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THOMAS FAMILY C

OF

TALBOT COUNTY,
MARYLAND

AND

ALLIED FAMILIES

BY

RICHARD HENRY SPENCER

Member Maryland Historical Society

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Richard H. Spencer



RICHARD HENRY SPENCER

PREFACE

The preparation of this pedigree and the history of the allied families, was undertaken at the request of a relative, now deceased, a daughter of one of the most cultivated and distinguished members of the Thomas family.

Pride of birth has in all ages and in all countries existed; and as naturally, yet with greater reason, as pride of strength, pride of beauty or pride of wealth. This feeling has been cherished by the greatest nations of antiquity, it was carried to its fullest extent during Mediaeval life in England, and it has continued to the present day. Plutarch dwells with complacency on nobility of birth and Byron, it is said, was prouder of being descended from those de Burons who accompanied William the Conqueror into England, than of having been the author of *Childe Harold* and *Manfred*.

It is almost impossible not to have a laudable desire to know something of the departed, and curiosity about our progenitors seems quite natural. It gives one pleasure and delight to contemplate the names and deeds, the struggles and services of those whose blood circulates through our veins. If they were ennobled, or were honored in any way above their fellows, it was because they were entitled to some distinction, for having led useful and honorable lives and had left their impress upon the history of their times. Their lives, therefore, are more interesting and instructive to us because they had accomplished something in the drama of life. There is inspiration in a well spent life, and there is poetry in a ruined abbey or a crumbling castle.

“There was a morning when I longed for fame,
There was a noontide when I passed it by,
There is an evening when I think not shame
Its substance and its being to deny;
For if men bear in mind great deeds—the name
Of him that wrought them shall they leave to die?
Of if his name they shall have deathless writ,
They change the deeds that first ennobled it.”

It has been said that "a simple pedigree has no more interest than a tree without foliage," but the history of our ancient families, if written in a popular manner, attractive in style and in decoration, with noteworthy incidents and circumstances connected with the family in the past, would be interesting to their kindred and entertaining to the public. It is true

"The glories of our birth and state
 Are shadows, not substantial things;
 There is no armour against fate,
 Death lays his icy hand on Kings,
 Sceptre and Crown
 Must tumble down,
 And, in the dust, be equal made
 With the poor, crooked scythe and spade."

The early settlers of the Province of Maryland found the country bordering upon the Chesapeake a highly favored region, and none more so than the Eastern Shore, with its numerous creeks and rivers and delightful climate. These colonists came from different parts of England and so charmed were they with this part of the New World, that very few ever returned to the mother country again to live. They brought with them all the best traits of those who were accustomed to English country life, and now, after the lapse of more than two hundred and fifty years, many of the estates are in the possession of the descendants of the original proprietors.

Those of us who remember the genuine hospitality of the landed gentry of the Eastern Shore and of Southern Maryland, before the Civil War, know that its grace and charm has never been excelled anywhere.

Several years ago, a writer in the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, in giving a New Englander's views of the Eastern Shore, said; "A land of quiet, the Eastern Shore seems but a step removed from Colonial America and still within hailing distance of rural England. On summer nights, when the moonlight lies dense on the fields of ripening wheat, and the shadows temper and subdue the new-world crudity of outline that lingers even in this old corner of Maryland, the peaceful land-

scape, so rich with atmosphere, wants only the hedgerows to make one imagine it the mother country herself, just as the society might conceivably be that of Somerset or Devon. The English gentry that settled the Eastern Shore retain the purity of the good county stock from which they are sprung. No alien inroads have disturbed their peaceful existence. Their civilization is rich with the gracious tradition of inherited gentility. It is conservative, aristocratic, withal intensely Southern. The county families might be called a 'close corporation,' if commercial language could possibly be applied to them at all. So far as the native born go, their number is fixed. Once accepted, no family can drop out of the enchanted circle until its members have perished from the earth. A great name in the county is indeed 'a name forever.' Everybody knows everybody else, and most of them are kindred. Cousins and double cousins abound. The life itself is natural and wholesome; outside sports on land and water, according to season; generous hospitality at all times, Church on Sundays, and the baying of the hounds is to the Eastern Shore man as wine to the blood."

