that my sons James and Henry Lewis upon getting possession of the
land devised to them above to pay one hundred pounds each to be divided equally between
all my daughters, to wit: Kitty, Anna, Sally, Susan, Harriott, Lousey, Betsey and Nancy.

ITUM. I will that all that part of my estate which my daughter, Anna Lewis, wife
of Thomas Lewis, is entitled under this will shall go into the hands of my son, Searles
Lewis, as trustee to be applied to her benefit as he may think best for her good and after
her death to be equally divided amongst her children.

ITUM. It is my desire that after my death and the death of my widow, that all my
personal estate, except the negroes be sold, and the proceeds thereof be equally divided
between my thirteen children; namely, Francis M. Lewis, William M. Lewis, Searles
Lewis, James Lewis, Henry Lewis, Kitty Lewis, Anna Lewis, Sally Lewis, Susan Smith,
Harriott Reed, Louisey Johnston, Betsy O'Bannon and Nancy Chiles.

ITUM. I leave the residue of my negroes to be equally divided amongst all my
above-named children.

LASTLY. I appoint my sons, Francis M. Lewis, James Lewis and Henry Lewis, my
executors to this my last will and testament. In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed
my hand this 23 day of January, 1824.

Wm. Lewis.


At a court held for Fauquier County on the 26th day of March, 1832, this last will
and testament of Wm. Lewis, dec'd was proved by the oath of Wm. Rixey and William L.
Sutton, witnesses thereunto and ordered thereto to be recorded. Francis M. and James
Lewis, the other executors therein named, refused to qualify. Henry M. Lewis, the other
executor named therein, qualified and gave bond and security according to the law, the
security having justified.

Test: Jno. A. W. Smith, Clerk.

DEED FROM WILLIAM LEWIS
From the Fauquier County Records, Page 14, Book 20
Dated October 19, 1816
William Lewis and Anne, his wife, conveyed land to Searles Lewis, 1816 October.
19th. Situated on the waters of the Chaplin Fork, originally granted to William Montgomery by the Commonwealth of Virginia (Beverly Randolph then Governor) containing 500 acres.

The above was a son of William and Anne of "Mount Pleasant," the land mentioned being patented by his grandfather, William Montgomery, some time between 1788 and 1791, the term served by Randolph as chief executive of the Old Dominion.—See Montgomery Sketch.
Henry Marrs Lewis

HENRY Marrs Lewis, son of William and Anne Montgomery, of "Mount Pleasant" was born October 25, 1801. Each of his brothers and sisters bore either the name of Montgomery or Marrs as a middle name for fear that during the Jeffersonian period of self-made men, and almost ridicule of "noble ancestry," they would forget "who they were."

The author often heard that "he was the handsomest man in all that county," as was his ancestor mentioned "the noblest looking in the kingdom" (See Montgomery Sketch); also that "every one loved him, and his word was as good as his bond." Tho his wine cellars were famous and his hospitality wide-known, "Cedar Hill" was never the scene of high revelry in the antebellum days.

He bought the old Hampton Place, which was built 1797, and remodeled the small house into almost a mansion of eighteen rooms, and a hall forty feet long with the spiral stairway winding up the three stories. Dormer windows, wonderful trees, stately boxwood, a rose garden, and rare fruits, which he grafted often himself, made this Lewis home in Fauquier what Robert Lewis' home was to Gloucester County.

Henry Lewis was a man of indomitable will and of deep Christian character. He depended upon his God, his brain, and his good right arm to carve out his destiny and write "Success" over his memory. As an inspiration to his children and to his posterity, the pages in the Fauquier clerk's office covered with his records bear witness to his ability; the home, "Cedar Hill," to his culture; and the expression which fell so often from his lips, "God hates a liar," is still a watchword with which his great-grand-children are being trained.

Of "Cedar Hill" (now owned by his youngest daughter, Mrs. William Worth Smith), it is interesting to know that in the
building of it, his slaves quarried out the stone from the historical Thoroughfare Gap, where Stonewall Jackson, Ashby, and Lee so often passed. The walnut and pine wood were from the estate; the nails, forged by his blacksmith, and the bricks, baked at his brickyard.

His slaves were the most skilled in all that country. Henry, a half Indian slave, made the spurs for the immortal Black Horse Fauquier Company of the Civil War, and the sale of them was given to him by his mistress, "Miss Lucy Ann."

Henry Marrs Lewis was married twice; first to Frances Rixey, daughter of Richard Rixey of Fauquier County, who had a grant to the "Rock Spring" farm from Lord Culpeper and whose wife was from the David Morehead family of Lauchope House, who owned Kent Island before Lord Baltimore. (See Morehead Sketch.) His heirs sold it to the Peytons. He lived, died, and was buried there in the family graveyard.

Mr. Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railroad, recently bought the estate, graveyard, bones, and all and converted the graveyard into a rose garden, where no doubt they drink tea, and entertain their friends, 'midst the shades of the old Rixeys.

Two sons were born to them, Richard Lewis of Civil War fame, whose records are to be found in this sketch, and William Henry Lewis. A daughter, Mary Frances, was born January 1, 1840.

Henry M. Lewis' second wife was Lucy Ann Rixey, daughter of Charles Rixey of "Pleasant Hill," Culpeper County. (See Rixey Illustration.) This old home with its massive columns stands as a sentinel at Rixeyville to preserve the romance and traditions of the Riccia family.

Johnson's "Makers of History" says, "The wife of Henry Marrs Lewis was known and loved as 'Miss Lucy Ann.' She was a woman of deep piety and practical charity, and an excellent nurse. Often on a bitter cold night she left her comfortable home to nurse the sick and administer to the dying."

Lucy Ann was a daughter of Lucinda Johnson, daughter of Smith Johnson of Fauquier County. Many wills and records concerning the Johnson family are to be found in Fauquier County. She was a descendant
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

of the Moreheads (See "Boyhood Reminiscences of Fauquier" by P. A. L. Smith), (See Morehead Sketch), and well worthy to grace the beautiful home of which she was now mistress. Three daughters were born to them:

Frances Anne Lewis, 1844, who married George Mason of Clarke County, and who was the mother of Elsie Clare Mason October 21, 1887, who married Bernard Furnival of English birth, son of a clergyman. Their children were Maryion, James, George, Bernard, Richard, and Christina. In the Great War George volunteered among the first American boys, and was wounded twice in battle. The author was given by him the following emblems which are here described:

The Alsace-Lorraine Cross, which signifies service in the Advance Section, worn in and around zone; the service stripe, six-month service in France; four ivy leaves, Insignia of the Division; under it is written:

Worn by George Furnival in France during the World War, Serving in battle of Chateau Thierry, Vesle, Toulon, St. Mihiel and Argonne. Wounded in Argonne September 29, 1918. Treated in Base Hospital No. 70,49,99, and 131.
Returned to Battery D. 77 S. March, 1919.
Served in Army of Occupation until July 12, 1919.
Landed New York on return to United States July 29, 1919.
Discharged August 5, 1919.

What does it mean? Just this—Broken in health, a partial invalid for the rest of his life, this splendidly equipped and endowed descendant of "The Virginia Masons" and Frances Lewis paid the price that Militarism should not rule the world, making it safe for the womanhood and little children of the Universe. Oh, silent and unmentioned heroes, and you who sleep in Flanders fields, and foreign graves, think not that you are forgotten! Your names will go down on the pages of history, they are written on the mothers' hearts of the world, and your comrades, the American Legion, will hold higher and higher as the years roll by the standard that dropped from your wounded hands, that you shall not have paid that awful price in vain!

The following is a letter from his father, Bernard Furnival, son of an eminent Episcopal clergyman of England.
CLAGETT-PRICE AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Rapidan, Virginia, April 8th, 1919.

Dear Louie:

I was glad to get your note, even if the heiroglyphics of Ancient Egypt would be plain sailing compared to yours. The best thing I can do in answer to your questions is to send George's last letter.

He is in the 4th Division and according to the newspaper clipping enclosed that is in Coblenz. No one knows when he will come home. For pity sake don't send any checks, but if a draft could be gotten to him on London or Paris it would be all right.

He was a volunteer, but now as a member of the regular U. S. Army, there is no possible doubt of his getting home when the time comes for the "77 regulars" are not an ordinary dough-boy affair. So you just hang on to that money until he does come home.

He must have had a pretty serious wound since this makes his fourth hospital, but it sounds as though he was about well again.

I often think of "Cedar Hill" and what a sweet little girl you were, even if at times a perfect Imp. Thanking you so much for your deep interest in my boy and with kindest regards to the Doctor.

Yours very sincerely,

Bernard Furnival.

February 21, 1926.

Dear Louie:

Speaking of George and his war record, I can say without unpardonable pride it was quite decent. He took part in five major engagements and was wounded. I treasure very highly a budget of letters both he and others sent me bearing on the same. The boys' and the girls' births are as follows:

I married Elsie Mason, 1889.

Marion, born at Muston, Leicestershire, England, January 16, 1890.

James Clifton, at "Woodside," Fauquier County, Va., May 6, 1891.

M. Christina, at "Woodside," Fauquier County, Va., March 15, 1893.

George Mason, at Rapidan, Culpeper County, Va., October 26, 1894.


Richard Lewis, at Rapidan, Culpeper County, Va., November 21, 1905.

Julia, September 19, 1917 (by second marriage).

I was married to Helen Fleet September 16, 1916. Also I was born at Hamworthy, Dorsetshire, England September 16, 1868 and went to school at King Edward VI School at Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, England in 1882. My father was Rector of Hamworthy at the time of my birth, but I spent at least sixteen years of my life at Muston, England, of which place he was rector for more than thirty years and there he and mother were buried. I came to Virginia December, 1886.

Yours sincerely,

Bernard Furnival.

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William, second child of Frances and George Mason, was born December 17, 1869 at “Woodside,” the home of his parents. He is now a resident of Philadelphia, having amassed a fortune by his business ability, honesty and activity. Has a wife and four children. Just one mile from her father’s home and built on land inherited by Frances is “Woodside,” the home built by George Mason for his young wife. This was recently sold to Mr. David M. Waller of Stafford County.

LUCINDA LEWIS, DAUGHTER OF HENRY MARRS LEWIS

Lucinda Lewis, known as “Lutie,” was the second child of Henry Marrs and Lucy Ann (Rixey) Lewis. She was born Friday, the 24th of November, 1848, at “Cedar Hill.” This child’s remarkable beauty and talent were remarked upon by many. She was truly a Montgomery. Often the hills and the meadows of her home were covered with the Yankee Troops, and though she passed in and out among them, they gave to this southern child with the great slumbering eyes only courtesy. Possibly tears over tragedies and death news, that came daily from the battlefield and skirmishes, or fear for the two absent brothers so dearly beloved by the little fatherless girl had written such deep sorrow in those eyes that even those hardened men, many of them hired foreign soldiers, felt a nameless something that kept back rough words in her presence.

In “Makers of History” it is said, “Lutie was a noted beauty during Grant’s Administration. She was also a gifted artist, with an unusual voice.”

On February 27, 1877 at “Cedar Hill” she married William Worth Smith, a grandson of Walter Smith of “Mount Eccentric.” (See Smith Sketch). The children were:

Eugenia Lewis, who married John Brookfield.

Lucy Montgomery, who married Dr. Samuel W. Price.

Howard Worth, who married first Violet Procter (See Smith Sketch); second, Anne Corcoran.

William Worth, Jr., who married Lucy Winston Sims.—See Smith Sketch.
Josephine, the third daughter of Henry Marrs, born April 29, 1850, died June 5, 1854.

Henry Marrs died very suddenly, September 9, 1853, at his home. There was no will. He was buried at “Mount Pleasant.”

Lucy Anne died December 17, 1904, and was buried at “Mount Pleasant.”
Richard Lewis, Civil War Hero

Richard Lewis, born at “Cedar Hill,” Fauquier County, eldest son of Henry Marrs Lewis and his first wife, was a gallant soldier (See the Inclosed Records). He married Lucinda Rixey (See Rixey Sketch), who was known as “Aunt Tiny,” and who was greatly beloved. The following records concern him:

OBITUARY

Hon. Richard Lewis died on Wednesday last, at his home “Rosedale,” near Rixeyville. Born September 20th, 1836, at the outbreak of the Civil War, enlisted in the Company H. Fourth Virginia Cavalry (Black Horse), serving with the regiment until after the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was detailed as a scout with Gen. J. E. B. Stuart in 1865. In December, 1865, married Lucinda Rixey, daughter of James R. and Martha Rixey. One son and three daughters survive him. Mr. Lewis represented repeatedly Culpeper County in the House of Delegates. The funeral took place at St. Marks Chapel, Rixeyville.

His son, James Rixey Lewis (See Bible Record), was born at “Rosedale,” married Rose Robinson, daughter of John Robinson of Scotland and Robinson, West Virginia. (See Smith Chart). There is only one child, Margaret Pendleton, who was named for Margaret Pendleton, from whom she descended.

They lived at the beautiful old Rixey place, her father having inherited it from his grandmother, who was a daughter of Charles Rixey and Lucinda Johnson, who built and named it “Pleasant Hill.”

Richard Lewis’ daughters, Frances, Lucy Tutt and Martha Marrs, own and live at “Rosedale.”

The following military records of Richard and William Lewis during the Civil War were collected and sent to the family by General William A. Payne, of Fauquier County, also United States Senator:
CLAGETT-PRICE AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Richard H. Lewis, Esq.,
Rixeyville, Va.
My dear old Chum and Comrade:

I know you Black Horse boys pay no attention to records, but rely entirely upon your memory, and as no man in the company has a record superior to yours, I send you a reference which you had better keep for the benefit of your family. It is a record of General Stuart complimenting you and Acca Marstella for distinguished conduct during the war. Preserve it so you can always turn to it when you have occasion to do so.

This record will be found in volume 33, page 267 of the war records.

With very kind regards and best wishes, I am your friend,

William H. Payne.

Richard Lewis was badly wounded in the knee, and tho always very active, he walked with a limp the rest of his days. He very often said he "hoped to die in the stirrups," having a horror of ever being helpless. His prayer was answered for Death came quickly April 19, 1905, at his home, "Rosedale," in Culpeper County.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CALVARY CORPS ARMY OF THE NORTHERN VIRGINIA, APRIL 14, 1864


I have the honor to report the following affair (petite guerre) which occurred near Catlett Station on the 12th. Private Richard Lewis and A. Marstellar, both of Company 4, Virginia Cav. met with a party of four officers of the regular army, Captain and 3 Lts. These two gallant scouts attacked the party, Lewis confronting the leading two, while Marstellar presented his pistol to the two in the rear. One of these, Capt. McKee of the 2nd U. S. Infantry, offered resistance and was eventually killed, not until he had fired twice at his assailants. His Capts. took advantage of this encounter and escaped. Marstellar having despatched McKee, reinforced Lewis, when the two remaining officers surrendered. They are: 1st. Lt. Butler and Bryne of the Second U. S. Inf. Evidently veterans promoted for meritorious conduct from the ranks. They have been brought safely through to my headquarters. This all took place within a short distance of the camp of a portion of the 6th Corps. The commanding general's attention is respectfully invited to these instances of exhibition and extraordinary bravery and individual prowess. These officers were all mounted and armed, were veterans of the regular army, one says 20 years in the service. Would it be proper to send this report to his Excellency the President?

Most respectfully your obedient servant,

J. E. B. Stuart, Major-General.

I have the honor to report the following affair (petite guerre) which occurred in the operations with the enemies line near Catlett station on the 16th inst.

Private Chanting M. Smith, Richard Lewis and Lov of Company 8, 4th Va. Cav. acting as scouts in Fauquier Co. met an attack of five of the enemies, killing four, the others escaping. This affair placed great credit on the valor and skill of the gallant scouts who executed it, and too much praise cannot be awarded them. Their operations served to inspire confidence in our cause and keep enemies in a state of constant and wholesome terror. The attention of the commanding Gen. is called to these young men, who were continually giving evidence of their gallantry and daring by similar exploits.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. B. Stuart, Major General.

To Col. W. H. Taylor, A. A. General,

Endorsement

Headquarters, Northern Va., April 15, 1864

Respectfully forward for the information of the Dept. in connection with this report and another report transmitted yesterday.

R. E. Lee, General.

Endorsement No. 2, April 28, 1862

Respectfully submitted to the President in compliance with a suggestion of Gen. Stuart. As a bold deed it may instruct and please.

J. A. Sedden, Secretary of War.

Not long ago, two youngsters, Richard Lewis and a comrade of the Black Horse Scouts, Fauquier County, got some intimation that a band of sutlers were coming up the Warrenton turnpike from Alexandria and determined to nab them if possible. While lying in wait for their expected prey five newsboys came jogging merrily along, whistling for lack of thought. Our two gray coats charged them boldly, when their horses would be returned to them, and true to their Yankee instinct they accepted it. Presently on came nine sutlers armed to the teeth; the seven charged on them and led them off to an adjoining wood, unresisting captives, where they were disarmed, and after a little parley, our boys sold them one of their own wagons to carry them back from the old Virginia shore.

About this stage of the proceedings a gentleman came up with a party; one of the sutlers said: "I suppose you have come to see how nine fools have been taken in by seven of your men; five of the seven were "Yankees," replied they. The newsboys received back
their horses, the sutlers mounted their empty wagons, and our boys brought their spoils safe through to Dixie and realized twenty thousand dollars by the operation. *(This was originally from the Richmond Sentinel, was published in the Mobile Register October 17, 1863.)* From the "Genealogy of the Lewis Family," page 311.

**WILLIAM HENRY LEWIS**

William Henry Lewis, second son of Henry Marrs Lewis, married first, Miss Nanny Strother, of "Mount Pleasant," his cousin, and a descendant of Anne Montgomery. One son, Henry Marrs Lewis, was born, who married Miss Alice Cockrane of Alexandria, Va. Colonel Henry Lewis served on the staff of the Governor and lived in Charlottesville.

William Henry Lewis' second wife was Susan Smith, daughter of William Smith, of "Chelsea," who was a son of Colonel Rowley Smith of "Alton". *(See Chart).* He served in the "Black Horse Company," and was mentioned for bravery. Both he and his brother, Richard, served in the Virginia Legislature.

His eldest son, William Aquilla, married Beulah Robinson of Robinson, West Virginia, daughter of John Robinson, who was born in Scotland, and educated for a Catholic priest, but who instead married Lizette Smith and became an oil magnate. *(See Smith Sketch).* Three children were born to William and Beulah Lewis.

The eldest son, William Gordon, is a student of the University of West Virginia.

The second son, John Robinson died at V. P. I., 1925, and sleeps in the consecrated ground at The Church of Our Saviour, Little Georgetown. This sixteen-year old boy's Christian character and remarkable ability, mentally, physically, and morally, wielded a strange influence for good upon all with whom he was thrown.

The following was written of the young boy by a cousin:

**FOR ROB IN**

Gentlest of the gentle lads
Who raise enraptured eyes
Up from field and flower
To enchanted skies,

Whoever laid a comely head
Down to early rest
Or folded hands as yet unstained
Upon unwearied breast;
No care may furrow your bright brow,  
No tear may dim your eye,  
Your smile shall keep its golden glance,  
Your cheeks their scarlet dye;

You will not know dull compromise,  
Or bitterness or pain  
And every drab and ugly thing  
Shall strike at you in vain;

For you it is a happy thing,  
A young prince to his bed,  
With the royal robes of the winds about  
And the blue sky overhead;

But we are very poor who stand  
Remembering all we can  
Of the gentlest lad who ever wore  
The name of gentleman.

The third child is Mary Frances, the only daughter and youngest child. They own and live at “Mount Eccentric.”

Richard Lewis, second son of William H. Lewis, married Margaret Timberlake, daughter of William Timberlake of the Springs, Fauquier County. They have three sons: William, Richard, and James, and own and live at the home built by William and Susan Lewis in the Broad Run neighborhood.

Frances was unmarried. She died from typhoid fever, and was buried in the graveyard of the Church of Our Saviour, at Georgetown.

**LEWIS-TRIPLETT**

Colonel Simon Triplett served in the Revolution, February, 1781, as Colonel in the Continental Army according to the County Court of the county of Loudoun. He had three brothers, Reuben, Francis, and Daniel, and three sisters, Rachel, Elizabeth, and Anne. Colonel Simon Triplett married Martha Lane, daughter of Major James Lane, of Fairfax County, Virginia. They had seven children: William, Lucinda, Catherine, James Lane, Simon Triplett, Jr., Philip Triplett, Susan Triplett Adams.

Among the descendants of Colonel Triplett and William Lewis are Mrs. Arthur Nelson of Baltimore, Clayton and Alfred Triplett.

**TRIPLETT RECORDS**

Leesburg, Va., July 7th, 1909.

VIRGINIA—

Clerk’s Office of the Circuit Court of Loudoun County to-wit:

I, Dade Hempstone, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county aforesaid, do certify
that it appears from the records in my said office that Simon Triplett was recommended, February, 1781, as Colonel in the Continental Army, by the County Court of said County. Given under my hand and seal of said court, this 7th day of July, 1909.

W. D. Hempstone, C. C. (Seal)

Dr. William H. Triplett, who was born in Loudoun County, Va., August 11, 1783, and died in Front Royal, Va., October 23, 1856, was the oldest son of Colonel Simon Triplett, and by Simon Triplett's will was left the home place in Loudoun County. He married Catharine Foote Alexander, daughter of John Stuart Alexander, and the granddaughter of Richard Foote of Prince William County, Va., and had five children: Leonidas Triplett, Hayward Foote Triplett, Lucy A. Triplett, Martha E. Triplett, Elizabeth Foote Triplett.


Dr. Leonidas Triplett died at Mt. Jackson, Va., December 26, 1890.

Hayward Foote Triplett was born the ______ day of ______, 18—, and married Evelyn Lewis, daughter of Francis and Patricia Bennett Lewis, of Prince William County, Va., granddaughter of William and Ann (Montgomery) Lewis. They had eight children: William Triplett, Hayward Foote Triplett, Jr., Florence A. Triplett, Theodore Triplett, Arthur Triplett, Philip Triplett, Martha Triplett, Leonidas Triplett.

Hayward Foote Triplett died at Gainesville, Prince William County, Va., the ______ of ______, 18—.

Catharine Foote Triplett, wife of Dr. William H. Triplett (the grandmother of Leonidas Triplett, Jr.—also of Hayward Foote Triplett, Jr.), was the granddaughter of Richard Foote, of Prince William County, Va., and was born in that county, on the 18th day of September, 1793, and died in Front Royal, Va., March 18, 1861. Her father, John Stuart Alexander, was the son of Colonel William Alexander, and was born in Prince William County, Va., April 5th, 1766.

Colonel William Alexander of Effingham, Prince William County, Va., was born March 3rd, 1744, and married April 18th, 1765, Sigismunde Mary, daughter of Sigismunde Massie and Mary, daughter of the Rev. David Stuart. Colonel William Alexander died April 3, 1814. His will was written September 30, 1813, and recorded in Prince William County, Va., May 2, 1814, in which he states, "We built Effingham." Colonel William Alexander was the son of Philip Alexander, who was born July 22, 1704 (the son of Philip
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Alexander) and who married Sarah Hooe, daughter of Colonel Rice Hoee; died July 19, 1853, and his wife died August 14, 1858.

Philip Alexander, the father of Phil Alexander, married Sarah Ashton, daughter of Captain John Ashton. Mrs. Philip Alexander survived her husband and married, the second time, Thomas Clifton. She survived him and married the third time, William M. McGill. As Sarah McGill she made her will in Stafford County, Va., November, 1748, probated March 14, 1749.

John Alexander, the father of Philip Alexander, patented land with Littleton, Scarborough, and K. Smart (children of Colonel Edmund Scarborough) in Northampton County, Va., March 24, 1659. In 1664, as John Alexander, Sr. obtained a grant in Westmoreland County, Va., on Attopin Creek. Will probated October 25, 1677.