At the celebration of the one hundredth birthday of Easton, Talbot County, on 26 July 1888, the late General Bradley T. Johnson, after speaking of the virtues and influence of the men of the Eastern Shore, who had left evidences of their greatness behind them, and dwelling upon their patriotism, love of home, of honor, their chivalry and gallantry, "there is," he said, "no soil, no climate, no sea, no air, which is likely to evolve a higher civilization or a higher race of men and women than this blessed and favored region. Of this, by common acclaim, the Eastern Shore is the garden, and the county of Talbot the flower. For two centuries it has been the seat of high culture, of broad and liberal ideas, of devotion to honor, right and principle, and has given to the State brave, true and wise statesmen. Never since the 23rd day of April 1667, when Colonel William Coursey was commissioned High Sheriff of Talbot County, and the 6th of July following, when Philemon Lloyd was commissioned Captain of the horse of Chester and

Wye River, has Talbot County ever been lacking in sons to serve the State in time of trial. For two hundred years there never has been a generation in which she did not give to the public service her sons of the blood of Lloyd, Tilghman, Goldsborough, Kerr, Hollyday and Thomas, and never have they failed to respond to her call to duty."

No pains have been spared to make the pedigree as accurate and reliable as possible, in every particular.

The history of the allied families, nearly all of whom early settled on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, showing who they were and where they came from in the mother-country, gathered from various sources, with the origin of the surname, and in a few instances making the family connection, I trust will be interesting to the descendants and entertaining to the general reader. If Fiction pleases so much the more should Truth, and when we read of the deeds and exploits of our ancestors in days long gone by, our gratification should be great indeed and our pleasure intensified.

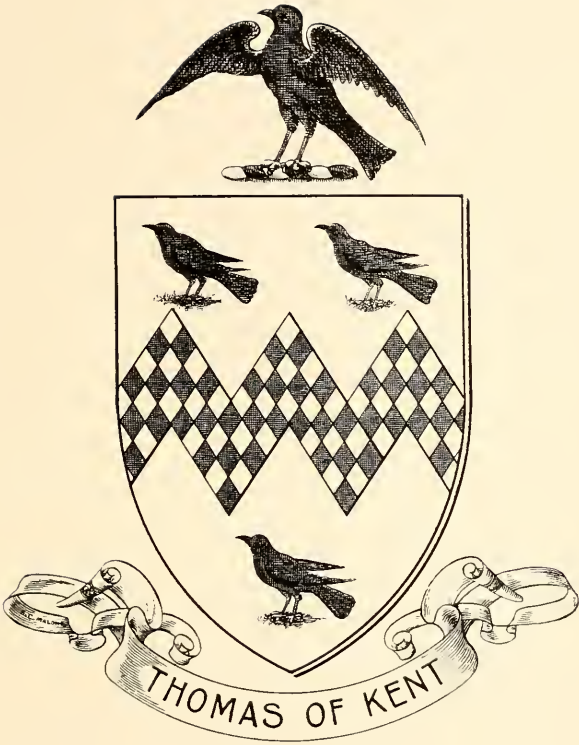
RICHARD HENRY SPENCER.

Baltimore, Md., May, 1914.

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THOMAS FAMILY



THOMAS FAMILY

The Thomas family is one of great antiquity in Wales. The surname has been borne by many who have been distinguished in all the various walks of life, civil and military. A number of them have been knighted or otherwise honored for services rendered their King and country, notably Sir Rhys Ap Thomas, born in 1451, a celebrated chieftain of South Wales, of ancient lineage and vast possessions, who fought gallantly at Bosworth Field, principally with his own retainers, and according to some authorities "did more than any one man to place Henry vii, the first of the Tudors, upon the throne of England," and who conferred many honors and dignities upon him.

He was Constable and Lieutenant of Brecknock, Chamberlain of Caermarthen and Cardigan, Seneschal and Chancellor of Haverfordwest, Rhos and Builth, Justiciary of South Wales, and Governor of all Wales, Knight Banneret and Knight of the Garter, a Privy Councillor of Henry vii, and a favorite of Henry viii, who also bestowed many honors upon him. He fought in five battles, held the most famous tourney in Wales, at Carew Castle, his residence, and died in 1527, full of years and honors.

Among the early emigrants to America, during the reign of Charles i, was Christopher Thomas, born in 1609, in County Kent, England, who arrived in Virginia in June 1635, at the age of twenty-six years. (Hotten's *List of Emigrants to America*, 1600-1700). His ancestors were of Welsh origin, but the branch of the family from which he was descended, not long after the Norman Conquest, removed to England, where Tristram Thomas, his father, was living at Sundrish, (in Domesday Book Sondresse), now Sundridge, County Kent, in 1639. He is thought to have been either the son or the grandson of the Rev. Tristram Thomas, Rector of Alfold Parish, County Surrey, instituted 9 February 1558-59. (Manning and Bray's *History*

and *Antiquities of Surrey*, 1814.) There was also a Rev. Nicholas Thomas, Rector of Stoke Parish, Surrey, 1447-1452, who was probably a member of the same family.

TRISTRAM THOMAS¹, of Sundrish, County Kent, in his will dated 21 March 1639, and duly recorded in the Prerogative Court, Canterbury, Kent, England, 2 February 1640 (Mrs. Hester Dorsey Richardson's *Gleanings in England*, 1908), mentions his wife Elizabeth, his eldest son Edmund, to whom he left all his landed estate in the Parishes of Cheveninge, Sundrish, and Sevenoaks, including the "capitall messuage commonly called Pollard's,* wherein the said Edmund now dwelleth, with all the barnes, stables, edifices, closes, yards, gardens, orchards, lands, meadows, pastures, feedings, and woodgrounds thereunto belonging." He bequeaths personal and other property to his son Tristram who married about 1628, Margaret Amherst, the only daughter of the Rev. Jeffrey Amherst, Rector of Horsemonden Parish, Kent. (Brydges Collins', *Peerage*, vol. viii, 1812), the ancestor of the Earls Amherst and of General Lord Jeffrey Amherst,† to whom the French surrendered Montreal and with it all Canada, in 1760; his sons Christopher, the emigrant; Richard; Leonard and Edward, both minors; his grandsons Tristram and Edmund, sons of his eldest son Edmund, and his daughters Elizabeth, wife of John Austyn of Horsemonden Parish, Ann, Mary and Sarah Thomas, the last two minors.

In 1654, "Chepsted Place," Cheveninge, belonged to Jeffrey Thomas, gent., and in "the neighbourhood, thickly strewn with the seats of the nobility and gentry, at a little distance south eastward from Chepsted Place, is "Montreal," so-called by the late Jeffrey, Lord Amherst, K.B., in memory of his success in the reduction of Montreal in Canada." (Hasted's *Kent*, vol. iii).

* This house is mentioned in Hasted's *Kent*, Vol. iii, p. 123, "as formerly possessed by the family of Thomas."

† His eldest sister Elizabeth Amherst, baptized at Sevenoaks, Kent, June 1714, married the Rev. John Thomas, and died in 1779. She was celebrated for her poetical talents.

CHRISTOPHER THOMAS², after remaining in Virginia a short time, was employed by Thomas Butler and came with him to the Province of Maryland. Showing the estimation in which he was held by his friends and neighbours, he was elected in 1637, with Mr. Nicholas Brown, one of the Burgesses in the Lower House of Assembly for the "Isle of Kent," which then included all of the Eastern Shore of the Province. This was the first Assembly convened by Governor Leonard Calvert, and Christopher Thomas sat as a member in the First and Second Sessions in 1637 and 1638. (*Md. Archives*, i, 15, 19, 31, 35). There is no record of his being in the Province of Maryland after March 1638-39, and nothing more is known of him for twenty-six years. In 1664, he appeared in Maryland again with his second wife Elizabeth Higgins, a widow, with her two daughters and three servants. On 27 October 1664, he demanded land for transporting himself, his family and three servants into the Province, and had surveyed 18 April 1665, "Barbadoes Hall,* three hundred and fifty acres on the south side of Chester River, on the south side of Corsica Creek," Queen Anne's County. He died 25 March 1670, leaving by his first wife an only son.

TRISTRAM THOMAS³, born in England about 1633, married Anne Coursey, whose brothers Henry and William and sister Juliana Coursey, had emigrated to Maryland in 1653 and 1661. At the instance of his brother-in-law William Coursey, Sr., Tristram Thomas, with his wife Anne, and their three sons Thomas, Christopher and Tristram Thomas, came to Maryland in 1666, and settled on Wye River, Talbot County. (Annapolis Land Records, Liber ix, fol. 327.)