The Moorheads of Clydesdale, Scotland

It is from Bonnie Scotland, the land of Douglas and Bruce, the Clan and the Kilt, that our emigrant, Charles Moorhead, hailed. Turning back to Scotch records we find the pages of history covered with the records of our direct ancestors.

In both England and Scotland uncultivated shooting tracts of country were known as "Moor." Its earliest spelling was (according to Murray's Dictionary) "Mor, Moore, Moor, Muir, and Mure." The "head" of the tract was in the region of Sterling Castle, and bore the name of "Muirhead."

Samuel Lewis in his "Topographical Dictionary of Scotland" says: "'Lauchope House' is a most elegant mansion, tastefully embellished, on the banks of the South Calder river in the Lanark County, and Bothwell Parish." Groom's "Ordinance Gazetteer of Scotland" tells us: "Lauchope is a mansion in Bothwell Parish one and a half miles E. N. E. of Holytown, a Tower House with walls of remarkable thickness. It was the seat of a very ancient family, the parent stem of the Muirheads, and gave refuge, on the eve of his flight from Scotland, to Hamilton of Bothweilhaugh, Murray's assassin, 1570."

The Muirheads were a family of some note in the earliest history of Scotland, settling in Clidesdale certainly before the reign of David the first of Scotland, anno 1122.

The ancient family of Muirheads of Lauchope were chiefs of their clan and they gave to Glasgow in 1454 (before its erection into an archbishop) the learned bishop, Dr. Andrew Muirhead, who in 1468 was sent as Ambassador to Copenhagen to settle the marriage of Margaret, "The Maid of Norway," to King James III. This same family supplied the
realm of Scotland with a Lord Clerk Register, Judge, and Secretary of State in the person of Dr. Richard Moorhead, Dean of Glasgow, while on the fatal day of Flodden Field they occupied the post of honor and danger as the bodyguard of the king, sealing with their life-blood their devotion to their king and country.

Sir Walter Scott in his "Minstrelsy of Scottish Border" has preserved for us the record of that memorable day in the old ballad of the Lord of Muirhead ("Moorhead Family History," Congressional Library). Burk's "Landed Gentry" states, "They are amongst the oldest families of Scotland."

Richard III bestowed the Knighthood upon William Muirhead, and Sir William married Jean Hay. They had four children:

- "The fair maid of Lock Brunnock," who married Gavin Hamilton, was Jean, the youngest child.
- Veddustus Muirhead, who became Canon of Glasgow.
- Andrew Moorhead, Bishop of Glasgow.
- William, the eldest son, was knighted by James IV. Sir William of Lauchope married Mariolita Hamilton. He became Lord Chief Register, Secretary of State, dying in 1506. Sir William II had two children, Richard and John. Richard was Dean of Glasgow. John, our ancestor, was known as "John of Lauchope," and Scott in his Ballad calls him, "The Laird of Muirhead."

The following is copied from the "Moorhead Family" by John Moorhead of New York, which is considered one of the most authentic genealogies in the Congressional Library:

So far as can be determined from the material accessible, it is evident that the Muirhead direct line began as a clan in Clydesdale before 1122; they were prominent in Church and State, like Bishop Muirhead of Glasgow in 1468, and Dr. Richard Muirhead, who was Secretary of State in 1494, ten years after Richard III is said to have created the first knight, Sir William Muirhead (I) of Lauchope; James IV knighted his son, Sir William (II) of Lauchope, who died in 1506; his son, John Muirhead (I) of Lauchope, celebrated by Scott in his ballad, The Laird of Muirhead, died on Flodden Field in 1513; his son, John Muirhead (II) of Lauchope, had a son James Muirhead (I) of Lauchope, whose son, James Muirhead (II) of Lauchope, was among the unsuccessful Covenanter rebels who were proclaimed exiles in 1579, and thereby practically ruined the family estates, and was for
the last thirty years of his life placed under bonds, given by his son, James Muirhead (III), and other relations, and died in 1622 at an advanced age; James Muirhead (III) of Lauchope was the last of his sons to own Lauchope; a younger son, David Muirhead (I), born at Lauchope House, had a son, David Muirhead (II), who settled in the sheriffdom of Galloway; his son, David Muirhead (III), became a famous London and Edinburgh merchant and investor and colonizer of Virginia lands in the 1630’s, and died in 1642; and finally, his younger son, Charles Muirhead or Morehead (I), became a citizen of the new colony of Virginia about 1630, and some time near the death of his father settled in the Northern Neck in that colony and became the founder of his line, the story of which is next to receive attention.

DAVID MOORHEAD OF LONDON

David Moorhead of London, a merchant prince, was drawn into promotion of Virginia settlement in the following manner: On March 22, 1628 Captain William Claiborne was commissioned Secretary of State to a new colony under Governor John Harvey. He had already been commissioned by Governor Yeardley on April 27, 1627 to explore and settle new lands of Virginia, whose bounds at that time were vast and vague, but for some reason Captain Claiborne and his friends thought it best to procure a commission from the King, which they did on May 16, 1631 (Calendar of State Papers [British] Colonial, 1574-1660, page 208; and same, 1677-1680; American West Indies, pages 28-9). On page 129 a record says that “Clobery, John de la Barre, and David Moorhead were partners in 1631;” then on page 191, “October, 1634, Clobery, de la Barre and David Moorhead discovered and purchased the Isle of Kent from the natives by means of Claiborne.” The earliest mention of David’s activities is that he received a warrant to purchase on November 28, 1625, 20,000 weight of gunpowder in England and to transport the same into Scotland for the defense of their kingdom. (State Domestic Papers, Charles I, Volume X, No. 139, London). From this we see that David was not only a resident of London, but had interests in Edinburgh, and the confidence of his King.

Captain Claiborne and his friends, upon securing the permission from the King in 1631, enlisted men of capital to finance it, among whom were, according to one authority, William Clobery and Maurice Thompson, both
Genealogy of the Sydney-Smith merchants, John de la Barre and Simon Sturgis, each of whom, with Captain Claiborne, had one-sixth share. The Captain set out for Kechoughtan, now Hampton, his headquarters, about May 24, 1631 in the ship "Africa;" and soon after went up the Chesapeake Bay to a large island about fifteen miles long by five wide, near the Eastern Shore, nearly opposite the present site of Annapolis. Purchasing the Indian rights, he took possession with his settlers and supplies. In the course of the next few years they sent out several vessels—the "James," the "Defense," the "Revenge," the "John" and "Barbara," and the "Sarah" and "Elizabeth"—with a hundred and five indentured servants.—Maryland Historical Magazine, Volume 2, "Moorhead Family" by Moorhead.

In 1632 Lord Baltimore, who had been unsuccessful in his colonization plans at Newfoundland, came to Virginia and becoming pleased with the Chesapeake, applied to the King for a charter for the upper part of it. This was bitterly opposed by the owners of the biggest island, which Captain Claiborne and David Moorhead had named the Isle of Kent. In November, 1633, Sir John Westenholme and other planters, with Claiborne, presented the case of Kent Island and insisted that Lord Baltimore go elsewhere for his settlement. In February, 1634, however, Leonard Calvert arrived at Old Point with a colony and was soon settled in the upper Chesapeake territory, now called Maryland. This led to a change in the ownership of Kent Island shares and before October, 1634, Clobery and David Moorhead had bought out Thompson and Sturgis. Thompson, Clobery, de la Barre, and Moorhead petitioned the King in October against the course of Lord Baltimore, who was taking aggressive measures to reduce Kent Island to obedience under Maryland, and on October 8, 1634 the King ordered an investigation, and directed Lord Baltimore "not to further molest our loving subjects, Clobery, de la Barre and Moorhead, but to await legal adjudication." The struggle for this greatest of the Chesapeake islands continued and Captain Claiborne and Governor Calvert fought over it to destruction and bloodshed over land and sea.

The activity of Baltimore stirred up a like vigor in Virginia. Here settlements had been detached ones on the several peninsulas caused by the
Bay, Hampton Roads and her several rivers; that formed by the Chesapeake and ocean on the Eastern Shore; that in the Norfolk region; that between the James and York rivers; that between the York and Rappahannock; and, finally, that between the Rappahannock and the Potomac. The river transportation made the settlements center about each river. In 1634 the territory covered by these settlements was divided into eight counties; the Eastern Shore peninsula, Accomac; below the mouth of the James became the Isle of Wight County; the James-York peninsula was Elizabeth City County; while back of Old Point and Hampton peninsula was cleft two counties, Warwick on the north side of the James river, and York on both sides of the York river; above Warwick, on both sides of the James, was the James City County; above that county and on both sides of the James was Charles City County; and finally, up the same river in the present Richmond County was Henrico County, also on both sides. It is easy to see how little of the Rappahannock and Potomac regions was settled in 1634.

Activity in Maryland, however, led to locations there and the creation of a new county within ten years; namely Northumberland, at least as early as the winter of 1644, and it covered all in the northernmost peninsula and bordered along the south shore of the Rappahannock. Upper and lower Norfolk was known to be in existence in 1643, and Northumberland as early as 1645. In 1643 Upper Norfolk was changed to Nansemond. Whether Northumberland was made from York, or created anew, or whether it covered all the northmost peninsula, Northern Neck, and all of the south shore of the Rappahannock river is not positively known, but it seems to have been created out of York and to have covered the territory mentioned. It would also be the nearest to Kent Island by water of any part of Virginia and naturally attract such Kent Island settlers as sought new properties on the Virginia mainland. Observe that Northumberland was created about the time of the closing of the Kent Island contest in favor of Maryland. It is also notable that within five years from 1647 (the date of Kent's final reduction was 1652), four counties were organized: Surry on the south side of the James river, and James City County in 1652; Lancaster in 1652 on both sides of the Rappahannock, and
Westmoreland in 1653 out of the upper part of Northumberland on the Potomac. Two years later in 1654 New Kent was taken off of Upper York County on both sides of the river, and less than four years later Lancaster on both sides of the Rappahannock was made a new county and called Rappahannock, which in 1692 was cut into Essex and Richmond. The contest over Kent Island had proceeded with the utmost bitterness until in 1637 de la Barre’s Kent Island was bought by Captain John Evelin who was sent from London. Other evidence suggests that he was an agent of Lord Baltimore. At any rate, Lord Baltimore ordered Captain Evelin to secure Kent Island’s representation to the St. Mary’s Assembly on January 25, 1637; and in November of the same year he was made commander of Kent Island by Lord Baltimore. Maryland’s course in 1638 in ordering the property of Claiborne, Clobery and Moorhead attached for appearances at court in February lends plausibility to Evelin as Baltimore’s agent. On July 14th Clobery and others appealed to the Crown and David Moorhead handed the King’s orders to Lord Baltimore in the presence of his associates and demanded that he send orders by the fleet, then leaving Gravesend for the Chesapeake, that persecution of the Isle of Kent cease, pending adjudication. Baltimore replied he would see the King first. (Calendar of the British State Papers, Colonial, 1677-1680, page 33; also 1574-1660, page 280, Ibid, pages 32-33). The result of the interview with the King was that on January 2, 1639 Lord Baltimore issued warrants for Claiborne, Clobery and Moorhead as sole usurping partners, ordering all property attached by the St. Mary’s Court. Claiborne was convicted at that court, but nothing is said concerning the two others. This is the last record in which David Moorhead appears, although settling of another piece of property comes before the Admiralty Court in London, in which a verdict in favor of Moorhead, Clobery and Claiborne was given for the loss of forty thousand pipe staves. This was given on October 16, 1645.

Transcript in manuscripts in the Maryland Historical Society states, “Clobery, in one of these cases, says his old partners got so discouraged that he bought them out and sold to Morehead and de la Barre and
Evelin, and they sent Evelin out to strengthen the situation and help Claiborne."

On July 21, 1639 he answered a libel against himself and signed himself "D. Muirhead," but in all other cases in these records and elsewhere it is universally spelled "Moorehead," or "Morehead." This proves the name was originally Muirhead and later modified by the public and the family to Morehead.

Claiborne had continued the fight with Baltimore, causing a rebellion in Kent Island and Maryland, so that Lord Baltimore declared an embargo against the island on January 16, 1648. On the restoration, however, Baltimore issued a general amnesty to the Kent inhabitants, who yielded April 15, 1647.

Many left the island, going in to Virginia with their Protestant kinfolk and friends, though some remained unreconstructed.

The last echo of this bitter contest the records show came with a petition of Captain Claiborne to the King on March 13, 1677, in which he gives depositions of witnesses to show that in the middle of May, 1637, Moorhead and Clobery had given Captain Evelin power of attorney to act for them in making peace with Lord Baltimore's government.

Kent Island was reduced to submission on January 16, 1647. David Moorhead, descendant of the Lauchope Manor Moorheads, died September, 1642, and we find his will (dative) and inventory in the Edinburgh Testaments, Volume 60. This reads as follows:

2nd September, 1643 the Testament Dative and Inventory of the goods and &c, pertaining to umquhile David Muirhead, Merchant at London, who died in September, 1642. Given up by Anna Hardrett, Alias Muirheid his relict spouse and only executrix dative decerned to him.

The Maryland Archives, Volume V, page 170, transcript in manuscript; Virginia Calendar of State Papers (British); the Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, Series 2; the Calendar of Colonial State Papers (British) 1574-1660, page 208, 1677-1680; American West Indies, pages 28-9; Virginia County Records, Volume VII-VIII, page 130; Moorhead 215
Family Records, page 33; Hening's "Statutes at Large," Volume VIII, page 625; McAllister's "Virginia Militia of the Revolutionary War," and family Bibles are the references from which this sketch is written.

CHARLES MOORHEAD, SON OF DAVID OF KENT ISLAND

The first Moorhead who lived in Virginia was Charles, in 1630. He was born in 1609, the son of David, the merchant prince of London. He settled at Kecoughtan, the seat of William Claiborne's activities, as his merchant father's representative.

Charles came over when he was of age, to Kent Island, which his father owned, with Claiborne, but seeing that a strong court influence was against them, young Moorhead left the rich peninsula, and settled in Northumberland County, known then and since as the Northern Neck. We find him there instituting a suit, December 22, 1692, when he was eighty-three years old according to records. Many other records of him are filed. He was on the grand jury as one of the "notable and discreet men of the county." His will was probated July 18, 1705 by his sons, William and Charles Moorhead.—Court Order Book 1699-1713, page 340.

We return now to the death of Charles Moorhead (I), who emigrated in 1630. He was married twice, for William and Charles were the oldest children, and four years after his death we find on the books, "In behalf of the younger children, Elizabeth, Anne, Mary, John, Wini¬fred of Charles Moorhead, deceased, petition for a division of the estate between them and their mother, and the court so ordered February 16, 1709."—Book 1709-1710.

"Makers of History" says, "The first of this family that we know anything of was Charles Moorhead, a Scottish Gentleman, and the emigrant ancestor of Lucy Montgomery Smith Price." Charles Moorhead (I) had another son, Alexander, who is mentioned as "the heir of his brother William in 1735." ("Moorhead Family," page 35). William died without issue or unmarried and Alexander, his heir, married Elizabeth
Hayney. Three children were born of this marriage: Alexander, Jr., Elizabeth who was born October 2, 1723, and Anne. Alexander, Jr. married Jane Wildey; died 1754. His will is filed at the County Clerk’s Office, Warrenton, Va.

JOHN MOORHEAD (I), GRANDSON OF DAVID OF KENT ISLAND

John, the youngest son of Charles, son of David Moorhead, coming to maturity in 1710 and now a citizen of Northumberland County, was the same John, who bought land in King George of Henry Caffey, 1726, and later in Prince William, 1730, and in 1759 he became a citizen of Fauquier, where he lived until his death, in 1768. He did not move his residence, but was merely involuntarily put into the different counties as new counties were formed, Fauquier being originally a part of Richmond County.

John Moorhead, son of Captain Charles of Prince William, and father of Elizabeth, was a very old man at his death, and has left us many records, a few of which are here inserted:

John Moorhead buys land of Henry Caffey June 8th, 1726, which he gives to his son, Joseph Moorhead and Elizabeth his wife.—Book 1, page 353, Spottsylvania Court House.

John Moorhead leases from Joseph Allen a tract of land, 1728.

WILL OF JOHN MOORHEAD
Fauquier County Clerk’s Office, Book I, Page 136
Dated June 22, 1768; Recorded October 24, 1788
My daughter, Hannah Johnson, son Charles, Joseph, Alexander, William Northcord, Mary Laurence, Elizabeth, John, Samuel, Presley, Lydia.

Mr. John Moorhead of New York in “The Moorhead Book” gives us the following:

John Moorhead was living in that part of King George County in 1730 which became Prince William. He was born before 1700, about 1691, and his wife’s name was Mary.—Virginia County Records, Volume VII and Volume VIII, page 120.
In September 10, 1742 he lived in Hamilton Parish, Prince William County, where
he was an “extensive planter.” Lord Fairfax granted him another large tract of land in 1742 and in 1759 his plantation was cut off into Fauquier County and here he spent the rest of his life. (*General Land Grant Book 1623-1775.*) His children were Hannah, Charles, Joseph, John, Alexander, William, Mary, Elizabeth, and Samuel.

His eldest sons, Charles and Joseph, married sisters, Mary and Elizabeth Turner, daughters of James and Kerenchappuch (Norman) Turner of Spottsylvania County, just across the Rappahannock river. (*Page 30, “Moorhead Book”*). A monument is erected to her at the Guilford battleground. She was spoken of as a “noble woman” and was descended from William the Conqueror. (*See “Moorhead Book,” page 30.*). Charles and Mary Turner made their home in Fauquier County, where on July 27, 1767, he took the oath of office as captain of militia. (*See Book 11, Fauquier County Records.*). He died 1783, Fauquier County, Va. Charles was the grandson of Charles from Great Britain, the son of David, the owner of Kent Island.

**CAPTAIN CHARLES MOORHEAD**

Charles (2), son of John Moorhead, Gentleman, grandson of Charles (1), and great-grandson of David of Kent Island, Edinburgh, and London, was captain of the Fauquier County Militia. He lived in Leeds Parish, Fauquier County, 1783. His children were Turner, Charles, Armistead, James, Presley, a daughter, Kerenchappuch, and wife, Mary (Turner). His will, which is on file in Warrenton Clerk’s Records, mentions Elizabeth, who has been overlooked by two genealogists.

Captain Moorhead was a taxpayer in the Elk Run Vicinity, 1751.—*Fauquier Bulletin, No. 3, page 241.*

**WILL OF CHARLES MOORHEAD, SON OF JOHN OF FAUQUIER COUNTY**

Fauquier County Clerk’s Office, Book 2, Page 6

Dated January 19, 1783

My beloved wife, Mary (Turner) Moorhead, my sons, Armistead, James, Presley, Kerenchappuch, Turner, Mary Ransdell, Charles, my daughter Elizabeth.


Of Turner, the eldest son, we have the following: Turner Moorhead, soldier, was born in Fauquier County, Va., January 7, 1757. Son of Charles and Mary (Turner) Moorhead. His father, *Charles Moorhead,* was a captain in the Colonial Army. His grandfather was John Moorhead,
whose father, Charles, was a native of Scotland, when he immigrated to Virginia in 1630.

Colonel Turner Moorhead enlisted at a very early age in the Revolutionary Army. The records show that he served as sergeant in Captain James' Company, Virginia Troop, 1777. He was appointed captain, 1778, and later became a colonel, serving with distinction throughout the War. He was a man of great physical strength and moral bravery, flinching at nothing. He married Polly Hooe, having several sons and daughters, and they moved to Kentucky, where his death occurred.

He was an uncle of Catherine Moorhead, who married Walter Smith of "Mt. Eccentric." ("Moorhead Family" by John Moorhead in Congressional Library and National Encyclopedia of American Biography).

Presley Moorhead, fifth son of Captain Charles of Prince William, and father of Catherine, will now have our attention.

**PRESLEY MOORHEAD**

Presley Moorhead was the fifth son of Captain Charles Moorhead and Mary Turner, and father of Catherine Moorhead, the wife of Walter Alexander Smith of historical "Mt. Eccentric," Fauquier County, Virginia. He gave a handsome estate to each child.

**WILL OF PRESLEY MOORHEAD**

Clerk's Office, Warrenton, Va.
Dated March 2nd, 1815; Probated March 27, 1820

To my granddaughter, Mary Anne Rixey, daughter of Samuel Rixey, and Fanny, his wife.

To Presley and Richard Lewis Rixey, sons of Samuel and Fanny.

To my sons, Lewis and Presley.

To my granddaughter, Frances Anne Rixey, daughter of Richard Rixey and Mary, his wife.

To my granddaughter, Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Walter and Catherine his wife.

To Lycurgeous Smith, son of Walter A. Smith and Catherine.

Teste:  Eppa Hunton, William Hunton, Horatio McNish.

From the Rixey Bible records Richard Rixey and Mary Frances Moorhead, also Samuel Rixey and Fanny D. Moorhead, had certainly
three children, maybe more, but their grandfather mentions as children of Fanny: Presley, Richard, and Mary Anne. He was also the grandfather of Catherine Moorhead, wife of Walter Smith of "Mt. Eccentric."—See Will of Presley Moorhead.

CATHERINE MOORHEAD, DAUGHTER OF PRESLEY MOORHEAD

From the preceding sketch of the Moorhead family, we note that Catherine Moorhead, the daughter of Presley, the wife of Walter Smith, and Elizabeth, the wife of Captain Richard Rixey, were from an interesting family long before they came to old Virginia. The name of Presley came from an inter-marrying with William Presley's family of Northumberland County, Virginia. There were three Southern governors of this name of the same family, Governors James and Charles Moorhead of Kentucky—in speaking of the latter, the "Illustrated South" said, "In his veins flows the best blood of the South"—and Governor Moorhead of Missouri of ante-bellum days.

The Moorheads were large planters, and men of prominence and worth wherever they lived.

At a Court continued and held for Fauquier County the twenty-eighth day of July, 1767.

PRESENT. Thomas Harrison, William Eustace, William Edmonds, Joseph Blackwell, Gent., John Bell, William Grant, James Ball.

Charles Morehead Captain and John Chilton Lieutenant took the usual oaths to his Majesty's Person and Government and subscribed the Test.

In the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Fauquier County, this seventh day of October, 1926.

I, T. E. Bartenstein, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Fauquier County in the State of Virginia, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy from the records of Minute Book 1764 to 1768, page 299, now on file in my said Office.

Teste: T. E. Bartenstein, Clerk.

Having proved they came from Scotland, the Montgomery Manuscript in the Congressional Library shows in the index many Moorheads, but with different spelling of the name. They were closely associated with
the Earls of Eglinton, and among the old letters printed there is one written by Susannah, wife of the Earl, and "one of the most beautiful ladies of the Queen's Court." (A picture of her hangs at "Cedar Hill.") Her letter reads as follows:

From Countess of Eglinton to Andrew Fletcher of Salton, Lord Milton, and High Justice Clerk.

November 9th, 1730.

Lady Charlotte Hamilton desires her compliments be made to you, and ask in her name to send the presentation for the Kirk of Glessart to Mr. John Moorhead.

Susanna, Countess of Eglinton.

By this we know that the Moorheads who remained in Scotland were men of culture and social standing or the lovely Lady Hamilton and Lady Susanna would have troubled little their fair heads about it. It is interesting to note the intimacy between the Scotch family in the Old Country and the close friendship and inter-marriages in the New World of the Moorhead and Montgomery families.

We will now turn our attention to Catherine, the grandmother of William Worth Smith of "Cedar Hill," and the mother of Presley Alexander L. Smith of "Mt. Eccentric."

Catherine Moorhead, Wife of Walter Alexander Smith

Catherine Moorhead and Walter Alexander Smith had only two children: Elizabeth, who married Major Triplett, a son of Colonel Francis Triplett, and Presley Alexander L. Smith, who was the grandfather of the author, and born at historical old "Mt. Eccentric."—See Smith Sketch.