It is not known whom William Coursey, Sr., married, and as Tristram Thomas was an only child, the only evidences we have of the relationship is the fact that he named one of his sons after his brother-in-law, William Coursey, Sr., and one of his daughters after his sister-in-law Juliana Coursey, and in a deed of gift, dated 10 November 1670, William Coursey of Tal-

* Rent Roll of Lord Baltimore for Queen Anne's County.

bot County, recites that "in consideration of the brotherly love and natural affection which I have and bear to my beloved brother-in-law Tristram Thomas, of the same county, Gentleman, etc." I have given and granted to the said Tristram Thomas, "all that land which he now lives on called 'Trustram,' on Wye River, in Talbot County, near the head of the northeast branch of Back Wye, containing four hundred acres." (Talbot Co. Deeds, Liber A, No. 1, fol. 126).

At a session of the Lower House of Assembly, on 6 November 1683, "An Act for the Advancement of Trade," was passed, and the following gentlemen of Talbot County, were duly appointed Commissioners; Coll. Henry Coursey, Coll. Vincent Lowe, Coll. Philemon Lloyd, Mr. John Rousby, Major William Coursey, Mr. Edward Mann, Major Peter Sayer, Capt. William Hemsley, Mr. William Combes, Mr. George Robotham, Mr. Tristram Thomas, Mr. John Hawkins and twelve others. (Md. Archives, vii, 609). Under this Act the preliminary steps were taken to lay out a town at the mouth of the Tred Avon River, and it was enacted that the town should be called Oxford, the land being subsequently purchased from Col. Nicholas Lowe and his wife Elizabeth Combes.

Tristram Thomas³, died in May 1686, leaving a large landed estate. His widow was living in 1701.

Tristram Thomas³ and Anne (Coursey) his wife, had issue:

- I. THOMAS THOMAS⁴, b. in England, about 1662, d. in Talbot County in 1706, mar. Elizabeth ———. Issue; Edmund⁵, Tristram⁵, and Thomas Thomas⁵.
- II. CHRISTOPHER THOMAS⁴, b. in England, about 1664, d. s. p.
- III. TRISTRAM THOMAS⁴, of whom presently.
- IV. ELIZABETH THOMAS⁴, b. in Talbot County, about 1667-68, mar. before May 1686, John Madbury.
- V. WILLIAM THOMAS⁴, of whom presently.
- VI. JULIANA THOMAS⁴, b. in Talbot County, 15 Oct. 1671, mar. John King.
- VII. STEPHEN THOMAS⁴, b. in Talbot County, 15 Jan. 1673, d. s. p.
- VIII. ANN THOMAS⁴, b. in Talbot County, about 1677, d. 1737, mar. 11 Feb. 1701, Thomas Martin, Jr., b. 1 Sept. 1672, d. 23 Nov. 1715, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Day) Martin, leaving issue.
- IX. MARTHA THOMAS⁴, b. in Talbot County, about 1680, d. 1739,

Did any person ever question "The Thomas Family" by Richard Henry Spencer? He gives on page 5 the data that Trustram Thomas third married Anne Emory. If Trustram married an Anne Emory she would have been born in 1700 as Trustram Thomas married Mary Watson 1752 and according to this data was the son of Trustram Thomas and Anne Emory.



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According to the records found in St Lukes, Queen Ann Co., Md. Philemon Thomas m Sarah Scott, 1744 and his brother Benjamin m. Rebecca Denny in 1746. I would think my ancestor Trustram Thomas who married Mary Watson was a brother and not a nephew of the two men listed above. If Trustram Thomas married Anne Emory I found no record. Christopher Denny had a dau. Anne Thomas in 1729 and I am wondering if Trustram Thomas who died in 1746 did not marry Anne Denny and not Anne Emory.

Very truly yours,

Katherine Seedrup (Mrs. Joss.)

P.S. I was told that John Emory was the father of Anne Emory who married Trustram Thomas. I found in the church records St Lukes Chapel at Wye that John Emory and Trustram Thomas had the same pew in 1729 and 1728 but did not find marriage of daughter Anne Emory to Trustram Thomas.

mar. about 1708, second wife, Colonel Thomas Smyth of Kent County, and from whom are descended Bennett Bernard Browne M.D., and Hon. William Shepard Bryan, Jr. of Baltimore, Md. Colonel Smyth was a man of prominence at an early day in Kent County. One of "Ye Worshipful Commissioners and Justices of the Peace," of the quorum, 1694-1696. Member of the Lower House of Assembly, 1694-1697, 1704-1707. Deputy Commissary General, 1707-1718. Member of the Council, 1715-1719. Judge of the Provincial Court, 1719.