Colonel Turner Moorhead was Catherine's uncle. He served in the Fauquier Militia, 1778. (McAllister's "Virginia Militia," page 201, 171.) Many of this family went to Kentucky. Governor James Moorhead served as Chief Executive, 1834, and the Land Grant Books mention 30 grants of land to the Moorhead family.—Kentucky State Historical Association No. 7, Volume III.
Volume No. 4 of the Fauquier Bulletin, pages 359-369, list the following as having claims against the Commonwealth during the Revolution:

At a court held for Fauquier County the 25th day of March, 1782, claims against the commonwealth for articles impressed for the use of the public:

- John Moorhead 85 lbs. beef.
- Samuel Moorhead 25 lbs.
- Alexander Moorhead 525 lbs.
- Charles Moorhead 300 lbs.
- John Moorhead 21 gal. and 3 quarts of whiskey.
Richard Ricia

The Rixey line from which Lucy Anne and Frances Anne descended traces back in the Colonial days to Richard Ricia of Prince William County, 1740.

“Richard Rixey and his wife Elizabeth of Fauquier County (See Moorhead), deed a tract of land to Luke Cannon ——— of the county of Prince William, 1792, March 17th, ——— this land was granted out of the Northern Neck by the Proprietors February 10, 1725 to William Champ, who conveyed by lease and release to Richard Ricia, father of Richard Rixey in 1740.” (Note the changing of the name.) Dr. Randolph Rixey, an eminent Baptist Divine, has also given almost a life-time to compiling a Rixey family tree, the records being taken from the different family Bibles, verified by the author with county clerks’ records and those from War Department, church registers and family letters, which were collected for the Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Dames.

Of Richard Ricia’s ancestors, history, and past we really know little. His wife was named Elizabeth Brixtraw. Much is said of the Ricias of whom the Earls of Montgomery were the liege lords in Scotland. A legend in the family was “he was of the family from whence came the handsome lover of Mary, Queen of Scots, who was slain at her feet at the instigation of Lord Darnley.”

Randolph Rixey says he thinks “they were Italians and came from Northern Italy or Switzerland, as the old Rixys had blue eyes, and were very tall.” But this is merely a surmise. I trust some of the younger generation who bear the name will pick up the threads of old Ricia and unravel the mystery behind him. His posterity alone proves he came from no ignoble sire. His sons and grandsons settled Fauquier and Culpeper Counties and were men of mark in their communities.
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

In 1755, fifteen years later than the foregoing record, we find the following record that proves Richard Ricia, who changed his name to Rixey (See sale of land, 1792, where it mentions land being sold to Rixey, son of Ricia), had other sons besides Richard, mentioning Presley, Charles and Samuel. These could not have been Captain Richard Rixey’s children, for he was married to Elizabeth Morehead only in 1769, and if he was leasing land in 1740 it is hardly possible he was serving in the active service of the Fauquier Militia 1781-2, at certainly 60 years of age. So we can assume it was his son, Richard, who is mentioned in McAllister’s record.

The above-mentioned record of 1740, filed in Prince William County, and other records in Stafford, Spottsylvania and Richmond Counties concern him.

“Richard Rixey, planter, leased land in 1755 in Richmond County, three hundred acres of land during his life.” His sons, Presley, Charles and Samuel are mentioned in 1763.—Book 1, page 588, Spottsylvania Court House.

EXTRACTS FROM DEEDS OF CAPTAIN RICHARD RIXEY, SON OF RICHARD RICIA

This Indenture made this 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, between Richard Rixey of the county of Fauquier and Commonwealth of Virginia and Elizabeth his wife, of one part, and Luke Cannon and Francis Cannon of the County of Prince William and Commonwealth aforesaid of the other part WITNESSETH that the said Richard Rixey for and in consideration of the sum Eighty-one pounds current money of Virginia to him the said Richard Rixey in hand paid by the said Luke Cannon to him the said Richard Rixey and Elizabeth have bargained, sold and delivered unto the said Luke Cannon and Francis Cannon all that tract or parcel of land with its appertenances situated lying and being in the County of Prince William aforesaid containing two hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less and is bounded as follows Vis Beginning at a red oak sapling corner tree to Valentine Peyton and extending thence to 55 degrees West seventy-two poles to a White Oak thence to 272 to a red oak on a level ground thence to the westernmost head of a Branch called the Poplar Fork Branch thence down the said branch the meanders and courses thereof until it comes opposite to a corner of Valentine Peyton’s thence with the said Peytons to the Beginning it being a part of a tract of land granted to a certain William Champ by the Proprietors of the Northern Neck by deed granted the 10th day of February 1725 for four hundred and eighteen acres which

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said land thereby conveyed was by deed of lease and release dated the 18th day of September
1740 and duly recorded in Prince William County Court conveyed to Richard Ricia, father
of Richard Rixey party to these presents to have * * * * * * *

And the said Richard Rixey and Elizabeth his wife ———

* * * * * * * * *

Of all and every person whatsoever Witness whereoff the said Richard Rixey and
Elizabeth his wife have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year
first within written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of William Attwell, Philip Dawe, John
Williams, Richard Scott.

RICHARD RIXEY (Seal)
ELIZABETH RIXEY (Seal)

The above are extracts from a deed recorded in the office of the Circuit Court of
Prince William County, Virginia, in Deed Book X, pages 483-4.

George G. Tyler, Clerk.

Richard Rixey, 1000 acres. Date of survey 12-15-1788, Fayette County, Kentucky.—
Virginia Grant Book 11, page 555.

Richard Rixey, 5800 acres. Date of survey 4-4-1798, Fleming and Montgomery
County, on Licking and Triplett Creek.—Kentucky Grant Book 14, page 10.

My dear Mrs. Price:

I do not find a will of Richard Rixey, but in Will Book G, page 354, an appraisement
of his estate, dated September, 1786. I also find a division of the dower of his widow,
Elizabeth Rixey, on page 360 the same book.

George G. Tyler, Clerk.

Richard Rixey, son of Richard Ricia, married Elizabeth Brixtraw Moorhead, daughter of John.—See Moorhead Will.

Richard Rixey married Elizabeth Moorhead November 16th, 1764.—Fauquier County
Marriage Records, Stanard’s “Scrap Book,” Family Bible.

Richard Rixey of County of Stafford.—Fauquier Records.

Lieutenant Richard Rixey, May 25th, 1778.—Fauquier Revolutionary Records.

Captain Richard Rixey, May 22, 1780.—McAllister’s “Virginia Militia in the Rev-
olutionary War,” page 201.

Richard Rixey, a grant of land in Kentucky of 5800 acres.—See Old Kentucky Grants,

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GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

Richard Rixey was one of those who took over the charter of the Thoroughfare Gap Turnpike Company. Thomas O'Bannon from Salem was also interested in this project.

FAUQUIER RECORDS
Book 9, Page 276

John Rixey, Richard Rixey, his brother, and Janie, his sister, a lease of land from Lord Fairfax, 1787.

The above must have been the children of old Richard Ricia, as the children of Captain Rixey (who married Elizabeth Moorhead, 1769) could not have been old enough in 1787 to have filed a lease even if the Bible record had mentioned a Janie as the lease did. The children of Captain Rixey and Elizabeth, as copied from the Bible and court record, were “John, Richard, Samuel, Presley, Charles, William, Mary and Virginia.” The President of the Southern Railroad Company, Mr. Fairfax Harrison, now owns the Richard Rixey estate with the family graveyard, which has been converted into a rose garden. Mrs. James Rixey, whose grandfather lived there, sent me the following:

1812 Beltmont Road, Washington, D. C., September 19, 1925.

My dear Louie:

In reply to your request to give you what I knew of my grandfather, Richard Rixey of Fauquier County:

He owned and built the house on “Rock Spring Farm” (now owned by Fairfax Harrison). He lived, died and was buried there; married twice; his first wife was Fanny Moorhead (his cousin), second wife, Penelope Gibbs of Madison County, Va. Had thirteen children. After his death, Miss Margaret Peyton bought “Rock Spring,” willing it to her niece, Miss Anna Lee Peyton, who sold it to Mr. Harrison.

The name of the place has been changed to “Belvoir” by the present owner. He also built the “Thompson House” there.

“Grafton,” now owned by John Ramey, at Marshall was built by Samuel, brother of Richard, who built “Bleak House” too.

You probably know all about “Vermont.” Mr. King owns that. Mrs. Coles and Miss Fanny Rixey of Manassas lived there, it being owned by their father. (This was a landmark forty years ago; its silver, old china, rare old furniture and general elegance was the envy of many a woman’s heart.)
The children of Richard Rixey and Elizabeth Moorhead were:


2. Richard, born 1772, moved into Fauquier County in 1791 and built “Rock Spring.” Married Mary Frances Moorhead (his cousin). Their daughter, Frances Anne, married Henry Marrs Lewis of “Cedar Hill,” December 1, 1835. She died March 15, 1840, and was the mother of Richard Lewis, whose bravery was cited by the famous Southern general, “Jeb” Stuart, and others. *(See copies in Lewis Sketch).* She was the only child by first marriage. William Lewis, Frances’ other son, is also recorded for bravery. Richard’s second wife was Penelope Gibbs of the well known Colonial family. There were thirteen children: Louisa, married Decoter Hall, and had a daughter, Mary Richardson; Rebecca Cloud Hall, married her cousin, James Rixey, of “Vermont”; one child, Louise, who married F. H. White; Virginia Gibbs Hall, married E. H. Jackson, and had three children, E. Douglas, Louise Jackson; Roberta Lu, married P. M. McCuen; two children.


4. Presley, born November 22, 1782. Married Margaret Tutt.

5. Charles, a twin brother, November 28, 1782, died June 5th, 1846. Married Lucinda Johnson of Fauquier County, daughter of Smith Johnson, died November 19, 1851. *Henry Marrs Lewis* married their daughter, Lucy Ann.—*See Sketch.*

6. William, died July 7, 1862. Married twice; first Mary Brent, second Clara ————?

7. Mary, married Mr. Chancellor of Rappahannock County.

8. Virginia, married a Mr. Dowell of Kentucky. (He belonged to the McDowells, but dropped the “Mac” as did the Culpepers drop the “Cul” on leaving Virginia.)
Charles Rixey of "Pleasant Hill"

Charles Rixey, who married Lucinda Johnson, built "Pleasant Hill" in Culpeper County, a stately and beautiful old home, now owned by his descendant, James Rixey Lewis, one of the largest landowners and most progressive farmers in the county of Culpeper. (See Lewis Sketch). Charles' children were:

1. Elizabeth Anne, died young.
2. Richard.
3. Lucy Anne, born September 8, 1812. Married Henry Marrs Lewis of "Cedar Hill" June 15, 1842. Died December 7, 1904 at "Cedar Hill." Three daughters were born.—See Lewis Sketch.
7. Smith Henry, married first Catherine Triplett; second, E. V. Lee.
10. Eugenia A., born October 5, 1835. Married William Morrison. She was the grandmother of the Morrison children of "Rose Dale," and at the death of their mother, Walter Morrison, the father, sent the motherless children up to "Aunt Tiny," Richard Lewis' wife, who reared them at "Rose Dale."

Martha Frances, who married her cousin, James R. Rixey, had one daughter, Lucinda, who married Richard Lewis. As "Cedar Hill" was...
known far and wide in Fauquier for its lavish hospitality, so was "Rose Dale" in Culpeper. "Aunt Tiny" was the most beloved of all the connection, and when the hand of sorrow touched members of the family, her loving heart drew them to her and she softened the pain with her deep sympathy. Her home was always wide open to the homeless and lonely widows, and the fatherless of her kinfolk. Her life, full of genuine charity, was an inspiration to all who knew her. The little chapel at Rixeyville is only one of the many monuments left to us by this "saint on earth," as so many people called her. "Rose Dale" is now in the possession of her three daughters, women who faithfully try to carry out the ideals of a noble father and mother. They are Frances, Lucy Tutt, and Martha Marrs.
Lucinda Johnson
(MRS. CHARLES RIXEY)

Lucinda Johnson, the wife of Charles Rixey of "Pleasant Hill," Culpeper County, was a daughter of Smith Johnson of Fauquier County, who was a descendant of the Masseys. Recorded in the Fauquier County Clerk's Office in Will Book 4, page 47, we find the division of property between his children:

Dated November 14, 1803.

My son William, my daughter Elizabeth Johnson (now Payn), my daughter Nanny, my daughter Lucinda Johnson.

Many Johnson records are in the above-mentioned clerk's office. One of the family married "Parson Massey" of old Pohick Church in Fairfax.

Lucinda Johnson was born in 1788, and died in 1851. She was buried in the Rixey graveyard in Culpeper County. Little is known of her personal life except that she loved flowers and the author has a rose in her rose garden which was planted by Lucinda Rixey, and which is known as "Grandmother Rixey's rose."

Among the other descendants of Richard Ricia are Surgeon-General Presley Rixey. He married Admiral English's daughter, and was the family physician of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. No children were born to them.

Hon. John F. Rixey, Culpeper County, Va., congressman from the Eighth District, was the highest type of statesman and Christian gentleman. Though a remarkable politician, no slighting criticism ever rested upon him to tarnish the name he bore, the district he represented, or the beautiful home, "Beauregard," he loved so dearly.
He married Miss Barbour, also of Culpeper, a sister of Hon. John S. Barbour of Fairfax, and a niece of Senator Barbour. She was truly representative of the brilliant statesmen of her father's family. In official circles of Washington and Old Virginia, Mrs. John F. Rixey's charm and brilliancy brought to her homage aside from being the wife of Mr. Rixey, and mistress of "Beauregard." Their children were four: Mary Barbour, who married Dr. Comton, an eminent surgeon of Charlottesville; Edith, who married Joseph Frame of Berryville; John, a lawyer of Norfolk; Barbour, a lawyer, who married Miss Elizabeth Comick.

Mr. Jones Rixey, the banker, married Miss Elizabeth Herndon. The home, "Bell Park," was built by him and was possibly one of the handsomest in all that country. His children were Charles, Herndon, Presley, Elizabeth, Georgia, Henry.

Few lawyers stand higher mentally, or morally, than Charles Rixey, of Washington, D. C. He married a Miss Sterns of Richmond, Va.

Eppa Rixey, Sr., brother of the banker and congressman, and the surgeon-general, married Willie Waltern, half-sister of Rear-Admiral Cary Grayson. After the death of young Grayson's mother, Mrs. Eppa Rixey took him to her home and reared him as one of her children. Mr. and Mrs. Eppa Rixey had four children: Eppa Rixey, Jr., the famous baseball player; Dr. Waltern Rixey of Princeton, a brilliant young surgeon; Erlena, who married Dr. Livingston Todd, surgeon-in-charge at Princeton, one of the most prominent surgeons of West Virginia; Franze.

The mother of the above Rixey men was a Miss Jones of Culpeper. Their grandmother was a sister to the wives of Richard Rixey and Walter Smith.

The following records were contributed by Rev. Randolph Rixey, who assures the author that he will bring out a supplement to the Rixey line:

We now come to the children of Captain Samuel Rixey by his second wife, Mary Picton Thomas, who lived near New Baltimore in Fauquier County, and who was a descendant of Rev. David Thomas, a pioneer Baptist preacher.

1. Alice Phillips, born May 27, 1834, died January 9, 1862. She married William R. Jones. They had two children: Willie, who died of consumption at "Hilly Farm"
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

near Culpeper, Va., and Minnie, who married a Mr. Poindexter of Richmond, Va.

2. Samuel, Jr., born July 4, 1836, died December 31, 1883; buried at Culpeper, Va. Samuel was married twice. His first wife was Sallie Roe Jeffries, who did not live very long after her marriage. There was only one child, Mary Alice, born December 25, 1863, died March 3, 1866. His second wife was Mary Frances Wise, born January 20, 1843, died June 20, 1922. There were two boys and four girls by this marriage:

1. Randolph Picton, born January 22, 1868, Baptist preacher, married Anna L. Wine, born May 17, 1866. Their children are: 1. Mary Jane, born November 4, 1892, died November 5, 1892; 2. Samuel Picton, born June 18, 1896, died June 24, 1896; 3. Joseph William (twin), born June 18, 1896; served as an Ensign in the Navy during the World War; married Jennie Dunaway Thompson, born May 31, 1903. They have two children, Maryanna, born January 17, 1922, and Joseph W., Jr., born August 26, 1923. 4. Louise Wise, born June 29, 1898, married Rev. Otis L. Gilliam of Methodist Church, South. They have two children, Lois Rixey, born November 16, 1921, and Otis Randolph, born September 19, 1924. 5. Alice Katherine, born December 2, 1900, married Jesse Sheffield.

2. Samuel Francis, born January 14, 1870, married Fannie Bell Newhouse, born February 12, 1875. They have one son and three daughters, Samuel Wise, born October 15, 1900; Frances Elizabeth, born February 24, 1904; Mae Newhouse, born June 9, 1906; Dorothy Sinclair, born March 15, 1910.

3. Lillian Wise, born March 5, 1872, died January 6, 1873.

4. Anna Loula, born November 25, 1874, married Charles H. Keyser, a lawyer at Washington, Va., born May 20, 1873, died May 7, 1924. They have two daughters and one son, Frankie Rixey, born February 11, 1902; Katherine N., born September 13, 1903, married June 6, 1925 to John H. Long, born November 6, 1902; Charles H., born February 10, 1909.

5. Elizabeth Laeta, born July 29, 1876.

6. Jane Hunton, born October 3, 1878, married R. Faber Pitzer, born November 27, 1871. They are now living at 1422 Decatur Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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ARMS ON AN OLD SEAL IN THE POSSESSION OF THE FAMILY
“Richlands”, the home of Governor Samuel Price’s son, Mr. Samuel Lewis Price
WILLIAM CLYMAN PRICE
FATHER OF
DR. SAMUEL WARRICK PRICE
KEY-CHART OF THE FAMILIES, whose members have served the office of SHERIFF OF MONTGOMERIESHIRE
from ELYSTAN GLODRUDD, Prince of Fferllys, Founder of the Fourth Royal Tribe of Wales.

Compiled from Lewis Dunn, Add. MS. 1655; Harl. MS. 1241, (fo. 25), Reynolds, Kimber, and Burke.

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Key:
- Red: Gules
- White: Argent
- Black: Sable
- Gold: Or

Quarterly, 1 and 4, gules, a lion rampant guardant or; 2 and 3, three boars' heads couped sable, langued gules, tufted or.

THE WELCH FAMILY FROM WHENCE CAME GOVERNOR SAMUEL PRICE OF WEST VIRGINIA AND GENERAL STERLING PRICE OF VIRGINIA. (MISS CARTER, OFFICIAL SEARCHER FOR D. A. R.'S AND COLONIAL DAMES—NAME FILED AT CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY, WASHINGTON, D. C.)
The Price Family

The founder of the Price family was a chieftain of North Wales, in the eleventh century, whose name was Rhys. His son was Ap-Rhys, son of Rhys. From Ap-Rhys to Price the transition is easy and natural. Many changes have been wrought in the name Rhys, Rees, Reece, Aprece, Preece, Prys, Pryse, Pryce, Price. “Price” is also a form found in the records. Illustrations of this transformation of the name are the cases of Hugh Price, the founder of Jesus College, Oxford, who, in 1495, was mentioned as the son of Rees ap-Rees; and that of Ellis Price, author, born in 1505, and called the son of Robert ap-Rhys. “Two Welsh families of ancient lineage form the original stock of most American Prices. The Caradoc, Prince Aubeen of the Wye and the Severn in the south of the Principality had many descendants who went to Virginia.” — *Makers of History,* Volume V, by B. F. Johnson.

“The other ancient family with whom tradition links the name of the family of Samuel W. Price is that of Cavidor, Lord of Cardigan in the north of the estate of Cogerddan near Alerystuyth, Cardigan County; one of these a Gryffith ap-Rhys (that is Griffyth the son of Rhys) was called ‘Prince of Tighe,’ that is strength and gentleness. Other branches of this wide-spread family came by way of Philadelphia, New York and New Jersey. The original stock is the same.” — “*Makers of History,*” Volume V, by Johnson.

In the Principality of Wales, in the eleventh century, there lived a chieftain named Rhys. His son was known as “ap-Rhys,” and from this appellation there has developed a group of surnames which include names as unlike in sound as Rees and Price. Lawrence Prys was an old-time poet of renown. Cardinal Wolsey’s chaplain was named Rhys.

That one of the lineage contributed to the defeat of the Spanish
Armada is something to remember. He was Thomas Prys, born in Wales, and was captain as to title, and poet as to profession, a "gentleman of plentiful fortune." Lord of the Manor of Yspyty, he accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh upon some of the latter's expeditions, and was one of the first to discover the merits of tobacco. With two others, he writes in one of his stories, he was "the first who 'drank' (smoked) tobacco in the streets of London."

His writings, both prose and verse, preserved in the British Museum, are in his own writing—many bulky volumes. He is spoken of as one of the fifteen who fostered the literature of Wales.

Perhaps it throws but little light among the shadowy branches of the family tree to mention that Elidir Dhu, descendant of Coel Codevog, King of Britain, was ancestor of the Welsh line of the Price or Rhys family.

One of the crests of this family was said, some years ago, to be carved on a tombstone in Christ's Churchyard, Middlesex County; another was used in connection with the marriage of Thomas Price, and the papers were sealed with a "Roman or Greek Head in Profile." (Virginia Historical Papers). Among the many coats of arms blazoned is one granted April 8, 1573: Argent, a cross between four pheons azure. Crest: Out of a mural coronet, or; a lion's head issuing proper. Some of the mottoes are: "Vive hodie"; "Vita brevis gloria aeterna," and "Auxilium meum a Domino."

The above crest-arms and "Vive hodie" are used by descendants of the William Price of College Land, Va. on seal rings and stationery.

Turning to the Powys Land Club in 28 volumes (Powys land was the ancient name for Montgomeryshire), we find the Prices abound in these records and there are many pedigrees and other genealogical entries. Of them all, the most interesting is a photograph of the family tree of Richard Price, 1609. (See Volume 18, page 101). In Volume 2, page 398, we find a list of Prices who had been sheriffs of Powys, with now and then an intervening generation, given. (See chart). In Volume 2 we find a Matthew Price, with a chart containing names used by the American family. Volume 6, page 45, gives Edward Price, 1586, with brothers John, James,
Charles and Thomas William. In Volume 8 Elizabeth Pughe and her brother, John Price, 1633, are mentioned.

In England as well as in Wales the family has long been established, and their homes are found in many counties, particularly in Surrey and Buckingham. They are also in Cornwall.

By heraldic visitations armorial bearings were confirmed to Welsh families of Price in Glamorganshire, Carmarthenshire, Cardiganshire, Montgomeryshire and elsewhere. Among the commoners and among the peerage the name was represented. The senior branch was seated at Merioneth in Wales.

Among the earliest settlers in several of the original thirteen states the name of Price appears, and some years before the Revolution, several of these families became established in Virginia. They were undoubtedly offshoots of the original Welsh stock. In Volume 5 of "Makers of History" we have, "The progenitor of one of these families was John Price, born in Wales in 1580, who came to America about 1620 with William, his son, and settled in Henrico County, Virginia. His son, Matthew, came later. This John Price had a great-grandson, William, who married Mary Murray, and was the great-grandfather of Governor Samuel Price and William Clyman Price of West Virginia."
John Price, the Emigrant of Henrico County

JOHN Price of Jamestown Colony was born at Brechnock in the county of Montgomery, Wales, in the year 1584, and emigrated to Jamestown, Va. in 1620. After the massacre of Jamestown he became of importance in the Colony, and was one of the eleven counsellors with Sir Francis Wyatt when the London Company was dissolved, and was among the thirty-two who appealed to King Charles I of England, June, 1625.—DeJarnette Papers, Virginia State Library.