TRISTRAM THOMAS⁴, third son of Tristram³ and Anne (Coursey) Thomas, born in England, in 1666, died February 1745-46, married Judith Clayland, born 26 December 1674; daughter of Rev. James Clayland and Elizabeth Hemsley, his wife, daughter of William and Judith Hemsley, the emigrants. He married secondly Mrs. Jane Smith.

Tristram Thomas⁴ and Judith (Clayland) his first wife, had issue:

- I. STEPHEN THOMAS⁵.
- II. PHILEMON THOMAS⁵.
- III. TRISTRAM THOMAS⁵, of whom presently.
- IV. SIMON THOMAS⁵.
- V. BENJAMIN THOMAS⁵.
- VI. NANCY THOMAS⁵.
- VII. PENELOPE THOMAS⁵.
- VIII. ANNE THOMAS⁵.

TRISTRAM THOMAS⁵, third son of Tristram⁴, and Judith (Clayland) Thomas, died May 1746, married Anne Emory. He resided on land called "Trustram," on Back Wye River, Queen Anne's County. Issue:

- I. CHRISTOPHER THOMAS⁶.
- II. TRISTRAM THOMAS⁶, died Oct. 1761, mar. Mary ——-. Issue:
 - I. SARAH THOMAS⁷, mar. William Meredith.
 - II. SAMUEL THOMAS⁷.
 - III. JOSHUA THOMAS⁷, b. about 1743, d. 1775, in Caroline County.
 - IV. ELIZABETH THOMAS⁷, b. about 1746.
- III. JOSEPH THOMAS⁶, d. 1762.
- IV. EDMUND THOMAS, JR.⁶, d. Aug. 1768. His son Samuel Wright Thomas⁷, was active in the War of the Revolution and attained the rank of Colonel.
- V. THOMAS THOMAS⁶, d. 1758.

VI. JOHN THOMAS⁶, of whom presently.

VII. RACHEL THOMAS⁶.

VIII. ELIZABETH THOMAS⁶, mar. William Pryor.

JOHN THOMAS⁶, sixth son of Tristram⁵ and Anne (Emory) Thomas, married and left at least one son, who administered upon his estate in November 1786. (Orphan's Court of Talbot County, Register of Wills' Office.) Issue:

I. JOHN THOMAS⁷ of Wye, married Elizabeth ———, died in 1799. Second Lieutenant 3d Battalion Flying Camp, 1776. Justice of Talbot County, 1778. At the time of his appointment by the Governor with the other Justices, Messrs William Hindman, William Perry, Samuel Thompson, Thomas Sherwood, James Benson, Jeremiah Banning, William Manadier, John Troupe, Samuel Chamberlaine, Joseph Bruff, Samuel Nichols, Johnathan Abel, Richard Johns, Nicholas Martin and William Hambleton, he was designated as John Thomas, son of John. (Commission Book). Issue:

i. JOHN THOMAS, JR.⁸, of whom presently.

ii. REV. JAMES THOMAS⁸, b. 22 Nov. 1765, d. 6 Oct. 1827, mar. 24 Sept. 1797, Mrs. Mary (Stevens) Manning, d. Nov. 1828, leaving issue. No descendants living.

JOHN THOMAS, Jr.,⁸ eldest son of John Thomas⁷ of Wye, and Elizabeth, his wife, born 1763, died 1 March 1802, married 1797, Henrietta Stevens,⁷ died 1809, sister of Mrs. Mary (Stevens⁷) Manning, wife of his brother Rev. James Thomas,⁸ and also sister of Hon. Samuel Stevens⁷, Governor of Maryland. Sheriff of Talbot County, 1798–1802. John Thomas, Jr.⁸ and Henrietta (Stevens)⁷ his wife, had issue:

I. EDMOND THOMAS,⁹ b. Jan. 1798, d. 5 June 1817, in Calcutta, India.

II. JOHN THOMAS⁹, of whom presently.

III. JAMES STEVENS THOMAS⁹, of whom presently.

JOHN THOMAS⁹, second son of John Thomas, Jr.,⁸ and Henrietta Stevens,⁷ his wife, born 4 Oct. 1799, died 1 May 1849, married 8 July 1828, Eliza Jane Mercer. Issue:

I. HENRIETTA THOMAS¹⁰, b. 15 Aug. 1830, d. 12 Sept. 1830.

II. JAMES GUTHRIE THOMAS¹⁰, b. 15 Oct. 1834, d. 30 July 1835.

- III. EDMOND JOHN THOMAS¹⁰, b. 9 Oct. 1837, mar. first 3 Nov. 1857, Mary Rebecca Timberlake, d. 31 Jan. 1861, dau. of Henry and Mary Timberlake, his wife. Issue:
- I. JOHN JAMES THOMAS¹¹, b. 23 Aug. 1858, d. Nov. 1908, mar. Nora Winner. Issue:
 - i. EDMOND JOHN THOMAS¹², b. 16 July 1897.
 - II. HENRY TIMBERLAKE THOMAS¹¹, b. 22 May 1860, mar. 25 Dec. 1888, Louisa Cecilia Hayes. Issue:
 - i. TERESA MAY THOMAS¹², b. 12 June 1890.
 - ii. HENRIETTA ELIZABETH THOMAS¹², b. 17 Aug. 1893.
 Edmond John Thomas¹⁰, mar. secondly 2 Dec. 1869, Louisa Cecilia Austin, dau. of John and Elizabeth A. Austin. Issue:
 - III. EDMOND AUSTIN THOMAS¹¹, b. 12 Oct. 1870, mar. 5 Nov. 1895, Rosalind Sailer Lodge. Issue:
 - i. ROSALIND LODGE THOMAS¹², b. 10 Sept. 1896.
 - ii. BEATRICE LODGE THOMAS¹², b. 22 Oct. 1898.
 - iii. ELIZABETH MEPHAM THOMAS¹², b. 31 Oct. 1909.
 - iv. EDMOND GEORGE THOMAS¹², b. 4 May 1912.
 - IV. CARVER ALLEYNE THOMAS¹¹, b. 24 Aug. 1873, mar. 30 May 1907, Emma Balz. Issue:
 - i. LOUISA CECILIA THOMAS¹², b. 31 May 1913.
 - V. ELIZABETH ARNOLD THOMAS¹¹, b. 7 Nov. 1875, mar. 19 June 1901. James McClelland, d. 27 Nov. 1909. Issue:
 - i. SARA ELIZABETH McCLELLAND¹², b. 13 April 1905.
 - ii. JAMES EDMOND McCLELLAND¹², b. 6 June 1907.
 - VI. MARY TERESA THOMAS¹¹, b. 6 Jan. 1878, d. 30 Dec. 1880.
 - VII. JAMES STEVENS THOMAS¹¹, b. 15 Dec. 1879, mar. 3 Sept. 1903. Winifred Walsh. Issue:
 - i. JAMES AUSTIN ALLEYNE THOMAS¹², b. 3 Sept. 1904.
 - ii. WINIFRED JANE THOMAS¹², b. 5 Sept. 1906.

JAMES STEVENS THOMAS⁹, youngest son of John Thomas, Jr.⁸ and Henrietta Stevens⁷, his wife, born in Talbot County, 2 May 1802, died 26 September 1874. Mayor of St. Louis, Mo. 1864-1869. Married first, 31 December 1829, Mary Ann Skinner, d. 29 July 1835, leaving issue. He married secondly 23 November 1837, Susan Ward Hackney, died 12 April 1881. Issue:

- I. MARY ANN THOMAS¹⁰, b. 1838, d. 10 Nov. 1869, unm.
- II. LOUISA MAY THOMAS¹⁰, b. 1847, mar. 24 April 1872, Robert S. Fowler, son of Hon. Robert Fowler of Maryland.

WILLIAM THOMAS⁴, fourth son of Tristram³ and Anne (Coursey) Thomas, born in Talbot County, 18 October 1669, died 1 April 1740, married in 1690, Jean Riddell, born about 1671, daughter of Walter Riddell, planter, of Talbot County, who died in 1682. (Annapolis Test. Pro. Liber 13, folio 19), leaving two daughters Jean and Katherine, and an only son Walter Riddell, who died in 1732, without issue. (Annapolis Test. Pro. Liber 29, folio 250).