It is not hard to find the record of an emigrant of importance or noble birth of Great Britain, and so you will find the name of John Price and his first wife, Mary, with their sons, William and Matthewes. He married Ann, after the death of Mary. Brook’s “History of Virginia” tells us, “John and Mary Price, Emigrants, came to Henrico County, 1620, with one son named William. This son, William Price, was living at College Land, near Jamestown, in 1623, and there raised a family.” Matthewes remained in England to complete his education.

Muster of the inhabitants of the Corporation of Charles Citee, February 24, 1624. Muster of John Price: John aged 40, ship "Starr" in May, 1620, Ann, his wife aged 21, ship "Francis Bonaventure." Mary, a child, 3 months.—Hotten’s Original List, page 203.

The muster of John Price appears in the census of 1624. He lived at the Neck of Land in Charles City County, was aged 40. Ann his wife, aged 21, came in the "Francis Bonaventure." Their daughter, Mary, was aged three months. Two years later, in 1626, this same man, John Price, owned 100 acres of land at or near the Falls of James River.—Virginia Historical Magazine, edited by William G. Stanard, No. 15, page 363.

In the muster of the inhabitants of Virginia, January 23, 1624, is that of John Price, aged 40 years, who came in “The Starr” in May, 1620, Ann, his wife, aged 21, who came in the “Francis Bonaventure,” August, 1624, and Mary, a child aged 3 months. John
Price had received a patent of 150 acres of land in Henrico County in 1620.—Manuscript written by Mr. R. A. Brock of the Southern Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia.

William Price, a son of John and Mary, the Emigrants, was born in Wales. His descendants lived in Gloucester, Middlesex, and other eastern counties. Ann Mathewes was a second wife of John Price. Some say she was the daughter of Samuel Mathewes of Jamestown.

Another son of John Price was Matthewes, who had three sons. John Price, after his second marriage, settled in Henrico County, Virginia. (See “Luther Price Book” in Congressional Library). It seems quite certain from this that John Price of Henrico County mentioned in Burke’s History was the same who lived on the “Neck of Land” in Charles City County, which is near Jamestown, and that John Price, with Mary, his first wife, and William came over in 1620. Mary was among the victims of the Jamestown Massacre of 1622. William, the son of John, settled at College Town and from him the Prices of Fauquier, Virginia, and Lewisburg and Randolph County, West Virginia, are descended. General Sterling Price is a descendant of Matthewes, the elder brother, which explains the kinship so often alluded to.

“John Price owned land near the Falls of James River, and it is indisputable that he was a progenitor of the Henrico family of Prices. The ‘Neck of Land’ in Charles City County, which was near Jamestown, later became the ‘Falls of James River’.” (Price Book). He and his son, William, who lived at College Town, were planters, but it is only in their muster that we find them in service. This son, William, had a grant of land on the 9th of December, 1662.

GRANT OF LAND TO WILLIAM PRICE
December 9, 1662, Grant Book No. 4, Page 555, Richmond, Virginia.

To all Whearease Ye. Now know ye that I the said Sir William Berkely, Knight, Governor, Do give and grant unto William Price 300 of land on Potomack River in the county of Northumberland, bounding north, northeast upon the Potomack River . . . West north east on the land of John Rosier.
William Price, Son of John Price, the Emigrant

William Price was born in Wales, 1606, and was the son of John and Mary, the emigrants in 1620. He lived at "College Land" and his descendants are in Gloucester, Middlesex, Henrico, Stafford, Fauquier, Prince Edward, Greenbrier and other eastern counties. He had issue, Samuel and William, and others.

An expert searcher, listed at the Congressional Library and recommended by the Daughters of the American Revolution states: "I have made a thorough search of the records of New Jersey and it is from the Virginia family that Governor Price's family is descended. They were in New Jersey during the Revolution, and he married Priscilla Morris of New Jersey. They are descended from William Price, the brother of Mathewes Price, from whom General Sterling Price came."

William, who was grandson of the Emigrant, married Mary Murray. There were many children and a second wife, but as we are interested only in William Price's record, we will place a few here and pass on.

William and Mary Price, witnesses to Mary Arundel's will, January 14, 1693.—Elizabeth City County Wills.

William Price year of 1690.—Book II, page 328, Henrico County.

Homes of the Price family had been Henrico and Prince Edward Counties, Amelia, and others. John's son, William, raised a goodly family on James River. The date of the grant of arms is 1573, April 8th. The crest was a lion's head.—Frances M. Smith in the Cincinnati Inquiry.

William Price, born in Wales, was the eldest son of John and Mary, emigrants, 1620. He lived at College Land and his descendants are in
Greenbrier, Gloucester, Middlesex, Henrico, Stafford, Fauquier, Prince Edward and other eastern counties.

Major William Price of Richmond, Va. was lieutenant in the Virginia Continental Line in the Revolution.—*Virginia Magazine of History.*

Samuel Price was a member of the Committee of Safety in Henrico County, Virginia, 1774.—*“Price Family,”* page 54, *by Luther Price.*

General Sterling Price was born in Prince Edward County, Va., 1809. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney College, and married Martha in Randolph County. *(For his children see page 49, “Price Family” by Luther Price).* These different branches recognized their kinship with the William Clyman Price family of Fauquier County, Virginia and Randolph County, West Virginia, and with the family of Governor Samuel Price of Greenbrier County, West Virginia.

William Price of Henrico County had a brother, Matthewes Price, of Henrico County, Virginia, who was born in Wales, 1615, and died in Henrico. *“American Ancestry,”* Volume XI, page 129, tells us that “when 20 years old he came over in the ship ‘George Jo.’ Severne was the master of the ship. Son of John Price of Henrico, who came to Virginia in the ‘Starr,’ 1620.”

One tradition says he married Miss Pugh of Wales; and another stated a Miss Nelson, but the marriage bond has not been found.

“Matthewes was granted 150 acres of land in Henrico County in 1638.”—*Virginia Colonial Record, Volume V.*

“Mathew Price, aged 20, and Jo Price, aged 34, arrived on ‘The George’ August 21, 1635.”—*Hotten’s Original List.*

Mr. Brock says that Matthewes was the son and heir of John Price, deceased in 1638, so John Price was 54 years old at the time of his death.

Rev. Luther Price, on page 9 of the “Price Family” says that Mathewes was the son of John and Mary, the emigrants, and was left in Wales when they emigrated in 1620 to Virginia, because of the hardships of the New World.

For the descendants of Mathewes Price the above-mentioned “Price Family” by Luther Price has the most complete genealogy, but we will now turn our attention to William’s family, from whom Governor Price
of West Virginia and William Price of Randolph County, West Virginia, descended, General Sterling Price being a descendant of Matthewes. The descendants of these two sons, though many generations have elapsed since the two settled in Colonial days in Virginia, still claim relationship, and General Sterling Price was said to be strikingly like William Price of Fauquier and Randolph Counties.
William Samuel Price, Son of William and Mary Murray

William Samuel Price married Priscilla Morris. She was the grandmother of Governor Price and William Price, and their sister, Miss Priscilla Price of Lewisburg, mentioned in Hon. Andy Price's (State Historian of West Virginia) sketch, was named for her grandmother, Priscilla Morris, of the historical Robert Morris family of the Revolution. Priscilla was a wealthy woman, and the supposition is that it was after his marriage to her that he went into New Jersey with his wife's family. His father-in-law was a major in the Revolution. His son, William Price, married Mary Clyman, who was born in Holland, March 6, 1794, and they lived in Fauquier County, Va. Four children were born of this marriage. Mary Clyman was a daughter of Dell Clyman, whose will is filed in the Fauquier County Clerk's office and printed in this sketch. He mentions "my daughter, Mary Price." (See Clyman Will). The children of William and Mary were:

1. Priscilla, born 1796, died unmarried at "Richlands," Greenbrier County, West Virginia.
2. William Clyman, born 1800, married first Nancy McNeil; second, Mary Elizabeth Cooper, and had three children.—See Sketch.
3. Mary Ann, born 1802, died unmarried at "Richlands."
4. Samuel, born 1805, married Miss Jane Stuart (See Sketch); Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, died at Lewisburg.
5. Abner, died young.

The following are a few family letters:
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

LETTER OF MISS JENNIE PRICE, DAUGHTER OF GOVERNOR PRICE OF LEWISBURG, W. VA.

The Prices were descended from Welch kings. My father, Samuel Price, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, his father coming there from New Jersey, just after the Revolution, and before 1790. His name was William and he married Mary Clyman, whose family came from Holland. The father of William Price was Samuel, who married Priscilla Morris, whose father was an officer in the Revolution. His father was William, and he married Mary Murray.

Jennie S. Price

The above is taken from the records preserved by that family and the mere repetition of them by Miss Price is equal to a Bible record in the southern part of West Virginia. She also says:

I have often heard that General Sterling Price came from this same family and he was strikingly like Sam's father. *(The Sam referred to was Dr. S. W. Price of Fayette County).*

In another letter after the records were submitted to her from the searchers who spent two years on this work we have: "I can add nothing, neither take away from these papers."

In another family letter from Mrs. John Bittinger, the wife of an eminent Presbyterian Divine, another line of the family, we have:

The Prices are descended from Robert Morris, the great financier, and he is the one for whom Henry is named. Doubtless this also explains the name Priscilla.

Belle Bittinger

Miami, Florida.

Dear Mrs. Price:

Regret the delay in answering, but was so busy and my trip here was the cause. After searching in New Jersey I found General Sterling Price's pedigree and he is descended from John Price, born 1584, settled Henrico. A thorough search in New Jersey revealed nothing and it is the Virginia family Governor Price is from. They were in New Jersey during the Revolution and the tradition must refer to Priscilla Morris of New Jersey, born 1737.
CLAGETT-PRICE AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Dear Mrs. Price:

I have at last straightened out the Price line. I have John's son, William, carried back through all the nobility of Wales. I am having a photostat made and will send it at once. The Price pedigree is carried back to year 1010, and each succeeding generation to Sir John Pryse and son, William, through royalty.

Sincerely,

Bettie Carter

(The photostat referred to is reproduced in this sketch.)

As to the family traditions, the records bear them out. They say, "Priscilla was a daughter of a Revolutionary Major of New Jersey." United States Senator Neely from West Virginia investigated through the War Department and sent the following to me:

Joseph Morris, ensign, first New Jersey Regiment, Revolutionary War, commanded by Colonel William Winds. He is shown to have entered the service September 14, 1776. Date of warrant October 28; date of commission November 8. He was wounded in the action of December 7, 1777, near White Marsh and died January 4, 1778, a major. He was appointed major January 1, 1777.

Another expert searcher says of the Prices: "I made a thorough search in New Jersey and no record of Price was found until I found a Priscilla Morris, born 1737."

John Dell Clyman, Sr. mentions in his will, found in Clerk's Office records at Fauquier County, Virginia:

Mary, my wife, Catherine, my daughter, Mary Price, my dearly beloved daughter, Philip Clyman, my son.

In Book 16, page 531, Clerk's Office, Fauquier County, Virginia, we find: "A lease of land to William Price October 27, 1806." And here he lived with his five children until they moved to Monongalia County, 1815, where with Governor William Smith of Virginia in the fifties he hunted bear and deer in Fayette County, where the town of Scarbro is located. His host was Mr. Taylor of Plum Orchard.
William Price of Fauquier and Randolph Counties

William Clyman Price was born in 1800. He married first Nancy McNeil of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, and second, Mary Elizabeth Cooper, in 1866. He was 70 years old when his one and only son, Samuel Warwick Price, was born in 1870, and his devotion to this son of his old age was equal to idolatry.

William Price was born in Fauquier County, Va. and was fifteen years old when the family removed to Monongalia County, in what is now Preston County, West Virginia. His first wife was Miss McNeil, whose father was among the early settlers of Pocahontas County. (See page 4, "History of Pocahontas County," by Andy Price). His second wife came from a long line of interesting grandfathers, among whom were the Dorseys of Maryland (See Dorsey Sketch), the Clagett's of "Houghton Hall," England, and Bishop Clagett's family of Maryland (See Clagett Sketch), Dr. Gustavus Brown, Colonel Gerard Fouke, and the Middletons.

Much Colonial history centers around them, and we have merely to turn to the Maryland and Virginia histories and state records to find pages concerning the many acres they owned and their splendid public services. The descendants are eligible to the Sons of Cincinnati, the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

William Clyman Price was one of the Southern men in whose life the Civil War made great changes, but his splendid Christian faith that all is well for a Great Hand guides our destiny softened the bitterness of his financial loss resulting from the struggle for supremacy of states' rights, and we find him living in Huttonsville, West Virginia, and there rearing his children, Belle, Mary and Samuel.
Belle Price, the eldest child, was born in 1867, Huttonsville, West Virginia. She graduated with honors from the Lewisburg Seminary, and married in 1892 the Rev. John Bittinger, whose father likewise was a Presbyterian minister of Monroe County, and who was revered and loved throughout all that country. He was a graduate of Hampden-Sidney College and Princeton University. (See Bittinger Book, Congressional Library). Their children are:

2. William Price, graduate of Richmond College, Interne at Johnston-Willis and Crippled Children’s Hospital, Huntington, W. Va.
5. John Brooke, graduate of Hampden-Sidney College, and student at Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.
6. Charles Lewis, student at Hampden-Sidney College.

Mary Price, the youngest child of William Price, is unmarried. She is a graduate of National Business College at Roanoke, Va.

William Clyman Price and Mary Price, his wife, and her father are all buried at Huttonsville, West Virginia.

SAMUEL WARWICK PRICE, SR.

Samuel Warwick Price, Sr., born September 22, 1870, at Huttonsville, Randolph County, West Virginia, was the son of William Clyman Price and Mary Elizabeth (Clagett) Cooper of Fauquier County, Virginia. —See Clagett Sketch.

He attended as a youth Greenbrier Military School; graduated at Richmond College, Virginia; post-graduated at Tulane, New Orleans, and New York. He is a thirty-second Mason; Shriner; elder in the Presbyterian Church; director in the Oak Hill Bank; was Fayette County Food Administrator during the Great War; charter member of the Red Cross
and chairman (See West Virginia Legislative Hand Book and Manual and Official Register); member of the International Tuberculosis Association; president of the County Medical Society; physician and surgeon for the White Oak Fuel Company; trustee for the Orphans' Home, Lewisburg; member of the Executive Committee of Fayette County tuberculosis and crippled children's work.

He was married June 1, 1907 at "Cedar Hill," the home of the bride, to Lucy Montgomery Smith, daughter of William Worth Smith, Fauquier County, Virginia. Two children were born of this marriage: William Clagett Price, student at Greenbrier Military Academy, Lewisburg, West Virginia, was born at Scarbro, September 2, 1910; christened by Rev. William Morton, Rector of old Christ Church, Alexandria, Va.; Samuel W. Jr., February 17, 1912, Scarbro, West Virginia; christened by Rev. John Bittinger; a student at Greenbrier Military School, Lewisburg, West Virginia.
WILLIAM C. Price of Randolph County had a younger brother, Governor Samuel Price of Greenbrier County, who played a most important part in the formation of the State of West Virginia.

"Samuel Price was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, but at the age of ten years his family removed to Monongalia County, in what is now Preston County. At the age of twenty-three he located in Nicholas County to practice law, and that year, 1828, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of that county. The same year he was appointed a deputy federal marshall and took the census of that county. In the year 1831 he became the clerk of the court of Nicholas County. In 1834 he was elected to the legislature to represent Fayette and Nicholas counties. It is plain to be seen that he was the kind of man that his fellow-citizens delighted to honor.

"In 1834 he located for the practice of law in the city of Wheeling, and in 1837 he located at Lewisburg to pursue his profession, and spent the rest of his life in Greenbrier County.

"In 1848 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1850 he was elected a member of a constitutional convention for Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Nicholas, Kanawha, Fayette, and Raleigh counties.

"In 1862, after the battle of Lewisburg, in which the Federal forces under General Crook (Grey Fox) defeated the Confederate forces under General Heath, Samuel Price was held by General Crook as a prisoner on account of his adherence to the seceding states. He had been a delegate to the secession convention and signed the ordinance of secession.

"In 1863 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia and served as such under Governor William Smith.
"In 1869 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, but was refused a commission on account of his record in the Civil War.

"In 1872 he served as the President of the Constitutional Convention of West Virginia, which framed the present constitution of the state. It is to the wisdom displayed at that convention that the state of West Virginia owes its phenomenal development and prosperity to a greater extent than to any other one thing.

"In 1866 he was elected a Director of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company to succeed C. K. Mason.

"In 1877 he was appointed to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Caperton, who died in office.

"Governor Price was a noted lawyer and accumulated a large fortune. He was one of the first to see the possibilities of West Virginia coal and acquired a large acreage in Fayette County. He married Miss Jane Stuart, a descendant of Captain John Stuart, one of the first settlers of Greenbrier County. He was a man of commanding presence, six feet two inches tall.

"In the later years of his life he owned and operated a large farm of eight hundred acres, 'Richlands,' of Greenbrier County, about five miles west of Lewisburg. On this farm he established his two unmarried sisters, Miss Mary Ann Price and Miss Priscilla Price. There is an interesting idiosyncrasy related as to these ladies. One would sleep until midnight, while the other stayed awake, and the other would then take her rest while her sister watched.

"One of his sons, Samuel Lewis Price, has the old Stuart farm where the county of Greenbrier was organized in Captain John Stuart's house. A grandson, Samuel Price, is Prosecuting Attorney of Greenbrier County. One of his daughters married John A. Preston of Lewisburg. Mr. Preston's second wife was Miss Lillie Davis, sister of John W. Davis, daughter of John J. Davis, of Clarksburg.

"There were two other Samuel Prices in Greenbrier County. They were the son and grandson of William Price, of Wales, Pencader, Caermarthen County, who settled in Greenbrier near Weaver's Knob, in 1749, and who was probably the first settler in what is now Greenbrier County. William Price had three sons, Samuel, Thomas, and Jacob.
Samuel Price was prominent in the early history of the county, a member of the county court, and his son, Captain Samuel Price, was also a leading citizen.

"Jacob Price was a lieutenant in the Colonial Army and was the ancestor of Rev. Addison Price, a Presbyterian minister, Oscar A. Price, and a number of other prominent men.

"Thomas Price died in Botetourt County in 1823, a prominent citizen of that county. He had the distinction of having been in the battle of Point Pleasant, the battle of King's Mountain, and also of having served a number of years as a continental soldier in the Revolution. The late Rev. William T. Price, D. D., a Presbyterian minister of Marlinton, was of descent from Thomas Price, who was the ancestor of the Pocahontas County family of Prices.

"Another branch of West Virginia Prices is descended from Colonel Thomas Price of Maryland. Hon. George E. Price of Kanawha County and Senator Richard Price of Hardy County are of this descent."

**GOVERNOR SAMUEL PRICE**

Governor Samuel Price, son of William Price and Mary Clyman of Fauquier, was born in Fauquier on the 29th of July, 1805. He died in his seventy-ninth year. When ten years old he removed with his father, William, to Monongalia. He was Lieutenant-Governor of the Old Dominion, President of the Constitutional Convention of 1850-1851 and of the same convention of West Virginia of 1872-1873, United States Senator for the new state, eminent as a lawyer and high classed politician, and a man of everyday Christian character. ("The Sun Virginia Heraldry," Sun Office, Baltimore, Md.) He had a large family:

1. Mary, who married Major Coleman Alderson, no issue.
2. Margaret Lynn, unmarried.
5. Jane Stuart, unmarried.

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John A. Preston, senator, lawyer and citizen, was always the courtly gentleman, unswerving Christian and courageous, but kindly man, trusted, loved, and respected; a leader in his profession, a power always for right and justice. (Charleston Gazette). He was instrumental in securing the Terra Alta Hospital, introducing the bill for a tuberculosis hospital at the request of the President of the State Tuberculosis League, Mrs. S. W. Price. (West Virginia Legislative Hand Book and Manual and Official Register, 1925). His children by his first wife were Samuel Price Preston, James Montgomery Preston; by his second wife, who was Miss Lilly Davis of Clarksburg, W. Va., John Davis Preston, Walter Creigh Preston.
John Lewis of Donegar

The following interesting letter concerning the Lewis family of France, Ireland and America was copied by the author from the original, which was in the possession of William Lewis of St. Albans, West Virginia:

February 11, 1845

"My dear Sir:

"I received in due course your favor of the 25th of December and the enclosures for which you have my best thanks. I learn that your grandfather, William Lewis, was born in 1774, that his father killed the nobleman and fled to America and remained there three years before his family joined him; that at the time of the voyage your grandfather was seven years old, thence I arrive at these dates that the nobleman was killed at about 1728 and that John Lewis' family came to America in 1731. I presume that I need hardly to get at the dates nearer. Mrs. Fowks in her narrative says that your grandfather died at eighty-eight years of age which must have been in the year 1812. In these memoirs of General Lewis I wish to make some brief mention of his brother, General Andrew Lewis.

"Within the last few days I have obtained a brief and valuable sketch of General Andrew Lewis, written shortly after his death by Colonel Fleming, found among his papers and sent me by the daughter of Colonel Fleming.

"I deem it a duty which I owe my children and a few dear relatives who are left of the old stock to make them acquainted with the characters of their noble and honest forefathers. I shall begin with my beloved father whose name I venerate and hold sacred. My good father, William Lewis, was born in Ireland in the year 1724. His ancestors were Huguenots who came from France to England and then the north of Ireland, called Colwain. The three brothers settled, having a grant from the
King. The name of Louis at that time was so hateful to the Protestants that they objected to those men living among them, as Louis XIV was so great a despot and had outlived all his glory. These men were his descendants. They agreed to spell their name with an “e” and “w” and leave out of the Bourbon name the “o” and “u”. Their mother was the famous De Maintenon who had more influence at court than any lady in France, particularly over Louis. They married at a late period of his life. She was a woman of great humanity and benevolence; sometime previous to her death she retired to a convent and devoted her last days to religion. My grandfather, John Lewis, was born in Ireland 1678. He married Margaret Lynn of Lochlynn in Scotland, whose father came to Ireland in the time of the persecution (Col. John Lewis). My grandfather’s mother’s name was Calhoun; his father’s name, Andrew Lewis.

“My great-grandfather Lynn’s christian name was William; his mother, McCellen. My mother was Anne Montgomery; her father, Alexander Montgomery. When he was an infant he was brought by his father and mother from Castle Montgomery to take refuge in sight of Derry from the Catholics; instead of this they with hundreds more were put in a large barn to be burned alive. Just at the time these monsters were setting fire to the barn King William sailed up to the town of Derry, liberated the poor starving Protestants who were driven by hunger to the humble necessity of eating dogs and cats during the long siege. Thanksgiving was offered up to the Most High for this great deliverance and due homage paid to the humane and brave King.

“There is something most remarkable about my grandfather’s coming to this country that I must make you acquainted with. In those days nobility, as they were called, were great tyrants and looked upon honest gentlemen without titles as mere vassals. This nobility were privileged to do as they pleased. So they rode through my grandfather’s estate over the fields of grain and into the yard with great insolence. Samuel Lewis, my grandfather’s youngest brother, went out and expostulated with them in mild tone. Sir ———— Campbell treated him with contempt and drawing his sword ran him through where he stood. As he fell my grandfather came up and avenged his death by killing Campbell. He then
concealed himself from the brutal lord's followers in the town of Derry until a vessel was ready to sail to America, being let down from an upper window on deck. He remained in Pennsylvania and Virginia for three years before his family came to this country. John Lewis, my grandfather, had four sons, Thomas (the line from whom the Lewisburg Prices descended), the eldest, who married Miss Strother; Andrew, William, and Charles. Thomas Lewis lived in Augusta on the Shenandoah which is now Rockingham. He had thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters. Thomas Lewis was renowned for his wisdom and stability, and was surveyor-general of the Western country. All the brothers were uncommonly fine-looking men and as brave as Caesars; the sisters, elegant women.

"My mother was descended from the Montgomeries in Scotland and her father was born in the Castle of Montgomery. She had three brothers, William, Alexander, and Hugh. Alexander was a lawyer, and studied at the Temple in London; Hugh, a soldier; he supplied the American Army with guns and ammunition from France; had several engagements on the sea with the British. He was washed overboard and had a watery grave. He left a widow and one daughter . . . . . . .

"In much haste, but with great good will.

Your obliged friend,

LYMAN C. DRAPER."

(A copy of the above letter is in the collection of family data of Miss Jennie Stuart Price, of Lewisburg, West Virginia).

COLONEL DAVID STUART

Colonel David Stuart was a man of prominence in Colonial days. He married Mrs. Paul, widow of John Paul, son of Hugh, Bishop of Nottingham.

Polly married Governor Matthews of Florida. Mrs. Taylor, the youngest child, died without children.

Mrs. Paul was a daughter of Sabine Lynn, sister of Margaret Lynn, who was the wife of Colonel John Lewis, the founder of Augusta County, and an ancestor of the Lewisburg Prices.
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

David Stuart was deputy-lieutenant (with rank of colonel) of Augusta County in 1755 when Augusta stretched from the Blue Ridge to the Mississippi River and included Pittsburgh (Fort Pitt) in Pennsylvania. —See letter of Governor Dinwiddie to David Stuart, dated July 15, 1755. Dinwiddie Papers, Volume 2, page 100, Virginia Historical Collection, Volume 4, R. A. Brock, page 152, Letters of Dinwiddie to David Stuart, August 11, 1755, pages 220, 246, 288, 296 in Volume 2.

In 1756 he was in the Council of War under Dinwiddie’s Proclamation, and was trustee named in the charter of Staunton, Va. (Hening’s Statutes). He was drowned in Middle River, a branch of the Shenandoah, March, 1767.

His will was probated in Staunton in April, 1767, in which he made provision for his wife, Margaret; his son, afterwards Colonel John Stuart of Greenbrier County; his daughter, Elizabeth, who married Colonel Richard Woods; his step-daughter, Polly, who married Governor George Mathews of Florida.

When Robert Dinwiddie in 1752 came over as Governor, he was accompanied by David Stuart, his intimate friend.

John Paul, son of Hugh, Bishop of Nottingham, and a partisan of the House of Stuart, was killed at the siege of Dalrymple Castle 1745, leaving a widow and three children. Mrs. Paul (formerly Margaret Lynn of the Lynns of Lochlynn, a niece of Margaret Lynn who married John Lewis) married David Stuart. They had two children, John, known as Colonel Stuart of Greenbrier, who married Agatha Lewis, and Betsy, who became the wife of Richard Woods of Albemarle County, Virginia. Captain Stuart was at the battle of Point Pleasant.

John Lewis had four sons, Andrew, Thomas, Charles, and William. Thomas was the eldest and the Colonial surveyor of Augusta County, which then included western Virginia. A part of General Washington’s great wealth was acquired by surveying land under his authority or in connection with him. After the Revolution, General Washington passed several days at the Lewis home, surveying these land claims.

The old Stuart home, now owned by Mr. Lewis Price of Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, famous for its hospitality and historical interest, is built
of native stone. The first clerk's office of the county stands on its spacious lawn, where majestic oak trees seem to guard the history of the past. Carved by their own hands are the names of Washington, Lord Fairfax, Colonel Stuart, Agatha Stuart, LaFayette, and many others, around whose names the halo of Colonial romance still clings. This wonderful old place is only a few miles from White Sulphur, and what Mount Vernon is in Virginia, it should be in West Virginia. Lewisburg was named for these Lewises, and here gathered the first forces of the Revolution, who marched on through almost impenetrable forests to Point Pleasant, where they won the decisive and bloody battle against the five tribes of Indians. We cannot as Americans ignore a spot so famous as Lewisburg, nor men so great as Washington, LaFayette, Colonel John Stuart, General Andrew Lewis, and many others, who walked its streets in everyday life, and danced the Virginia Reel in its stately halls.

Thomas Lewis was a commissioner to the Colonial Convention in Richmond. He was a member of the Virginia Legislature, and a member of the Virginia Convention when it filed the Constitution of the United States. His classical library was the finest in the State. He married Miss Jane Strother of Stafford County, Va., daughter of William Strother (See Strother Sketch), and from them is descended the Governor Price family of Lewisburg.
WILLIAM Strother, Sr. died in 1702. He was the father of six sons named in his will—the eldest of whom was William, Jr., who married Margaret, daughter of Francis and Alice (Savage) Thornton, the daughter of Captain Anthony Savage.

Captain Anthony Savage, Esq. was Justice of the Peace of Gloucester County, Virginia, 1773 (and earlier) and from one source I learn that late in life he went to Maryland. However, his will is said to be on record in Richmond and Henrico Counties, dated 1795. Captain Anthony was a son of John and Alice (Stafford) Savage. Her father, Humphrey Stafford, died in Eyeham, Derbyshire, England, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, leaving four daughters, but no sons. Alice (Stafford) Savage had sons, Henry Humphrey and Anthony, and daughter, Catherine (now Catherine Woodville). She was sister of Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV (who was mother of the two princes smothered in the tower by their uncle, Richard II), and the brother of Queen Elizabeth and Catherine, wife of Henry Stafford (Duke of Buckingham), had a brother Anthony, "Earl Rivers." Certainly the names were handed down in the family. Alice, daughter of Humphrey Stafford, and wife of John Savage, is a well known historical fact. Henry Stafford (son of Henry Humphrey), Duke of Buckingham, was beheaded by Richard III. Doubtless the King was afraid of him as Stafford was of double royal blood himself and he had more right to the throne than Richard. Richard liked to own, beside his wife, the own aunt of his victims, the innocent princes. He wanted Henry out of the way, for Henry's son, Duke of Buckingham, had boasted that he was nearer the throne than the children of Henry VIII would be, and though he was second to the king he was not wise in making a mortal enemy of Cardinal Wolsey, who, as the son of a butcher, he, considered not
eligible to the high office he held. In his audacity and fearlessness, while holding the bowl for the King to dip his fingers into the holy water and followed by Wolsey, he emptied the contents of the bowl into the shoes of the Cardinal, who immediately made the King aware of Edward’s boasted rights to the throne, so ere long he was beheaded by the King, Henry VIII, and the others of the Duke of Buckingham abolished.—See Hume’s “School History of England.”

William and Mary (Thornton) Strother were the parents of William Strother, III, who married Margaret Watts; Francis, who married Susanna Dabney; Susanna and Elizabeth Strother, who married Thomas and James Gaines.

Anthony Strother, born 1710, who married Beluthland Storke, was a son of William and Margaret.

Benjamin, married Mary, sister of George Mason and widow of George Fitzhugh. Possibly there were other children.

William Strother, Jr. died 1726. The will books of King George from 1720 to 1744 were destroyed or carried off by the Northern Army, leaving us without proof.

Jeremiah, who wedded Eleanor and died 1741, was another son of William, Sr.

William Strother is said to have been bodyguard to the King, but we do not know which king. He was in America in 1672. Another tradition of the family, fully believed by the descendants, is that through the Strothers they descended from the kings of Scotland, presumably the Stuarts. This tradition is substantiated by the fact that Dorothy was wife of William Strother of Northumberland, England, and William I mentions in his will, “Dorothy.”

The other sons of William Strother, Sr. were James, died without issue, 1716; Robert, married Elizabeth Berry, died 1736; Benjamin, married Mary Woffendall, died 1752; Joseph, married Margaret Berry, died 1776.

Other members of the family say that Francis was a son of Jeremiah and married Elizabeth Forsaker of Stafford. Anthony was not his brother, the name coming down to the other branch. Francis and Susanna
(Dabney) Strother had a son Francis, who married Anne, daughter of Samuel Ferguson, and also a son who married Frances Eastham. Anthony, born in 1710, also had sons, Francis and Anthony, and with so many of the same names it is not surprising that mistakes are made. General David Hunter Strother painted for the writer of the above sketch the Strother coat of arms from the inside lid of a watch handed down to him from the Emigrant. It was from this family of William Strother of Stafford County that Thomas Lewis selected his bride in 1749, Jane Strother.

Thomas Lewis, second son of John Lewis and Margaret Lynn, was born in 1718. He married Jane, daughter of William Strother, of Stafford County, Va. in 1749 and they had thirteen children.
THE ARMS OWNED BY MRS. WILLIAM CLYMAN PRICE
DR. GUSTAVUS BROWN OF "RICH HILL"
MRS. GUSTAVUS BROWN (FRANCES FOWKS) OF "GUNSTON HALL" AND "LITTLE WHYLEY"
Clagetts of “Houghton Hall,” England

The Clagetts of Houghton, England trace their ancestry back to a Norman progenitor who accompanied William the Conqueror into Britain. For his loyalty to William, a large estate was given to him and among the earliest families to be granted arms was this “Clagett of Houghton,” to whom in 1104 they were confirmed. The arms given in this volume are a facsimile of those granted to the original Clagett of “Houghton Hall,” and identical with those owned by Mrs. William Price.

From County Cambridge the various branches spread into other parts of England, the principal one seating in Kent, where the great estates are still preserved.

The records of this line start with Richard Clagett (See Chart), born at Malling, County Kent, whose heir was his son, Richard, who was succeeded by his son and heir, George Clagett, three times Mayor of Canterbury.

George’s eldest son was Colonel Edward Clagett, who was a devoted follower of Charles I. This stanch Loyalist among others of his time suffered imprisonment in the Tower at the hands of the Puritans. He married Margaret Adams, daughter of the Lord Mayor of London, an English baronet. Thomas Clagett, his youngest son, was the first of race in Maryland.

Nicholas Clagett, brother of Colonel Edward, the Loyalist, was a Puritan and a vicar of Medbuto. Thus was the house divided against itself. Nicholas was buried in the chancel of St. Mary’s Church at Bury St. Edwards. He was the father of two eminent divines. The first, Nicholas Clagett, became Archbishop of Sudbury in the year 1603, while his son, Nicholas, was Bishop of St. Davids early in the eighteenth century.
THOMAS Clagett, son of Colonel Edward of King Charles I army, inherited his father's fighting propensities and became an officer in the navy of his Majesty, Charles II. Although possessed of large landed estates in England, we find him turning his face toward the colonies in 1670, accompanied by his wife, Sarah. He at once received patents for various tracts of land, including Goodlington Manor, Greenland, Croom, Weston, and others, but he settled at Lenardtown, and was known as "Captain Thomas Clagett, Gentleman." In his will, proved in the year 1706, Captain Thomas Clagett, with a stroke of his pen, bridged the ocean by declaring himself the son of Colonel Edward Clagett, devising "to son Edward, the land I inherited in England from my father, Colonel Edward Clagett."

Equally positive proofs of their origin are frequent in the records of the Maryland families—gleaned after long research. Hence, it is particularly gratifying when the original settler leaves his legal evidence behind him. Edward Clagett returned to England to take possession of his inheritance there.

Thomas, the eldest son, received Weston, one of the most notable estates in Upper Marlboro, Maryland. This interesting estate included a deer park and other attractions peculiar to an English manor. It was entailed upon "Thomas Clagett and his heirs forever."

Here, this distinguished progenitor of the elder branch of the Maryland Clagetts made the name famous for elegant hospitality. Here, the other Colonial officials enjoyed with their host the outdoor sports dear to the country gentleman of Merry England. As justice of the Peace, County Commissioner and Judge of the County Court, also first Vestryman of Christ Church Parish, Captain Thomas Clagett of Weston was an
important man in the community. He died 1703, leaving a widow, four sons and two daughters, from whom many Marylanders are descended.

Captain Thomas Clagett’s will, dated July 3, 1701, was probated November 16, 1703. He gives son, “Edward twenty shillings to buy mourning ring and also his property in London, England, being a part of the estate of my father, Colonel Edward Clagett; to sisters, Margaret, Elizabeth, Martha, 20s. each for a ring; to son Richard, 200 acres on the Patuxent, his son, John ditto. To daughter, Elizabeth, wife of William Wadsworth the same and 25 Lbs. To daughter, Martha, the same and 50 Lbs.; to son Charles 400 acres and 25 Lbs.; to son George 400 acres; to wife Sarah, the homestead, negroes, stock, land and house at Lenardstown.”

The first of the Clagetts (of Croom) was Richard Clagett, Sr., died in 1752, who inherited this estate from his father, Captain Thomas Clagett, the Emigrant. Richard Clagett married Debora Dorsey Ridgeley, daughter of the Hon. John Dorsey, and had six children. (See Dorsey Sketch). Rev. Samuel Clagett, who married first Priscilla Gantt of Calvert County, was one of these children.
Reverend Samuel Clagett

Of the Rev. Samuel Clagett, the son of Richard and Deborah Dorsey, Rev. Mr. Allan leaves this note in his manuscript found in the Stennic Library, Baltimore, Maryland: "In the early part of his ministry he had the pleasure of seeing his new church occupied by his people. In the early days it was remarkable for the enclosure of the pews, they were so high that the people sitting in the adjoining one, could not see each other, while the preacher in the pulpit had literally to look down upon his flock. It is one of the handsomest of the old churches in the state. His place of residence was in the town of Lower Marlboro on the Patuxent River, a few miles west of his church."

Samuel lived with his father and at a very early age married Priscilla Gantt of Calvert County, Maryland. Two children were the issue of this marriage, Priscilla and Thomas (first Bishop of Maryland). Priscilla Clagett married Colonel Samuel Chew. Soon after the birth of the last child, Priscilla died, and six years later Samuel Clagett went to England (1747), where he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Peterboro, who was acting for the Bishop of London. In 1747, he was ordained priest. Soon after this the Governor of Maryland, Samuel Ogle, presented him with the incumbency of Christ Church Parish, Calvert County, Maryland. After two years he resigned this charge and became the rector of William and Mary Parish in Charles County, Maryland. In the sixth year of his ministry, he married Ann Brown (See Brown Sketch), the youngest of the nine daughters of Dr. Gustavus Brown of "Rich Hill." Five of these daughters married clergymen. Samuel Clagett died in Maryland, 1756. His will was probated August 17.—See Charles County Records.
Bishop Thomas Clagett

THOMAS Clagett, eldest child of Reverend Samuel Clagett and Priscilla Gantt, of Calvert County, Maryland, born October 2, 1743, was the first Bishop of Maryland, and the first to be consecrated in America. The old Christ Church in Alexandria, Virginia, a shrine for thousands of people who visit the place where George Washington and General Robert E. Lee worshiped, was dedicated by Bishop Clagett. A letter concerning him hangs upon the wall and the caretaker will show you a copy of a painting of "our first Bishop." He married his cousin, Miss Gantt, of Maryland and was the father of six children. (See Chart.) He inherited as "eldest son" a large estate from his father. His only sister, Priscilla, married Colonel Samuel Chew and received from her father a hundred and seventy acres in Prince George County, Maryland.

Bishop Clagett died at an advanced age and was buried in the family graveyard at Croom, Md., but later his body, with that of his wife, was removed to the Cathedral itself. The following concerns him:

REMAINS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH'S FIRST BISHOP ARE REMOVED TO MOUNT ST. ALBANS

The ceremony of reinterring, amid solemn and sacred services, the remains of Bishop Thomas John Clagett, which have rested in the old family graveyard at Croom, Md., for nearly a century, was conducted at Mount St. Albans, the site of the Episcopal Cathedral, yesterday afternoon, by Bishop Satterlee and a concourse of clergy. The ceremonies were attended by more than fifty descendants and relatives of the distinguished Episcopalian, whose ashes, together with those of his wife, were sealed in a vault under the chancel of the Church of Mount St. Albans.

The two caskets, which had been brought from the old burial place at Croom, were carried into the church and placed just outside of the chancel rail at 3:30 o'clock, and Bishop Satterlee, attended by twelve clergy of the diocese of Washington and several from Maryland, opened the funeral service. The members of the family occupied the front
seats of the Church, the remainder of the auditorium being well filled with family acquaintances.

Bishop Satterlee made a few remarks upon the occasion, stating that, with the consent of the members of the family, the remains of Bishop Clagett and those of his wife had been translated from the family burial place to Mount St. Albans, within the Cathedral Close, and with reverend care were to be placed in the vault beneath the chancel, which had been specially prepared as a temporary resting-place for the caskets. When the cathedral is completed, it is the purpose to place the remains of Bishop Clagett in a handsomely carved tomb, surmounted by an effigy of the Bishop in the chancel.

The interment of the remains of Bishop Clagett is regarded as particularly noteworthy, by reason of the fact that he was the first Bishop consecrated for the American Church and was also the first Bishop of Maryland and the first chaplain of the United States army, features which make it fitting that his remains should rest eventually upon the site of the great Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul.

Mr. Alfred Horner of Warrenton assures us that the late Bishop Clagett’s mitre and other belongings are to be found at the old pro-Cathedral, corner of 3rd and C Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. The portrait of the Bishop found in this sketch was loaned from the old Christ Church in Alexandria, and the photographers’ and engravers’ plates will be donated to their collection that the many tourists who visit there can obtain a picture of the first Bishop to be consecrated in America, and who dedicated the old church.
Dr. Samuel Clagett

R. Samuel Clagett, son of Reverend Samuel and Ann Brown, youngest daughter of Dr. Gustavus Brown, of Port Tobacco, Maryland, was born in 1750, and died in 1821. Concerning Dr. Samuel Clagett, we have the following by Doctor Joseph Horner of Fauquier County, Va.:

_Samuel, M. D._ was born in 1750, died in 1820. Served during the Revolution as an officer and surgeon under Dr. James Telton. I remember Dr. Clagett well; he lived after the war in Fauquier County, Va., settled in Centerville. From thence he went to Culpeper and afterwards settled in Warrenton. He was well educated, tall, auburn hair, blue eyes, very fair skinned, steady in his habits, respected and beloved by all who knew him, retiring, and quite handsome. He married Amie Ramey, who received a war pension.—See "Brown's Genealogy" by Hayden, Widow File, Department of The Interior, Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

According to Mr. Alfred Horner of Warrenton he also lived at "Snow Hill" near the present town of New Baltimore of Fauquier County (known as the "haunted house" and owned by his mother, Ann Brown Clagett).

Dr. Clagett and Amie Jane Ramey were the parents of nine children. (See the preceding widow file record). He died the fourth Sunday in March, 1821, leaving his widow, who died November 19, 1847. We find the will of Amie (Ramey) Clagett, wife of Dr. Samuel Clagett, filed in Fauquier County Clerk’s Office, Will Book 21, page 17, dated November 28, 1845.

The division of the estate of Dr. Samuel Clagett, dated February 20, 1845, is recorded in Book 22, page 56, Fauquier County.

My dear Sam:

I wrote to Louie Saturday and sent part of the Clagett history. I will send the records of the military history of my grandfather today.
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

I left these papers at Lewisburg, with Cousin Mag and Jenny, and when Belle went to Lewisburg she brought them home, and I am now sending them to you to keep for Billy. I want you both to be careful and don’t let them get lost again. They may mean something to my grandchildren some day.

Your affectionate Mother,

MARY ELIZABETH PRICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF PENSIONS
Washington, D. C., September 28, 1908.

Rev. E. M. Daniels,
Bonner Springs, Kansas.

Sir:

In reply to your letter dated the 7th and received the 10th, you are advised that from the papers in the claim Wid. File 6693, it appears that Samuel Clagett or Claggett, enlisted from Charles County, Maryland, while a student of medicine in 1777, and served as assistant Surgeon or Surgeon’s mate in the Maryland troops until February 15, 1780, when he resigned and went to sea for a few months, after which he was reappointed and served as Surgeon’s mate of Maryland Line to the end of the war.

Soldier married in Loudoun County, Virginia, September 15, 1785, Amie Jane Ramey, from a copy of Loudoun County record on file, it appears that the marriage bond was issued at Leesburg, Virginia, August 22, 1786. He died the fourth Monday in March 1821, and she was allowed pension on an application executed October 4, 1838, while sixty-eight years old and a resident of Fauquier County, Virginia.

Their children were Ferdinand, Christopher, Thomas, Anne, wife of Tomlin Baily; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas McCormick; Cecilia, wife of John G. Kirby; Sophia, wife of Thomas Simpson; Juliet, wife of Robert Roach; Mary Cooper and Samuel, all of whom, except the last two named, survived the widow, who died November 10, 1847.

Very respectfully,

J. DAVENPORT, Acting Commissioner.
Mary Clagett

MARY Clagett of Fauquier County, daughter of Dr. Samuel Clagett, Surgeon in the American Navy during the Revolution, was the second wife of Jeremiah Cooper, Jr. from Frederick County, who was an ensign in the Revolution, 1787. (History of Randolph County, West Virginia, page 79). His inventory is filed in the Clerk’s Office of Frederick County, Virginia and he was a son of Jeremiah Cooper. As Frederick was cut from Orange County and Orange from Spottsylvania in 1704, no doubt the early records concerning his people will be found there. From the family Bible we have:

Jeremiah, son of Jeremiah and Rebecca Cooper, was born March 9, 1789 in Frederick County, Virginia.

Jonathan Clagett, son of Jeremiah and Mary C. Cooper, was born February 3, 1833.
Anne Rebecca, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary C. Cooper, was born January 23, 1836.
Charles William, son of Jeremiah and Mary C. Cooper, was born August 21, 1837.
Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary C. Cooper, was born December 23, 1838.

Jeremiah Cooper and Mary Atwell were married 20th of January, 1824, by the Reverend Cale Reynolds in Jefferson County, Va.

Jeremiah Cooper and Mary Clagett were married 25th day of April, 1832, in Fauquier County, Virginia, by Rev. Jacob Lyncons.

Mary Atwell Cooper departed this life July 30, 1825 at Huttonsville, Randolph County, West Virginia.

Mary Clagett Cooper departed this life 7th of January, 1845.

Jeremiah Cooper departed this life June 19, 1878 at Huttonsville, Randolph County, West Virginia.

Hester Dorsey in her “Side Lights on Maryland History” says, “There is scarcely a notable family in the state of Maryland to which the Clagetts are not allied by blood.” In addition to enjoying the distinction
conferred by having one of its members a first resident Bishop of Maryland and the first ever consecrated in America, the Clagett family has contributed its services in official and military life, justices, judges, and physicians.

The pages of Maryland's Colonial records in Annapolis bear witness to the records in the sketches of Clagetts, Dorseys, Fawks, Browns, and any library containing Maryland historical characters will have many pages devoted to the above-named families.

Among the descendants of Thomas Clagett may be mentioned Hon. William B. Clagett, Mr. Robert Clagett, Dr. Samuel W. Price, Mrs. John Bittinger, Miss Mary Price, Miss Emily M. Clagett, Rev. Arthur M. Clagett, Thomas Clagett, Thomas Clagett, Jr., Mr. Mason Williams, Mr. G. W. Williams, Mrs. Walter W. Bowie, Mrs. Allen R. Boyd, Mrs. Richard Cheatham, Miss Mary Clagett, Mrs. Frederick Lucas, Mr. Douglas Clagett, Dr. Samuel C. Chew, Mr. Henry Dorsey Chew, Mrs. Edward Gantt, Mr. Henry Howard Williams, and others. Among the prominent families to whom the Clagetts are allied are the Belts, Berrys, Chews, Magruders, Ducketts, Thompsons, Chesleys, Harpers, Ridgleys, Woodwards, Harwoods, Hilliarys, Fawks, Browns, Smiths, Lewises, Prices, and others.
Dorsey's

R. Stanton Lindsey Dorsey tells us in "The Dorsey's of Kentucky," found in the Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society, "In writing a history of the Dorsey family of Kentucky, I wish the readers to understand that this is simply a matter of compilation, and any information I have on the subject has been sent me by different members of the family, some of whom have spent many years in the study of genealogy, and that personally I have had opportunity to do little research, though it is a matter of great interest to me, having descended from Edward Dorsey, the first of this family in the United States from four sides of the family.

The Dorsey's of Great Britain, France and Ireland trace their descent from the Royal line of Charlemagne. The line from the eighth century is practically unbroken.

The Castle D'Arcie was located thirty miles from Paris and was the original seat of the first of this line of which we are particularly interested, whose son, Christopher, joined the Crusaders and died in Palestine, leaving a son, whose heir, Norman de Areci, accompanied William the Conqueror to England, where he was granted no less than 33 lordships in Lincolnshire alone, as a gift from the Conqueror for his services. Part of these ample possessions are still enjoyed by his posterity.

Many legends have been handed down from generation to generation in the family of the prowess of these early England Dorsey's, who were at that time one of the most opulent families of the Kingdom, and from whom the Barons D'Arcy and the Earls of Holderness deduced their origin.

Baron D'Arcy, to whom King Edward I granted marriage of D'Armory of Little Maldon, was the first of the family to own lands in Essex, where his Manor of Great Yeldham was located. His descendants founded four notable families, seated respectively at Maldon, Danbury,
Genealogy of the Sydney-Smith

Telleshunt and St. Osyth, and they had great possessions. The once magnificent Church of All Saints, Maldon, the pious gift of the D'Arcys, was their chief place of sepulchre, and in the spacious chapel in which their remains rested three priests sang daily orisons for the souls of the departed D'Arcys. (And perhaps they needed it.)

We find many handsome monuments here, one to Thomas D'Arcy who died in 1485, which is of especial note as a work of art, and which bore the arms of the D'Arcys and Fitzangleys.

Another Dorsey did great service in the expedition against Wales, which Edward I made in the eleventh year of his reign, and in this reign the King summoned him to give him advice in "those great and difficult affairs."

His son and heir was Phillip, who attended the King in a war in Flanders. Phillip was succeeded by Norman, his son, who accompanied Edward I in Scotland. He was succeeded by his son, Phillip, who died without male heirs and the estates reverted to John Darcy, the young brother of Phillip, who was father of the last Norman.

This John Darcy was an eminent soldier and statesman during the reign of the three Edwards and filled many posts of honor and confidence. He was Governor and Justice of Ireland, sheriff of the counties of Nottingham, Derby and Lancashire and Governor of York Castle.

While in Ireland, Lord Darcy, at the head of an army, marched into the province of Ulster to avenge the death of his kinsman, William de Brugh, Earl of Ulster, but before his arrival, the country people had already taken ample revenge by destroying no less than 300 persons in one day. The Lord Justice Darcy then, leaving a deputy to represent him in Ireland, joined the King in Scotland, who was then pursuing the victorious career which placed Edward Baliol on the Scottish throne. He was steward of the King's household (Edward III) and had been sent as Ambassador to Scotland, with the Earl of Northampton and the Earl of Suffolk, to treat of peace with David de Brus (Bruce) who had assumed the title of King there.

The same year Lord Darcy was also sent as Ambassador to treat with Phillip of France touching the right of King Edward to the crown of that
realm, and, having been made constable of the Tower of London for life, received from the King as a special grant for his services the manors of Temple Newson and Temple Hirst. He was Justice of Ireland for life.

Lord John Darcy married first Joan, daughter and heir of Richard de Brugh, Earl of Ulster, by whom he left his heir Sir John Darcy, Knight, 1330. His second wife was Emmeline, widow of the Earl of Kildare. This Irish branch of the family descends from Robert Bruce, the first of the great line of Bruce of Bannockburn, thus combining in the Darcys of Kiltulla Castle, the progenitors of the Maryland Dorseys, the blood of Kings of France and Scotland, and through the maternal line, the Neville, the Royal blood of England.

William Darcy, born at Maynooth, in county of Kildare, 1330, having divers lands assigned to him in consideration of the great services of his father, settled at Platten, in the county of Meath. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Roger Fitzgerald, of Alloone, in Kildare, whose great-grandson, John Darcy of Platten, wedded the Hon. Margaret Fleming, daughter of David, Lord Slane.

Sir William Darcy of Platten, grandson of the above, was in 1523, constituted Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. He was the author of "The Decay of Ireland and the Cause of It," and was a man of wisdom and learning, according to his biographers, and for his good services in the English interests in that country had great honor.

From Nicholas Darcy, descendant of Lord John Darcy, Governor and Justice of Ireland, descend the Darcys of Kiltulla House, and Clifden Castle. The first of Kiltulla House was James Darcy, called "the Swarthy," described as a person of great influence and power in the province of Connaught, of which he was made Vice-President by Queen Elizabeth. He was the chief magistrate of the town of Galway, where there is a monument to his memory in the Franciscan Abbey. He died in 1693, leaving seven sons and one daughter. This Kiltulla House branch of Darcys, while bearing the same shield on their coat of arms as that borne by the early northern progenitors, which is still to be seen in the Bibliotheque Nationale at Paris, had for their crest a broken spear or, headed arg, banded together saltire with a ribbon gu; the motto: "Un dieu
un roy,” being the same in France, England and Ireland, the crest only differing in the various branches of the family.

Irvington Castle, the seat of the younger branch of the Kiltulla House Darcys, has been the scene of many delightful reminiscences handed down from father to son, by the descendants of this line who came to Maryland.

Of all the distinguished officials whose presence with their families and retainers lent luster to their ancient capital, none was more indelibly impressed upon the history of the province than that of the early Dorseys, descendants of Edward Darcy.
Edward Dorsey of Maryland

Edward Dorsey of Kiltulla House received his first grant of land in the province in the year 1658. Six years later his three sons, Colonel Edward, Joshua and the Honorable John Dorsey, were granted a large tract of land in Anne Arundel County by the peculiar name of Hochley in Ye Hole—hole being the old English name for valley.

The name of this estate, being identical with a parish in the county of Essex, England, in which the descendants of John Darcy were seated, was for a long time the strongest evidence of their origin in the mother country, and while in perpetuating the more modern seat for their ancestors, they gave their Maryland estate an Essex name, they were of the Irvington Castle branch, which bore a broken spear for their crest.

The original grant for Hockley, dated 1664, signed and sealed by Charles, third Lord Baltimore, is still in the possession of a descendant of two of these brothers, the grant having been handed down with the land to the eighth generation.

In the year 1681, Colonel Edward Dorsey, later a judge of the High Court of Chancery and Keeper of the Great Seal, who was active in military affairs and a gentleman justice of Anne Arundel County, sold his interests in Hockley to the Hon. John Dorsey, his brother, when it is probable Colonel Edward Dorsey built his historic house on Prince George's Street in Annapolis. This was then an ideal spot, with its fine old English garden, sloping down to Prince George’s Creek, the low clipped box-bordered flower beds, short green turf and hanging willow trees still giving suggestions of its original beauty. There is scarcely a post of honor, civil or military, which Colonel Edward Dorsey did not fill, and he was also identified with the religious and educational movements in the province. It was at the house on Prince George’s Street that Major Edward Dorsey
lived during the lifetime of his first wife, Sarah Wyatt, which highbred Colonial dame was a descendant of Lord Cobham, of Sir Thomas Wolfe, lord of Manor of Wavering, and others of the English nobility, while Hon. John Dorsey, captain of the Baltimore County militia in later years, took possession of Hockley, three miles from Annapolis, over which his wife, Madam Pleasance Ely, presided, of whom it has been noted—perhaps as a warning to her descendants—that her name was in no sense suggestive of her disposition. Certain it is, that the amiable Sarah, wife of Colonel Edward Dorsey, died, after bearing six sons and two daughters to her liege lord, while Pleasance, of austere memory, buried the “Honorable John” and was led a second time to the altar by Thomas Wainwright.

Colonel Edward Dorsey’s second wife was Margaret Larkin, mother of four sons and one daughter. In 1682 Colonel Dorsey was one of the committee to inspect the laws of the province and Commissioner in Chancery. He also assisted in the building of St. Anne’s Church, of which he was a vestryman. His inventory of his estate bears evidence of his manner of life, for the bequests of silver tankards and cordial cups, silver hilted swords, chafing dishes, and other evidences of conveniences and elegance indicate that he kept up the dignity incident to a Provincial Justice and Keeper of the Great Seal, and field officer of the Colonial troops in his county. His seal gold ring which was left to his son, Edward, was the one probably used later by Edward and Joshua in sealing a joint deed. The impressions of these seals have caused no little conjecture because of the device and motto, which must have belonged to a maternal line. The small shield has in the center a hand holding an upright unsheathed sword, with the motto “An Por Peth” surrounding it. The family silver that has descended in various branches of the family is inscribed with the crest of the Kiltulla House and Irvington Castle branch, a broken spear.

Sarah Dorsey, the only sister of the three brothers, of Hockley, married Mathew Howard, one of the five original Howards who came to Maryland in 1658.

Honorable John Dorsey and Pleasance Ely had one daughter, Deborah, who married first Charles Ridgely of Maryland and second, Richard Clagett, and had six children, all whom were left handsome
CLAGETT-PRICE AND ALLIED FAMILIES

estates. Among them were Rev. Samuel Clagett, father of the first Bishop of America and Doctor Samuel Clagett, who died in Fauquier County after serving with distinction in the Revolutionary War (See Clagett Sketch), and the great-grandfather of Doctor Samuel Price, Fayette County, West Virginia.

In the Revolutionary period among the many names on the Committee of Safety were Caleb Dorsey, Jr., Philomon Dorsey, Thomas Dorsey, John Dorsey, Edward Dorsey, son of John; John, Eli, and Basil Dorsey. Captain Richard Dorsey was the original member of the Society of Cincinnati.

Henry Ridgely Evans of Washington, D. C. says in his Dorsey Sketch that “Edward Dorsey, Gentleman, was the first emigrant to arrive in the colony. Some genealogists say that D’Arcy was the original spelling of the name, it being derived from D’Orsai, or D’Orsay, the cognomen of a noble family settled near Cleves, Flanders. The D’Arcys, or D’Orsays, came over to England with William the Conqueror. In Essex County, England, there are many D’Arcys, and on the coast of Essex is a small town called D’Arcy, while in Middlesex there is one estate called ‘Hockley Hole.’ The grant from Cecilious Calvert, Lord Baltimore, to Colonel Edward Dorsey (2) and his two brothers (1664) gives the name of the four hundred acres of land granted as ‘Hockley-in-Hole.’ This peculiar name, evidently borrowed from the old town and parish of Hockley-Hole, England, was given to the Maryland estate, in Anne Arundel County by Colonel Edward Dorsey and his two brothers, Joshua and John. It constitutes a very valuable circumstantial evidence to prove the Dorsey originally came from Essex, England. Edward Darcy (1) settled on ‘Hockley Hole’ first and then later his three sons, Colonel Edward, Joshua, and John, ‘proved up’ on it and obtained a perfect title from the Lord Proprietary. Edward Dorsey, Gentleman, came to Maryland 1657. Had four children, Sarah, Joshua, died 1688; Hon. John, died 1715; Colonel Edward, 1705.”—See Congressional Library “Dorsey Genealogical Table” by Henry Ridgely Evans.

Pages of Ridgely records can be found in any large library or the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C.
An old memoir, undated, of this family states that during the “Thirty Years War,” when thousands of young Scotchmen of spirit and enterprise joined the banner of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, “Cadet Brown,” a scion of an ancient family of Scotland, accompanied them. He won the King’s friendship, and was most favorably received by the Royal family. A love affair between him and the niece of Gustavus was the dangerous result. A marriage ensued in opposition to the wishes of the King, and young Brown, when his military adventures were over, returned with his wife to Scotland. Afterwards a grandson bore the name of Gustavus, which name has been made perpetual in the family in America.

“None of Dr. Brown’s descendants to whom I have made request for an official search of Scotch records to learn the history of his ancestry have responded. What is here given is the result of personal research, aided by the kindness of friends in Scotland and America. No mention has been found in any published works in Great Britain of any connection of the Browns with the Royal family of Sweden. While the preservation in the Brown line of the names Gustavus, Christina and Cecelia appears to confirm the tradition that a Brown of this family served under Gustavus Adolphus, it does not prove the traditional marriage into the Royal line. Rev. Richard Brown, the grandfather of Dr. Gustavus Brown, was born certainly as early as 1612; but the ‘Thirty Years War’ did not begin until 1618. This Richard may have fought under Gustavus Adolphus during the latter part of the war, as he would have been about 21 when Gustavus was slain.”

—See page 148 Hayden’s “Virginia Genealogy.”
David Brown of Dalkeith, Scotland

David Brown, or Brown, of Dalkeith, Scotland, was descended from the ancient house of Broun of Coulston. Nothing is known of this progenitor of the Maryland family beyond the facts stated under Rev. Richard Brown, that he was the father of the latter, and had a niece named Christina, who died November 24, 1632. He pro. lived circa 1575-1645. Children:

1. Richard, born circa 1610; died ______; married ______.

2. Reverend Richard² Brown (David¹), born Dalkeith, circa 1610; died ______; married circa 1630. He is called “the son of David Brown” in the “Fasti Ecclesiae Scotianae,” where, under the Parish of Salton, County Haddington, it is recorded that “Rev’d Richard Brown, Minister of Salton, son of David Brown in Dalkeith, was ordained 1633, and deposed in 1644 for speaking against the Covenant of 1643.” In “Inquisitiones Generales,” II, No. 1924, he is named as “Richardus Brown, haeres Christinae Brown filiae patrui, November 24, 1632.”

Ordained in the Scottish Episcopal Church January 2, 1633, he became that day incumbent of the Parish of Salton, County of Haddington. He was deposed in 1644 for speaking against the covenant. His ability as a minister may be estimated by his continuance for eleven years in a parish in which he was succeeded successively by Scougal, Bishop of Aberdeen, and Burnett, Bishop of Salisbury. It is possible that it was he who fought in the Swedish Army, and his wife may have been a Swedish princess. If so, he probably was married before Adolphus died, 1632. This leaves a period of near 60 years between his marriage and the birth of his grandson, Dr. Gustavus Brown.

In the “Statistical History of Scotland,” under Haddington County, page 123, occurs this record, made by the Minister of Salton at the time of the publication of the work:
The following is a list of the incumbents (of Salton) so far as I have been able to trace them. It is probable that the first incumbent after the Reformation commenced his ministry in 1605; from that the succession is regular.

1606. Arch. Livingston, died August, 1632.

January 2, 1633. Richard Brown, deposed for speaking against the Covenant in 1644.

"The Fasti Eccles Scit" makes Rev. Richard Broun son of David Broun in Dalkeith. Richard Brown had his Degree in Arts, 1618. Probably he was licensed, or ready to be licensed, for the ministry, cir. 1623, but he was only appointed to a parish, not then vacant, in 1631, and he was only instituted to Dalkeith in 1633. A man of strong influence might have got preferment sooner. This does not indicate that David Broun was not a man with good blood in his veins though with little money in his pocket. Sir William Broun of Coalston is dead and his son, the present Baronet, is "resident in Australia." The family have long been poor, the property having gone one way and the title another. Of Rev. Richard Broun, we have the following from Rev. Dr. Hugh Scott, "Fasti Eccles Scoticanae":

Richard Broun, son of David Broun, in Dalkeith, studied at the University of St. Andrew's; graduated 1618; presented to the parish St. Pencaitland, by Charles 1, 16 March, 1631 (which was not then vacant). Presented by Charles 1, 13th September to the parish of Salton; passed his trials before the Presbytery, and got a testimonial for ordination 28 November, 1632; instituted 2 January, 1633. He had sasine of lands in Dalkeith, 28 March, 1638; was deprived of his living by the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, August, 1644, for speaking against the Covenant; was recommended by the Privy Council to Parliament for a grant 9 April, 1661, when the Episcopal party was again in power. Pencaitland and Salton are both in the county of Haddington or East Lothian. It would be very difficult to trace David Broun, his father, as the name is so common in Scotch records.

This appears to leave the Swedish question still open, as Richard could have fought under Gustavus Adolphus, 1618-1630.—Hayden's "Virginia Genealogy."
Dr. Gustavus Brown

DOCTOR Gustavus Brown of Port Tobacco, Charles County, Maryland, was the first of this family to settle in America. The basis of this deduction is his own record made in his English book of Common Prayer and in his family Bible. The prayer book, owned by Dr. Brown’s descendant, Mrs. H. Wallace of Fredericksburg, Va., contains this statement in his own hand writing:

On the 10th of April, 1689 was baptized Gustavus Brown. Parents Gustavus, son of Richard.

The Bible printed Edinburgh, 1676, contains a formal certificate pasted on the inside of the cover with this statement:

10th April, 1689, was born Gustavus Brown; parents Gustavus Brown and Jane Mitchelson. Witnesses, Walter Scot or Scott, of Cambeith, James Watson and Alexander Nicoll. Extract forth of the register of Dalkeith by Alexander Ki—— 1726.

On a fly leaf is written in a good hand as follows:

Mem. That I was born 10th April, 1689, in Dalkeith, Scotland; parents Gustavus Brown, son to Mr. Richard Brown, minister of Salton in Scotland in the reign of Charles I, and Jane Michelson, daughter of George Michelson grandson of Middleton.

My wife, Frances Fowke, was born February ye 2nd, 1691.

On a fly leaf is written in the same hand as the last:

This Bible originally belonged to Jane Michelson, my mother, who was daughter to George Michelson, grandson of the house of Middleton near Dalkeith, and Isabel Elsosten daughter of Soloms, seven miles west of Edinburgh. I came into Md. May 1708 anno and anno 1710 married Frances Fowke the daughter of Mr. Gerard Folke in Nanjemoy of which marriage the following children were born, viz.: Gustavus Brown or Broun as called in Scotland was born December 7, 1711. My daughter, Frances Brown, was born
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

July 29, 1713. My daughter, Sarah Brown, was born August 29, 1715. My daughter, Mary Brown, December 8, 1717. My daughter, Christian, was born August 29, 1720. My second son, Gustavus, was born September 5, 1722 and died the 8th day of his age as did my eldest son in the 9th month. My daughter, Elizabeth Brown, was born October 5, 1723. My son, Richard Brown, was born December 2, 1725. My fourth son, Gustavus, was born May 30, 1727, and died the 9th of June following. Jane was born on June 1, 1728.

Then is added in a different hand as follows:

The following mem. made by Gustavus Richard Brown last son to the above named Gustavus Brown; a daughter Ann was born by a first marriage not mentioned by my father. After the death of his first wife my father married Margaret Boid from whom I descended. I was born on the 17 October, 1747. A sister, Margaret, born about two years after, married Thomas Stone, Esq. I was married to Miss Margaret Graham of Virginia in 1769 (May 15) Eleanor, my first child, was born July 27, 1772, died September 15. Eliz’th Brown, born October 5, 1774. Gustavus Brown, born August 19, 1783.

The following are the children of Gustavus Brown, born at Dalkeith, 1689, and his first wife, Frances Fowke, born 1691, the daughter of Colonel Gerard Fowke:

1. Gustavus, born December 7, 1711; died September 8, 1712.
2. Frances, born July 29, 1713, died —; married June 18, 1741, Rev. John Moncure (Moncure 1.)
3. Sarah, born August 29, 1715; died —; married cir. 1738, Rev. James Scott. (Scott 2.)
4. Mary, born December 8, 1717; died —, 1801; married (1) cir. 1732, Matthew Hopkins; (II.) cir. 1736, Henry Threlkeld.
6. Gustavus, born September 5, 1722; died September 13, 1722.
7. Elizabeth, born October 5, 1723; died —; married April 27, 1747, Dr. Michael Wallace. (Wallace 28.)
8. Richard, born December 2, 1725; died —; married (I.) cir. 1750, Helen Bailey; (II.) —, (Black) Key; (III.) —, (Smoot) Hawkins.
10. Jean, born June 1, 1728; died —, 1784; married before 1755, Rev. Isaac Campbell.
11. Cecelia, born ——, 1730-1 (?); married (I) before 1755, Dr. John Key; (II) before 1761, Maj. Thomas Bond.


From his marriage to Margaret Boid, children were:

13. Gustavus Richard, born October 17, 1747; died ——, 1804; married May 15, 1769, Peggy Graham.

14. Margaret, born 1749-50; died June 1, 1787; married after 1762 Hon. Thomas Stone.

It is from the first marriage of Ann Brown, born 1732, at “Rich Hill,” Charles County, Maryland, to the Rev. Samuel Clagett in 1750 that Dr. Samuel Price of Scarbro, West Virginia descended.

Gustavus Brown, M. D. (Gustavus³, Richard², David¹), of “Rich Hill,” Charles County, Maryland, and Laird of Mainside and House Byers, Roxburg, Scotland, born Dalkeith, Scotland, April 10, 1689, died of apoplexy at “Rich Hill,” April, 1762. His will dated December 9, 1755, was probated in Charles County, May 12, 1762. He married first in 1710 Frances Fowke, born February 2, 1691; died November 8, 1744; daughter of Colonel Gerard and Sarah (Burdett) Fowke, of Charles County (Hayden’s “Fowke Excursus,” page 24). He married second, 1746-7, Margaret (Black) Boid, widow of an Irish gentleman and merchant of Port Tobacco.

Dr. Brown studied at the University of Edinburgh, though his name does not occur in their published catalogue. In the old Prayer Book referred to he recorded, “I came into Maryland May, 1708.” His first appearance in the Province was as follows:

When a youth of 19 he became a Surgeon's mate, or Surgeon, on one of the royal or King’s ships that came to the Colony in the Chesapeake Bay, 1708. While his ship lay at anchor he went on shore, but before he could return a severe storm arose, which made it necessary for the ship to weigh anchor and put out to sea. The young man was left with nothing but the clothes on his back. He quickly made himself known, and informed the planters of his willingness to serve them if he could be provided with instruments and medicines, leaving them to judge if he was worthy of their confidence. He began his
practice of medicine at Nansemond, Md. He soon gained respect and succeeded beyond his expectations. He married into a wealthy family, made a large fortune, and wishing to lay his bones in his own loved Scotland, returned there with his family, and became possessed, by purchase, it is believed, possibly by inheritance, of the lands he disposed of by his will. His wife became dissatisfied with Scotland, and he returned in 1734 to Maryland, where he had years before purchased the seat of Colonel Lomax, called “Rich Hill,” four miles from Port Tobacco, Charles County.—\textit{Toner}.

Dr. Brown not only acquired an extensive and lucrative practice in Charles County, but he became a prominent man in the affairs of the county. He was one of seven trustees appointed in 1723 for the county. In 1728 Mr. Philip Key of St. Mary’s County and Dr. Gustavus Brown of Charles County, Gentlemen, were appointed, among others, commissioners to regulate the parishes of the two counties.—\textit{Hayden’s “Virginia Genealogy,” page 153.}

In 1729 an Act was passed for laying out land and erecting a town at the head of Port Tobacco Creek, “said town to be called and distinguished by the name of Charlestown, and not by any other name or distinction whatever.” Colonel John Fendall, Captain George Dent, Dr. Gustavus Brown and four others were appointed for this purpose. Dr. Brown was a vestryman of Port Tobacco parish as late as 1758, and Associate Judge of Charles County Court, 1755. Miss Helen Calvert of near Alexandria owns the rare old portraits of Dr. Brown and his wife, Frances, from which the engravings in this volume were made.

Mr. J. Guthrie Smith of Mugdock Castle, Scotland, Esq., writes:

\begin{quote}
House Byres and Newstead are in the parish of Melrose and County of Roxburg. July 8, 1618, Marcus Home is returned in “Housebyre in domino de Melros.” 23d October, 1640, Comes de Haddington is returned in the Lordship and Barony of Melross, Comprehending, with other lands, those of “Newstaid” and “Housebyre.” The names still exist in the parish of Melross. The Mainside of Capehope is in the parish of Hounam in Roxburyshire. It is the valley through which the Capehope water flows. Mainside is, I believe, now part of the Duke of Roxburg’s estate. July 4, 1605, James Stewart, heir of Sir William S. of Traquair, Knight, his brother, is returned in half of the Barony of Hounam, commonly called Fillegar and Cunzeartown, “cum molendino de Caiphop.” March 1, 1643, “Joanner Rutherfard portionarius de Caiphope heares Ricardi Rutherford.
\end{quote}
vocati de ditilheuch Patris in terris baroniae de Caiphope et in illis partibus terrarum de Caiphope vocatis Phillip Hardroddi Maksydbank (Mainside bank?) et preistchawis.”
(Roxburghshire Retoun).—Hayden’s.

Mrs. Frances Brown lies buried at “Dipple,” on the Potomac River, in the County of Stafford, Va., on one of the estates of her son-in-law, Rev. James Scott. Her tomb bore this record:

Here lyeth the body of Frances, the wife of Dr. Gustavus Brown, of Charles County, Maryland. By her he had twelve children, of whom one son and seven daughters survive her. She was a daughter of Mr. Gerard Fowke, late of Maryland, and descended from the Fowkes of Gunston Hall, in Staffordshire, England. She was born February the 2d, 1691, and died much lamented on the 8th of November, 1744, in the fifty-fourth year of her age.

Dr. Wallace relates the following anecdote concerning Dr. Brown:

On one occasion Dr. Brown was sent for in haste to pay a professional visit in the family of a Mr. H., a wealthy citizen of King George Co., Va., who was usually very slow in paying his physician for his valuable services, and who was also very ostentatious in displaying his wealth. In leaving the chamber of his patient it was necessary for Dr. B. to pass through the dining room, where Mr. H. was entertaining some guests at dinner. As Dr. B. entered the room a servant bearing a silver salver, on which stood two silver goblets filled with gold pieces, stepped up to him and said, “Dr. Brown, master wishes you to take out your fee.” It was winter, and Dr. Brown wore his overcoat. Taking one of the goblets he quietly emptied it into one pocket, and the second goblet into another, and saying to the servant, “Tell your master I highly appreciate his liberality,” he mounted his horse and returned home.

“Rich Hill,” the home of Dr. Gustavus Brown, situated about one mile from La Plata, Charles County, Md., bought November 14, 1714 from Philamon Hornsley, was sold by Richard Brown and wife, Catherine Brown, June 9, 1807, to Samuel Cox, reserving the graveyard in which Dr. Gustavus Brown is buried. Mr. Alfred Horner of Warrenton, Va. made a trip to “Rich Hill,” where he secured a photograph of the ruins of the “old mansion” (both wings have been removed since then), and loaned the author the photograph for the engraving of old “Rich Hill.” The plate will be presented to the Old Christ Church, Alexandria.
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

WILL OF GUSTAVUS BROWN

I, Gustavus Brown, of Charles County in the province of Maryland practitioner in Medicines and Laird of Mainside and House Byers in Scotland; wills that, after his debts are paid his estate shall be disposed of as follows: to wife Margaret Brown, while she continues sole, lands in Durham parish, Charles County, called Middleton, all negroes, hogs, horses, sheep, cattle, and plantation utensils for her and her two children; at her death to son Gustavus Richard Brown, if he leave no male heir then to son Richard and he failing of a male heir to dau Frances Moncure and she failing to dau Sarah Scott, thus he names his children in order, Mary Threlkeld, Elizabeth Wallace, Jane Campbell, Cecelia Key, Ann Clagett, Margaret Brown, &c. and for want of such heirs to Mr. John Mitchelson of Middleton, Scotland, he failing to Mr. Samuel Mitchelson brother of John. After marriage or death of his widow Margaret his negroes and increase, and chattels of the plantation of Middleton to go to the right heir of his son Gustavus Richard Brown, if he have no heir then to daughter Margaret until of age or marriage, then to his son Richard. To his wife 10,000 lbs. tobacco, "six silver tea spoons, one looking-glass, one silver marrow spoon and silver punch ladle used to put milk in which was hers." In lieu of the sum of £20, per ann. str. to be paid her as per Marriage Agreement, after his death, he gives her all the yearly rents of lands called House Byres in Scotland, but if she marries then only the £20 per year. To his son Gustavus Richard for his mother's use his new riding chais, two chais horses and harness. To same son rents of farm in and about Newstead Scot'd; to help with his education until twenty-one years of age, or twenty-five years of age if he continues or determines to prepare for the Law, Divinity or Medicine. Of monies in the hands of his kinsman Samuel Mitchelson he gives £1,000 str. to his son Gustavus R for his education, and the principal at twenty-five years of age. And if he die before that age £1,000 to his daughters and their heirs. To his daughter Margaret Brown £300 str. the increase paid until she reaches twenty-five years and then the whole sum. If she should die before that age then to his daughters and their heirs. Provided he does not pay in his life time his daughter, Mary Threlkeld her portion then and in such case only he gives her £300 str. to be raised out of the sums due him in Scot'd, provided again "that the said sum shall not be due or pd before her husband enter into the same security for the securing thereof as my son in law the Rev. John Moncure and others who married my daughters have done before." Same to his daughter Jane Campbell £300, with same condition, and interest to her annually during life then to her eldest son or daughter; Same to daughter Ann Clagett and her husband to go security the same as the others. These to be paid if all debts due him, and even Mainside be used and taxed, and Richard Brown to be liable for these payments, he to have nothing until these legacies are satisfied. To son G. R. B. one third the furniture of his now dwelling house and kitchen, his wife to have the use of said house &c till Christmas after his death. To daughter Cecelia Key 10,000 lbs. tobacco for the use of her and her two children Philip and Susanna. His daughter Margaret to be brought up and educated at the discretion of his wife and Frances Moncure. All the rest of his estate to Rev. Mr. Richard Brown.
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and at his death descending in legal manner according to seniority through each child to Mr. John or Mr. Samuel Mitchelson "provided always that the heir entail to the said land shall and must bear the name of Brown." Copy of will to be sent at death to his kinsman and factor Mr. John Mitchelson of Middleton and Mr. Samuel Mitchelson Clerk of the Signet in Edinburgh two of his executors and enrolled there. He revokes bond of provision for child made Edinburgh 1726-1727. Gives "to each worthy friend" Mrs John and Sam'l Mitchelson, Philip Key, Colo Richard Harrison, Robert Yates and his two sons Richard Brown and John Moncure one mourning ring. All the rest of his personal estate to son Richard Brown. Names for his executors each of these gentlemen. Will dat. Dec. 9, 1755; pro. May 12, 1762. Witnessed by Hon. Richard Lee, one of the Hon. Councillors of State; Arthur Lee, Esq., Magistrate of Charles Co.; Benj. Fendall, Esq., Keeper of the Records of Charles Co.; Geo. Dent, Esq., High Sheriff of Charles Co.; John Fendall, Philip Fendall, Josiah Hawkins, gentlemen, of Charles Co.

I. Codicil. In reference to his "heritable ppy of the Lands of Mainside, Easter House, Byres and Newstead in Scot'd," he app'ts Attorneys in Scot'd, and "gives full powers, &c., to deliver up all and sundry the lands of Mainside alias the Overmains of Capehope with the Houses biggings and haill pertenents with the lands parsonage and vicarage thereof lying in the parish of Hownan and Shire of Roxburg in Scot'd and sick like with the power and liberty of a weekly Mercall upon Thursday and two yearly faire the first thereof immediately preceding the term of Whitsunday and the other upon the 18th day of Sept.

He also describes his land as lying in the "Lordship of Melrose and Sheriffdom of Roxburg eight acres of land lying run rigg through and amongst the town land of Newstead and now dividing lands of Newstead, with those called Top Medow and Well Medow and the Onstead and yard called Cummings yard and Town Head yard, to grant new enfeoffments of said lands hereditably and irredeemably to me and my heirs," and entails them on his son Richard, &c., &c. He names the Mitchelson as these Att'ys. It is added to this codicil "wrote by Wm. Brown Attorney at Law in Charles Co. Made 1757, Feb. 11.

II. Codicil. As his negro Cully was drowned out of a canoe last Sunday, having been willed to G. R. B., he orders that the said G. R. B. be paid money to buy another negro; gives to his wife all the gold and silver coin in his house, and to dau. Margaret his negro Nell. Dat. Mar. 5, 1758.

III. Codicil. Mar. 4th, 1761. Orders two negroes taken from the lands willed to son Richard returned at his death, confirms G. R. B. in his lands of Middleton, and annus £300 willed to Cecelia Key, since married to Dr. Bond. (Lib. D. D. I., fol. 733, Annapolis, Md.)
Ann Brown Clagett

R. Brown had nine daughters, all of whom grew to maturity and married. They are still referred to among their numerous descendants as "the nine Miss Browns." It is interesting to note that five of these daughters married clergymen. Ann Brown was the youngest of the nine daughters. She died September, 1800, but not before she had been a widow three times.

Her first husband was Dr. Samuel Clagett of Revolutionary fame, from the illustrious family of Maryland Clagetts, whom we have mentioned before in the volume. Her second husband was Robert Horner, to whose descendant, Mr. Alfred Horner, of Warrenton, Virginia, the author is much indebted for assistance on the Ann Brown line. She married third Samuel Hanson.

Ann Brown⁵, (Gustavus⁴, Gustavus³, Richard², David¹) born "Rich Hill," Charles County, Maryland, 1732, died in Warrenton, Va., September 6, or 16, 1800; buried on Colonel William Edmund's farm, Fauquier County. Married first cir. 1750, Rev. Samuel Clagett, born in Maryland, died 1756; will dated August 12, probated September 17, 1756; son of Thomas of Maryland and grandson of Colonel Edward of London, England; ordained by the Lord Bishop of Peterboro, England, December 20, 1747; rector of Christ Church, Calvert County, Maryland, 1747, and William and Mary Parish, Charles County, February 7, 1750 to 1756, where he died.

In Fauquier County, Virginia, in the clerk’s office at Warrenton, Will Book 3, page 298, is recorded Ann’s will.

This curiously worded document is well worth the trip through that historical county. It is dated April 8, 1800, probated 1801, April 27, mentioning an especial bequest "To my Son Samuel Clagett _________ as
an act of justice, because he sustained much loss from my second marriage."

Mr. Horner, a very accurate and a well known authority on historical matters in Virginia, has some very valuable data, also some photographs of the old portraits, owned by Miss Calvert of Alexandria, Va., of Dr. Brown and his wife, claimed by the present owner and the Swanns, from whom they were inherited, to be Van Dyke's.

Dr. J. M. Toner on page 259, Transcript Medical Society of Virginia, 1886, published the will of Dr. Gustavus Brown which covered six pages. Therefore, we will only put extracts in this history.

It was his son, Dr. Gustavus Brown, who was called in consultation to George Washington's bedside in his last illness.—See page 189 in "The Man and the Mason," by Callahan.

Mrs. Washington desired me to send for Dr. Brown of Port Tobacco, whom Dr. Craik had recommended to be called, if any case should ever occur that was seriously alarming. At nine o'clock he was summoned. Dr. Craik bled him again but with no relief. He then called Dr. Dick, who arrived at three o'clock. The first bleeding was done by Mr. Rawling, one of the overseers, at the insistence of General Washington (see page 189) and against the wishes of Mrs. Washington.

A few minutes before Dr. Brown's arrival, which was at three o'clock a.m., Gen. Washington was bled again, he died that afternoon.

These are statements from the published letter of the President's secretary, Tobias Lear, written from Mount Vernon, Saturday, December 14th, 1799, in which he states he was an eye-witness to the above scenes.

The above-mentioned Dr. Gustavus Brown was the son of the Emigrant, a brother of Ann, and fifth Grand Master of Masons of Maryland.—See page 189 "Washington, The Man and The Mason."

WILL OF ANN BROWN, RELICT OF DR. SAMUEL CLAGETT

In the name of God Amen. I, Ann Hanson of Fauquier County in the state of Virginia though infirm in body being of as sound judgment and understanding as in my ordinary health do make and ordain this my last will and testament viz, I give and bequeathe to my son Samuel Clagett; all that tract or parcel of land I bought of my son Gustavus Brown Horner lying in Fauquier County and containing three hundred acres more or less to him his heirs and assigns forever. I also give to my said son Samuel Clagett one other
tract or parcel of land which I bought of a certain George Dodson containing One hundred and Fourteen Acres more or less and adjoining to the before mentioned tract to him his heirs and assigns forever. I give the above mentioned lands to my said son Samuel Clagett his heirs and assigns as an act of justice because he sustained much loss by my second marriage. I give and bequeath to my grandson William Edmonds Horner son of William Horner my houses and lot of ground lying at Fauquier Courthouse with all its appurtenances to him his heirs and assigns forever; Whereas my son Gustavus Brown Horner has given bond for a sum of money due to myself and my children by Robert Horner I give my share of the said bond both principal and interest to my said son Gustavus Brown Horner, and whereas I have a bond given by my son William Horner for a considerable sum of tobacco, I give the said bond both principal and interest to my said son William Horner. I give fifty pounds Virginia currency to my son John Horner. Understanding that Susanna W. Harris granddaughter of my late husband Samuel Hanson is needy, I give to the said Susanna W. Harris for her sole use and not to be under the control of her husband the sum of Fifty Pounds current money of Maryland. I do this as a return for any expense my late husband Samuel Hanson may have been at on account of my children my universal bible and large gold ring with a stone under which some of my sister Threkelds hair is set. I give to my son Gustavus Brown Horner, my Silver Shoe Buckles set with stone and my Gold Sleeve Buttons, I give to Ann Hanson daughter of Col Samuel Hanson of Georgetown, my suit of black satin to Mary Horner wife of my son William my black Satin Cloak and my laced head clothes to Frances Horner wife of my son Gustavus Brown Horner, a tambour Muslin Gown and all my remaining silk clothes, I give to be equally divided between my three granddaughters, Frances Horner, Elizabeth Horner, and Catherine Horner all my remaining clothes or a parcel of what kind soever I give to be equally divided among the daughters of my son Samuel Clagett, as I owe no debts I expect there will be money sufficient to pay off the above mentioned legacies but in case it should be found insufficient it is my will that such deficiency shall be made good out of the rents arising from the lands bequeathed by me to my son Samuel Clagett; all the residue of my property of what nature or kind soever I will to be equally divided between my four sons, Samuel Clagett, Gustavus Brown Horner, John Horner, and William Horner, lastly I constitute and appoint my three sons Samuel Clagett, Gustavus Brown Horner, and William Horner, executors to this my last will and testament revoking all other wills by me heretofore made. In testimony whereof, I have to this writing which I declare to be my only last will and testament set my hand and seal this eighth day of April in the year 1800.

Ann Hanson (LS)

Signed, sealed and published by the said Ann Hanson as her last will and testament in presence of us who have subscribed our names in her presence in the presence of each other & at her request: Ann Ireland Brown, G. R. Brown, Gustavus Brown, Junior.

At the foot of the foregoing will are the following probates to will: Maryland Charles
CLAGETT-PRICE AND ALLIED FAMILIES

County Sct. October 3rd, 1800: Then came William Horner one of the executors of Ann Hanson late of Fauquier County deceased (in open Court) and made oath on the holy evangelist of Almighty God that the foregoing instrument of writing is the true and whole last will and testament of said deceased that have come to his hands or possession and that he doth not know of any other will in writing made by said deceased.

Teste:  Humphrey Barnes,
Regt. of Wills for Charles County (L. S.)

Maryland Charles County Sct., October 3rd, 1800: Then came Gustavus R Brown, and Gustavus Brown, Junr. two of the subscribing witnesses to the within last will and testament of Ann Hanson formerly of County aforesaid, and late of Fauquier County, in the state of Virginia, deceased, and severally made oath on the holy evangelist of Almighty God that they saw the testatrix therein named sign and seal this will and that they heard her publish pronounce and declare the same to be her last will and testament that at the time of her so doing she was to the best of their apprehensions of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding and they with Iredale Brown the other subscribing witness respectively subscribed their names as witnesses to said will in the presence and at the request of the Testatrix and in the presence of each other.

Humphrey Barnes,
Register of Wills Charles County.

Maryland Charles County Sct.: In testimony that the within will and probates are truly copied from the records of the Orphans Court of Charles County. I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office this fourth day of October Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred.

Humphrey Barnes,
Regt. of Wills for Charles County.

Maryland Charles County Sct.: I, Richard Barnes, Chief Justice of the Orphans Court of Charles County, do hereby certify that Humphrey Barnes, Esq. is Register of Wills for County aforesaid and that the above attestation of said Barnes is in due form. Witness my hand and seal this Fourth day of October in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred.

Richard Barnes (L S)

At a Court held for Fauquier County the 27 day of April, 1801, the authenticated Copy of the will of Ann Hanson deceased was presented to the Court and ordered to be recorded. And on the motion of William Horner one of the executors therein named who made oath and together with William Edmonds Junior his security entered into and acknowledged bond
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in the penalty of Five Hundred pounds conditioned as the law directs, certificate is granted
him for obtaining a probate thereof in due form,

Teste: F. BROOKE, County Clerk.
A Copy-Teste: T. E. BARTENSTEIN, Clerk.

The Brown history has been gathered together by A. C. Douglass,
Esq., England; J. Guthrie Smith of Mugdock Castle, Esq., Scotland; Drs.
J. R. Quinnan and J. M. Toner, Maryland; Mr. R. M. Conway, Virginia;
Mrs. William Price, Randolph County, West Virginia; Mr. Alfred
Horner, Warrenton, Virginia.

The following books have been carefully studied: Hayden "Vir¬
ginia Genealogies," "History of Gustavus Vasa," London, 1852; Chap¬
man's "History of Gustavus Adolphus," 1856; Harte's "History of
Gustavus Adolphus," 1807; Steven's "History of Gustavus Adolphus,"
1884; Hereford's "Genealogical Tables of Modern History," Oxford,
1875; Anderson's "Royal Genealogies," London, 1736; Burke's
"Peerage," "Broun of Coulston." Records of Maryland and Virginia and
family Bible of Mrs. William Price, who was a descendant of Ann Brown,
made this genealogy flawless, and of priceless value to her descendants.
Mitchelson of Middleton

The surname of Mitchelson is local, and was assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Mitchelson many centuries ago. They were designed Mitchelson's deodem, or of that ilk, and this family was possessed of Ludgate, Blackhaugh, etc., before they purchased the estate of Middleton, but these lands of Mitchelson have probably been held of the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, who was superior of a great many lands in that part of the country, or of some other subject superior, for no charter thereof is to be found in the record of the great seal. The first charter that appears in the general register in favor of this family is a charter under the great seal to "Andreae Mitchelson, servitori regis, et stabul. famulo et haeredibus masculis e corpore sua legitime procreat," dated November 2, 1540.

The immediate ancestor of this family was—

1. Robert¹ Mitchelson, proprietor of lands in the Co. of Selkirk, temp James V. (1513.) He got a charter from David Home, of Wedderburn, the superior of the lands of Middlestead, Windydoors, Blackhaugh, &c., Selkirkshire, afterwards confirmed by charter under the great seal, June 9, 1550. He d. temp Mary, 1558 (?). He was suc. by his son—

2. Alexander² Mitchelson, who added to his father's lands half the lands of Carshope, Co. of Edinburgh, by charter from James, Lord Borthwick, in which he is called "Alexander filio quondam Roberti Mitchelson," &c., Sep. 5, 1593. His charter from Sir Geo. Home, 1600, was confirmed Dec. 16, 1606. He was suc. by—

3. John³ Mitchelson, 1st Baron of Middleton, who acquired the lands of Middleton, which has since been the chief title of the family. He got by charter from Lord Borthwick, upon resignation of Alex'r Mitchelson, one-half the lands of Carshope, Feb. 22, 1600, he having acquired the other half before. He bought the lands of Wester Middleton, Borthwick parish, from Geo. Haliburton; also lands of Meggotscroft of Middleton from
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Wm. Meggott, and took the rights of Meggottscroft to himself in life rent, and to Andrew, his 3d son, in fee, &c., 1603. He d. 1613. He had—4. John, his heir, 2d Baron. 5. James. 6. Andrew, who received Meggottscroft, but d. s. p. 7. Samuel, who carried on the line of his family. John Mitchelson was suc. by his eldest son—

4. John Mitchelson, 2d Baron of Middleton, who was served heir to the above John, his father, in lands of Wester Middleton, &c., Nov. 28, 1615; d. s. p. 1620. Was suc. by his brother—

5. James Mitchelson, Esq., Baron of Middleton, who was returned heir to his brother Mar. 7, 1621; got charter of Wester Middleton from John Hay, Lord Yester, same day, and in same year became heir of his brother Andrew in Meggottscroft. He was suc. by his son, 1627.

8. John Mitchelson, of Middleton, who d. s. p., and was suc. by his uncle—

7. Samuel Mitchelson, of Middleton, Esq., 4th son of John, 1st Baron of M. He was returned heir in special to his nephew, John, June 8, 1647; m. Isabel, dau. of George Pringle, of Haltree, and had 2 sons and 3 daughters, one of whom m. John Inglis, of Mannerhead, of Inglis, A. D. 1296. 9. John, his heir. 10. James, to whom he gave Howlatston in parish of Stow (probably the father of George Mitchelson, whose dau. Jane m. Gustavus Brown). He was suc. by his son—

9. John Mitchelson, of Middleton, who was invested as heir to his father, Samuel, by Robert, Viscount Oxenford, July 2, 1674; acquired lands of Easter Middleton in life rent, and in fee to his eldest son, John, Feb. 21, 1685; m. Mary, dau. of Sir John Veitch, of Dawick, and had 6 sons and 3 daus. 11. John, his heir. 12. Samuel, d. s. 13. James, m. Agnes Crosbie, dau. of John Crosbie, mcht. in Dumfries, and had 4 sons and 2 daus. 14. William, d. s. 15. Thomas, d. s. 16. Michael, d. s. He was suc. by his son—

11. John Mitchelson, of Middleton, who, bred to the law, was an advocate before the court of session, keeper of the register of horning, and one of the assessors of the city of Edinburgh. He m. Janet, only child of Mr. Alexander Hay, of Monkton, advocate, by Helen, his wife, dau. of Sir Alex. Ramsay, Lord Abbotshall, and had 6 sons and 2 daus. 17. John, his heir. 18. Alexander, d. s. 19. Samuel Mitchelson, writer to His Majesty’s Signet, who m. Jean, dau. of John Oliver, of Dinlichbyre, Esq., by whom he had issue. He is named in will of Dr. Gustavus Brown as his “kinsman and factor, one of the overseer of his will, and in case of failure of his male line, one of his heirs.” If Dr. Brown inherited his estate in Scotland from the Mitchelsons it was probably as great-grandson of James of Howlatson, supra, or of James and Agnes Crosbie, supra. His will names first in this connection Mr. John Mitchelson of Middleton, the elder brother of Samuel, showing that Dr. B. must have been heir to a part and not the whole of the land of Middleton. 20. Andrew, d. s. 21. James, a Captain in the 28th Regiment. 22. George, d. s. Mr. John Mitchelson d. Mar., 1728, and was suc. by his son.

17. John Mitchelson, of Middleton, Esq., served heir in special to his father, John,
June 28, 1728. He m. Margaret, eldest dau. of Thomas Brisbane of that ilk, Esq., and had by her——23. Isabel, m. Robert Hepburn, of Clerkington, Esq., and had issue. 24. Margaret, m. John Swinton, younger, of Swinton, Esq., who was 22d from Edulf de Swinton, A. D. 1060, q. v., and had issue. 25. Henriet.

John Middleton is named as lawful heir to Dr. Brown in his will, p. v.—Douglas’ “Baronage of Scotland,” page 321.

Mr. J. O. Mitchell, of Glasgow, writes, 1888:

I have frequently stayed at Middleton with a friend of mine who rented it. It has passed from the old proprietors, the Mitchelsons, to new people, the Ritchies. It is near Dalkeith, contains 2632 acres, and in 1874 was worth £3. 137 a year. As Dr. Brown wills his lands in Durham par. called Middleton, it is probable that he inherited property from his grandmother’s family.

The chief seat is at Middleton in the Shire of Edinburgh. Grant, in Cassell’s “Old and New Edinburgh,” 1–239, speaking of Carrubbee’s Lane, says:

In this close was the house of Robert Ainslie’s master, during Burns’ visit to Edinburgh, Mr. Samuel Mitchelson, a great musical amateur, and here it was that occurred the famous “Haggis Scene,” described by Smollet in “Humphrey Clinker.” At the table of Mitchelson the poet was a frequent visitor, while in another floor of the old Clam Shell, as it was named, dwelt another friend of Burns, the elder Sir William Forbes, of Pitsligo, prior to his removal to the New Town.

The arms borne by the ancestors of Jane Mitchelson, who was the wife of the first Gustavus Brown of Dalkeith, were: “Argent, a demilion rampant, naissant out of the base gules, armed and langued azure, and on a chief indented sable, a star between two crescents of the first. Crest: ‘An incriscnt argent’. Motto, ‘Crescam ut Prosim’.”—Hayden’s “Virginia Genealogy,” pages 150, 151.
R. Frank Rede Fowke, London, England, has compiled a most complete history of this family in England, as have Dr. Philip, Miss K. M. Rowland, Mr. Gerard Fowke. (See Hayden, page 160). Dr. Hayden assures us, in his footnote (See page 154 Hayden’s “Genealogy”), “Every effort has been made to make this pedigree perfect.”

Mr. E. N. Sheppard of New Haven had valuable authentic data concerning the Fowke-Foulke family before the immigration to this country.

The tradition of the family was that it originated from Fulco IV, Count of Anjou, King of Jerusalem. Mr. Sheppard stated that this could be verified, if desired, as the spelling of Fowke can be traced back in the line of Foulke or Fulke which is the name of the Counts of Anjou. In Volume XVI, March, 1921, No. 1, page 1, Maryland Historical Magazine, a very interesting article concerning Colonel Gerard Fowke by his descendant, Gerard Fowke, of St. Louis, Mo. was published. Records of thousands of acres of land are to be found in Colonel Fowke’s name in the old order books in Westmoreland County, Virginia. Some were also recorded in Prince William County. These priceless old deeds and order books, brown with age and falling to pieces, are not even indexed or in fireproof vaults. The very cradle of Virginia history is at the mercy of professional searchers and curio collectors. Pages could be stolen and the records of the men who carved Virginia out of the wilderness destroyed forever by careless hands, for the pages break, as you turn them, into many pieces and even crumble sometimes at the touch of the hand, yet the county officials appreciate not the history of the Mother State and will neither make an appropriation to copy and index these old records, as so many other counties have done, nor permit them to go into the vaults of the state library.
In 1634 at the funeral of Sir Thomas Whorwood of Sandwell Hall, County Stafford, England, the standard was borne by Roger Fowke, Gentleman. "On ye 27 day of October."—Misc. Gen. Et. Her. IV., 38.

Roger Fowke of Brewood married Joan Fowke, his cousin, of Gunston Hall and purchased Wyrley Grove from his relative, John Leveson. Their son, Thomas, married Mary, daughter of Henry Ferrers, of Beddersley, Clinton, County Warwick, and had issue, Francis Fowke, of Little Wyeley, who married Frances, daughter of Morton Briggs, of Houghton Hall, County Salop.—Id. I., 100.

The Virginia and the Maryland Fowkes were of the Brewood, "Little Wyeley" and Gunston line of Staffordshire, England. They trace from Roger Fowke, third son of Fowke of Brewood and Gunston. It is probable that the following extract from Albaston Register, County Stafford, England, refers to the Virginia line:

1636. Frances ffulke, the daughter of Gerrard ffulke, Gent., and Grace, his wife, was baptized the 11th of October, 1638. Talbot Ifoulke, the sonne of Gerrard ffoulke, Gent., and Grace, his wife, was baptized the 26th of March, 1643.—Id. II., 487.

This Gerard, who married Grace, was fifth son of John of Gunston, temp. James I, and his wife, Dorothy, daughter of John Cupper. He was a captain under Charles I, and died ante 1643-4. He married first Olivia, sister of Sir Robert Long, who, November 9, 1663, addressed Williamson for assistance for the petition of "his brother Fowke, now in Bennet hands" (Hayden's, page 154). Gerard's second wife, Grace, was the daughter of Henry Cupper, Berks. His son, Gerard Fowke, owned "Bachacar Hall," County Suffolk, born 1625.

William Smith and Jane ffawkes or ffowkes were married per license April 29, 1614, St. Mary Le Strand, London. She was a daughter of Mr. John ffoulke of London. Among the "Principal Inhabitants of London" in 1640 appears the name of "Mr. John ffoulke (Fowke or Fulke), merchant in the Tower Ward."—N. Y. Genealogy, Biography Record XVIII, 72, Miscellaneous Genealogy et. Her. II, 115, 1886. Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," page 154.

George Fitzhugh says:
We know of but few people from King George County, Virginia, to the Blue Ridge of respectable standing who have not Fowke blood in their veins, and the same is the case in a large portion of Maryland, where one branch of the family settled. The first comers were said to be distinguished for violent and hasty temper. Men, and more especially ladies, are proud of family infirmities, and when any one gets angry in the Upper Northern Neck they always excuse themselves on the score of their Fowke blood. Indeed, so exaggerated has this notion of the Fowke temper become that it gave rise to a tradition that the family were descended from Guy Fawkes, who, we think, was an Italian or Spaniard, and left no children.—*DeBow's "Revolution", January, 1861, page 77.*


The son of Colonel Gerard Fowke was another Colonel Gerard Fowke, who was the father of Frances, who married Dr. Gustavus Brown of Port Tobacco.

Following are arms borne by ancestors of Frances Fowke:

William of Staffordshire: Arms—"Vert a fleur-de-lis arg." Crest—"A dexter arm embowed, vested vert cuffed arg. in the hand ppr. an arrow or, feathered of the second, pheoned az."

John² of Gunston: Arms—"Vert a fleur-de-lis arg. a crescent for diff." Crest—"An Indian goat's head, erased arg."

Thomas of Brewood: Arms—"Vert a fleur-de-lis arg.—crescent on a crescent."

Roger³ of Gunston: Arms—"Vert a fleur-de-lis arg. a mullet on a crescent."

Elizabeth Wybaston: Arms—"Arg. a chev. gu. betw. three cinque foils az."

Agnes Newman: Arms—"Az. a fesse wavy arg. between six dolphins arg."
Fowkes of Brewood impaling Ferrers of Groby, arms of Quincey. Crest—"On a knight's casque, a dexter embowed."

Many other arms were borne by the descendants of William of Brewood in Staffordshire, 1403-1438, temp. Edward IV. The copies of these arms were in Virginia during Colonial times and are still in possession of the Virginia lines.
William Fowke of Staffordshire, England

WILLIAM Fowke of Brewood, Burke tells us was "a man of eminence in Staffordshire" in 1403-1438, during the reign of Edward IV. He married the daughter of Eytoun, or Eyton, of Eyton County, Salop, England, where they had lived for many years. (See Burke's "Peerage"). Their children were Roger and John.

2. Roger² Fowke of Brewood married Elizabeth, who was a daughter of William, son and heir of Adam Wybaston of Brewood. (See Burke's "Landed Gentry.") He was the ancestor to Fowke of Brewood, the senior line, and Folkes of Hillington, Norfolk, bart. Had—4, William.

4. William³ Fowke of Brewood married Jane, daughter of Strechay, and had —8, Roger.

8. Roger⁴ Fowke of Brewood was buried at Brewood Chapel, 1546. He married Margaret, daughter of John Whorwood, Esq., of Compton. Had —10, William.


16. Roger⁶ Fowke of Brewood, who bought Wyrley Grove from John Leveston, married his cousin, Joan Fowke, April 11, 1570, daughter of Roger⁵ Fowke (John⁴, Roger³, John², William¹.) (See Brewood Church Register). She was buried October 18, 1590. He married second Sybil Chelsham, buried June 15, 1600. Arms (displayed in a window at Wyrley Grove) quarterly:

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I. Fowke of Brewood, "vert a fleur de lis arg."

II. Wybaston (from Elizabeth Wybaston), "arg. a chev. gu. betw. three cinque foils az."

III. Arms of Agnes Newman, "az. a fesse wavy arg. betw. six dolphins arg." Fowke of Gunston, same as I, with "a cresc. for diff."

By the first marriage to Joan of Gunston Hall were born:

18. Thomas of Brewood, died August 10, 1652. *(Tablet and Arms in Brewood Chapel).* He married Frances, who died 1668, daughter of Henry Ferrers of Baddesly Clinton, County of Warwick. Ferrers, their son, was born March 24, 1613. He was two years old at Visitation of 1614. Died infant. Ferrers (or Francis) born 1615, named after his infant brother, who died before his birth, son and heir of his father, Thomas, married Frances, daughter of Sir Morton Briggs of Haughton County, Salop, baronet. His children were: Roger, died 1657, d. s. p. *(See Glazebrook)*; Thomas, d. s. p.; Roger, born 1617; Thomas; Henry, died 1681; John, died 1681; Walter, Edward, William, Mary, Joan.


20. Joyce, born September 15, 1588, married Edmund Dickinson of Brewood.


22. Walter, died young.

From Roger’s second marriage to Sybil Chelsham were born:

23. Walter, M. D., married first Mary, daughter of Rev. Thomas Micklethwaite; second, Ann Meadow, widow of Denny, died November 17, 1715. Their children were Roger, d. s. p.; Walter, died young; Mary, Phineas, Sarah, Martha, Sybil, Jane.

24. James, born 1597. Came to Accomac County, Virginia.

The following is the lineage of John Fowke of Gunston, second son of William, of 1403-1438, and brother of Roger of Brewood:

3. John² Fowke of Gunston, which he received by his wife, Agnes, who was daughter and heiress of John Newman of Gunston, had —5.

5. William of Gunston, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert
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Symeston. They had: 1. William Twesbury, son and heir; married Alice Carr, whose son, John, was Lord Mayor of London. 2. Humphrey, married Joan, daughter of Walter Parker.


7. Roger of Gunston married Cassandra. He was the third son of the second son. His arms are described in Hayden's on page 161, under 107 for Fowke of Virginia and Maryland, his direct descendants. His son and heir was John (No. 9).


12. Francis (brother of Roger and son of John of Gunston and Roger, John, William), who married Joan Raynsford the first time; then Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Conyers. By the first marriage he had John (No. 17).


14. Thomas of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London. His will was dated March 3, 1586. Married Elizabeth Cupper; had five children.


24. James Fowke of Little Wyrley, born February 4, 1597 (Brewood Church Register), (Glazebrook's "Visitation of Staffordshire,"
He had—33, James, Jr., who emigrated to Virginia and lived in Accomac.

26. Roger Fowke of Gunston Hall, which he purchased from the daughters of Roger (No. 11), married Mary Bailey of Lea Hall of Stafford County. Had—(See Hayden's "Genealogies," pages 154-155)


On the English chart note where "Gerard Fowke marries Anne, relick of James Chandler." Then turning to the Virginia records we find Hayden's sketch of "Colonel Gerard Fowke and his wife, Anne Chandler," tho he says "she was the daughter or widow of Colonel Chandler, Port Tobacco, Md."
Colonel Gerard Fowke, the Emigrant

Leaving the English home of his father, Roger Fowke of Gunston Hall, a descendant of the “Little Whyley” Fowkes, a colonel in the Royal Regiment, gentleman of the Bedchamber of Charles I, and turning toward Virginia, it was no small hardship to Colonel Gerard Fowke to find himself a new home in the young world. But the young cavalier soon adapted himself to his new surroundings, and we find him marrying into one of the most aristocratic old families of Virginia and Maryland.

The Maryland and Virginia records are full of his exploits—many and broad were his acres. We find him serving as burgess from Westmoreland County, Virginia, and also recorded as “attorney” on the old minute book, from which we know that he was not only “a man of parts,” but of culture, daring, ability and persistence.

Many delightful stories were told around the fireside of the picturesque “days of court life with the King.” He sorrowed over his great misfortunes, no doubt, as did all of the courtiers.

Bringing his Arms with him, and his silver marked with them, we notice that his son wills them to his grandson, who bears the name of “Gerard.” Many Virginians have been so careless with old records that it is almost impossible to connect with the English side, but this family has an unbroken chain from the present generation back to William Fowke.

Dr. Hayden has given us the following sketch of Colonel Gerard Fowke:

Colonel Gerard Fowke, b. Staff’d Co., Eng.; d. Va. 1669; m. ——, Ann, dau. or wid. of Mr. or Col. Chandler, of Port Tobacco, Md. Ann, wife of Col. Gerrard F., gave power of Attr’y to Anthony Bridges to confirm a sale made by her husband to Raleigh Travers, Nov. 11, 1663. (West’d Co. 1., 218.)
CLAGETT-PRICE AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Col. F. was "Gentleman of the bed chamber to Charles I. and a Colonel in the Royal Army." He came to Va. with cousin, Col. Geo. Mason, of Staff'd, Eng. (Ball, p. 109.) He rec'd land in Va., as West'd Co. records show that Gerard F. sold Dec. 21, 1657, 100 a. bought of Nicholas Meriwether and lying on Potomac Cr'k, Sep., 1657. (1.57.) May 12, 1660, he gave deed to Thomas Fowke, of West'd Co., Gent. (1.197.) They were co-partners in real estate. He made deed Nov. 11, 1663, to Raleigh Travers, Gent.; wit. by Wm. Travers. (1.218.) He made Valentine Peyton his att'y Dec. 18, 1663. He rec'd 1200 a. North'd Co., "abutting N. on the Potomac, W. on the Pescatansey Cr'k, S. and E. on the maine woods," granted Sep. 13, 1652, to George Foster, but escheated by Foster's death. Oct. 17, 1664-5, he rec'd 600 a. of the Foster tract sold him by Gov. Berkley, belonging to the King of Potomac. An old document held by Thaddeus Fowke shows that 1725-7 a Mr. Fowke brought suit of ejectment against a tenant on this land. By this document it appears that Col. Gerald F. "sometime after" receiving his 1664-5 patent moved to Maryland, leaving tenants and hands on this land; that he d. 1669, leaving his son Gerard, then 6 or 7 years old, father of the defendant in the suit; that this son then, and ever after, lived in Md., but sometimes came over, while a youth, among his tenants. They requested a survey to settle a dispute among them, and one was made, 1685, by the tenants locating corners. The Court ordered a new survey 1714. The name of the then defendant does not appear, the records being lost from 1714. It was pro. Chandler F., as a 2d paper is a bill of costs against Capt. Chandler F. in a like suit, with clerk fees, in 1737. Col. F. was either Co. Lieut. or Col. of Troops for West'd Co., 1660. In 1661 charges were made against Capt. Giles Brent, Col. Gerard Fowke, Mr. John Lord and Capt. Geo. Mason, of having injured and affronted Wahonganocke, King of the Potomac Indians. The Ho. of Burgesses investigated the charges and ordered that Fowke, Lord and Mason pay the Indian King 100 arms length of Roanoke apiece, or match coats instead at 20 arms length every coat. (Hen. II., 150). For permitting a "murtherer of the English delivered bound into his custody by Wahonganocke" to escape, the same Ass'y "ordered that Col. F. pay to the publique tenne thousand lbs. of tobacco." For high misdemeanor which they acknowledged in illegally imprisoning the said King, the Ass'y ordered that Brent and Fowke each should pay 15,000 lbs. tobacco, and "that they bee incapable of bearing any office, civil or military, in this countrye, and give bond severally for their good behaviour towards the said King and all other Indians, and that they pay the charges." (Id.) Commissioners were also appointed to settle disputes between Col. Fowke and the said King relative to lands. (154.) It was also ordered, because of their removal, that the Cos. of West'd and North'd be one county, under the officers of North'd, until otherwise ordered. (151.) The indignation of the Assembly against these officers was evidently spasmodic, as Col. Gerard Fowke was elected Burgess from West'd Co., 1663, his credentials examined by special committee, and he, with others, was sworn in as such Sep. 11, 1663. (II., 198.) The action of the Assembly disqualifying Col. Fowke, 1662, and admitting him as Burgess, 1663, has given color to the theory that there were three Colonels Gerard Fowke in Md. and Va.
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prior to 1700. There were three of the name prior to 1700, Nos. 7, 17 and 20, but only two who held the rank of Colonel. Col. F. moved to Charles Co., Md., 1664, locating on his estate at the head of Pt. Tobacco Cr'k. (Maryland Archives II, 16.) Jan. 2, 1665, “Coll. Gerrard Fowke” was unanimously elected by the Md. Ass'y Burgess for Charles Co. (II., 8), and was made Justice for said Co., Oct. 22, 1667. He pro. held both offices until his death. His name disappears from Maryland Archives after 1669. It appears that he was also engaged in merchandizing. He left a numerous posterity.

WILL OF ROGER FOWKE, ESQ. OF “LITTLE WYLEY”

County Stafford, England, Dated June 1627;
Proved May 1630

To be buried in Norton church or if possible in Chancel.
To poor of Norton 40 shillings.
To eldest son Thomas, all evidence and charters and court rolls belonging unto him that concern the lands in Brewood, Norton, little Whiley or Pelsall.
To my 3 younger sons James, Roger, and Walter Fowke, all my goods and household stuff and make them my executors. Scroope, 45.


The Foulk (Fowke) coat-of-arms in this sketch is a copy of the book plate of the Fowke family, owned by the late Miss Virginia Mason as part of her father’s papers. Honorable Mr. Mason obtained it from the family while in England with Mr. Slidell. It bore the motto: “Optimum est aliena frui insania,” while Crozier and others give to Colonel Gerard Fowke, 1650, of Virginia: Arms—“Vert a fleur-de-Kis, Argent.” Motto—“Arma tuentur pacem.” Crest—An Indian Goat Head. This proves they are the same family. His seal ring also bore the Indian goat head.

ASSIGNMENT OF GEORGE MASON TO GERALD FAUK

Dated 1650, September 23, Page 123, Book of Deeds, Wills and Patents 1650-59

Know all these men by these presents, I George Mason doe a sign and make over unto Mr. Gerald Fawks, Attorney of Mr. Jno Loar, all my Rights, title and Interest in an abut the above mentioned parsoll of land soo lying & Being so cituated as is above mentioned,
formerly on’d of Mr. Jno Loar, to him and his heirs & Assigns forever, Ratifying, acknowledge & confirming to my above former sale, I hereby acknowledge it to be forever binding, to which I set my hand this 23 day of Jan. 1650.

GEORGE MASON

Many old crumbling brown documents with Gerard Fowke’s signature are in this old Order Book at Westmoreland, the name being spelled “Fawke” and “Foulk.”

On pages 124 and 125 of Westmoreland County Book of Deeds, Wills and Patents, 1650-59, are records of Colonel Gerard Fowke, and also of Captain Mason, who married his daughter.

General Fowke was the attorney for Diggs & Mason. George Mason deeded a tract of 500 acres of land on Aquia Creek to Colonel Fowke. Fowke also bought a large tract of Giles Brent.—See pages 126, 128, 129.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY RECORDS

Thomas Fowke gentleman, May 11, 1660. My wife Susannah ——. My brother Gerard to be Executor.—Will Book 1.
Gerard Fowke 650 acres of land 1662.—Book 5, page 260.
Gerard Fowke 2,000 acres of land 1661.—Book 6, page 179.

Ann Fowke survived her husband. In 1664 Colonel Gerard Fowke deeded to his “beloved kinsman, Richard Hope, 400 acres of his Foster tract.” In 1672 his “beloved kinsman, Richard Hope, Gent.,” of Neithills, Wolverhampton Parish, County Stafford, England, conveyed to Ann Fowke, widow of Gerard Fowke, Gent., of Maryland for £35 his estate called “Mathapungo,” formerly owned by the King of the Potomacs, adjoining a piece of land owned by the said Gerard Fowke, said land being on record in Stafford County, Va. On the back of the parchment deed of this tract Ann Fowke makes over to her son, Gerard, the above property. This deed has the Fowke arms made in wax by a signet ring, which was brought to Virginia by Colonel Gerard Fowke and lost by his administrator, S. B. Fowkes. October 19, 1672, Richard Hope made Anthony Bridgman his
GENEALOGY OF THE SYDNEY-SMITH

attorney for conveying the above property; Francis Fowke, witness. July 13, 1673, he made over to Anne Fowke, widow, of Maryland, for £5 paid by her through Richard Chandler, of London, everything that he owned in Stafford County, Va. Gerard’s and Ann’s children were:

1. Adam, died an infant.

2. Gerard, born 1662, died 1734, married first Miss Lomax; second, Sarah Burdett.

3. Ann, married Major William Dent, Nanjemoy Creek, Charles County, Maryland.


Colonel George Mason, an officer of a troop of horse in the army of King Charles II, came to Virginia 1651; died in the county of Stafford, 1686.

His son, George, was County Lieutenant of Stafford. He died 1716. Married first Mary, daughter of Colonel Gerard Fowke. (Hayden’s “Sketch of Browns.”) His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Waugh. His third wife was Sarah French.

The children of Mary Fowke, daughter of Colonel Gerard Fowke, the emigrant, and Colonel George Mason of Stafford County, who died in Stafford County in 1716, were ten (some say twelve), among them Virginia’s patriarch, the author of the Bill of Rights:

1. George, who was the author of the “Virginia Bill of Rights.”

2. French.


5. Francis, died without heirs (?).

6. Thomas, d. s. p. (?).

7. Elizabeth.

8. Anne, died June 1715; married Mr. Dorrell; second, Thomas Fitzhugh, son of Colonel William; third, Mr. Smith.

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9. Mary, married first George Fitzhugh, brother of Thomas; second, Strother.

10. Sempha Rosa Amphael, or Enfield, married first John Dinwiddie, born 1695; who was a merchant of Virginia and brother of Lieutenant-Governor Robert, of Virginia, and Lawrence of Glasgow (*Dinwiddie Papers I, XXIII; Wallace 28*). Had: Elizabeth, who married her cousin, Colonel Gerard Fowke, and Jane, who married William Wait, of Stafford or York, England. Sempha’s second husband was Jeremiah Bronough, of King George County, Virginia, by whom she had: William, John, Mary, Anne, married Cockburn.

11. Catherine (?).

12. Sarah (?).

This list of children of George Mason and Mary Fowke is a trifle different from others I have seen which are supposed to be authentic, but Hayden and Bible records verify the one above given.
Colonel Gerard Fowke, Son of the Emigrant and Father of Frances

COLONEL Gerard Fowke, born 1662, died 1734, married first Miss Lomax; second, Sarah Burdett. The children of the second marriage were:

2. Chandler, married Mary Tassaker.
3. Roger, married Anne Stone.
4. Anne, married Robert Alexander, of Stafford County, born 1688, died 1735. Their children were: 1. Anne, married George West. 2. Parthenia, married first Dade Massey; second, Townshend Dade. From her descended Colonel Benjamin Dulany, Major Joseph Forrest, Captain French Forrest, Rev. Douglas Forrest, D. D.
5. Frances, born February 2, 1691, died November 8, 1744, married 1711 Dr. Gustavus Brown.
6. Catherine, married Elsworth Bayne, Charles County, Maryland.
7. Elizabeth, died unmarried.

Colonel Gerard Fowke’s will is dated January 6, probated January 20, 1734 (Book T and D, page 269). He gives 500 acres to his wife, Sarah; to daughter, Anne, wife of Robert Alexander and to son, Chandler, property in Virginia; to Frances, wife of Dr. Gustavus Brown, lands at Nanjemoy, Md., 1-3 of his livestock, etc.; to grandson, Gerard, son of Chandler Fowke, his “silver tankard which was engraved with his arms.” He names William Chandler, who was the son of Chandler Fowke, and he gives grandson, Gerard, son of Roger, “Peyton Manor” which was entailed to his male heir, failing which to his son, Chandler’s, male heirs, failing which to Durham Parish; he names his granddaughter, Jane, daughter of Roger. He exchanged 400 acres of the 1400 in Paspatansy for 500 acres on Nanjemoy Creek, Md., where he died. His wife was his executrix.
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