Walter Riddell was a descendant of Walter de Ridale (A.D. 1140), of Roxburghshire, Scotland, the family being known as The Riddells of Riddell or of that Ilk, and now represented by Sir John Walter Buchanan Riddell, 11th Baronet. Jean Riddell, wife of William Thomas, was a contemporary of Jean Riddell, daughter of Walter Riddell of Minto, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, who married 27 July 1674, Sir Robert Laurie, 1st Baronet of Maxwelton, Dumfriesshire, whose daughter Anna, born 16 December 1682, was the "Annie Laurie," so well known in Scottish song. (Burke's *Peerage*.) Member of the vestry of St. Peter's Parish, 1710-1740. William Thomas⁴ and Jean (Riddell) his wife, had issue:

- I. JULIANA THOMAS⁵, b. 29 Jan. 1691, d. 5 May 1702.
- II. KATHERINE THOMAS⁵, b. 11 Dec. 1693.
- III. NICHOLAS THOMAS⁵, b. about 1695, d. 1 Nov. 1716.
- IV. EDWARD THOMAS⁵, b. about 1697, d. 13 Nov. 1716.
- V. ANNE THOMAS⁵, b. about 1698-99, mar. first 27 Feb. 1716, Loftus Bowdle, d. 1723. She mar. secondly, 5 Aug. 1737, William Martin, Jr. son of Thomas Martin, Jr. and Anne Thomas⁴, dau. of Tristram³ and Anne (Coursey) Thomas, from whom were descended Hon. William Bond Martin, 1770-1835, Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, 1814-1835, and Hon. Robert Nicols Martin, 1798-1870, Member of Congress, 1825-1827. Chief Judge Western Circuit of Maryland, 1845-1851, Judge of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, 1859-1867.
- VI. JEAN THOMAS⁵, b. 7 Jan. 1700, mar. 19 Dec. 1717, Thomas Martin, 3d, their only son Thomas Martin, Jr., b. 4 June 1719, mar. 20 April 1743, Mary Ennalls, dau. of Thomas and Ann Ennalls, from whom was descended Dr. Ennalls Martin, 1758-1834, Assistant Surgeon War of the Revolution.
- VII. ELIZABETH THOMAS⁵, b. about 1701, mar. 18 Dec. 1723, Edward Needles, leaving issue.

VIII. SARAH THOMAS⁵, b. about 1703, d. 20 Nov. 1708.

IX. WILLIAM THOMAS⁵, of whom presently.

X. JULIANA THOMAS⁵, b. 10 Jan. 1707, mar. first 23 Sept. 1724, William Stevens of Talbot County, leaving issue. She mar. secondly 14 Aug. 1734, her brother-in-law Thomas Stevens. Issue.:

I. JOHN STEVENS⁶, of whom presently.

II. SAMUEL STEVENS⁶.

III. WILLIAM STEVENS⁶.

IV. TRISTRAM STEVENS⁶.

JOHN STEVENS⁶, eldest son of Thomas and Juliana (Thomas⁵) Stevens, born in March 1735, died 9 December 1794, married Elizabeth Connolly, died 2 September 1791. He was a member of the Convention of Maryland, in April 1788, to ratify the Constitution of the United States, his colleagues from Talbot County being Hon Robert Goldsborough, Jr., and Hon. Edward Lloyd. One of the Associates Justices, Talbot County, 1794. Issue:

I. MARY STEVENS⁷, b. 22 April 1763, d. Nov. 1828, mar. first 2 Jan. 1794, Nathaniel Manning, d. 2 May 1796, leaving issue. She mar. secondly 24 Sept 1797, Rev. James Thomas⁸, b. 22 Nov. 1765, d. 6 Oct. 1827, son of John Thomas⁷ of Wye and Elizabeth, his wife, leaving issue. No descendants living.

II. JULIANA STEVENS⁷, b. 1765, d. 1823, mar. Joseph Martin of "Hampden," Talbot County.

III. HENRIETTA STEVENS⁷, b. 14 Aug. 1776, d. June 1809, mar. 26 July 1795, John Thomas, Jr.⁸ b. about 1763, d. 1 March 1802, son of John Thomas⁷ of Wye, and Elizabeth, his wife. Issue, Edmund⁹, John⁹ and James Stevens Thomas⁹, before mentioned among the descendants of Tristram⁴ and Judith (Clayland) Thomas.

IV. ELIZA STEVENS⁷, mar. first John R. Downes. She mar. secondly Francis Rochester of Queen Anne's County.

V. HON. SAMUEL STEVENS⁷, b. 13 July 1778, d. 7 Feb. 1860, mar. 2. June 1804, Eliza May, dau. of Colonel Robert and Rebecca (Potts) May. Governor of Maryland, 1822-1825. Issue.

I. REBECCA MAY STEVENS⁸, b. 30 Oct. 1805, d. 27 Oct. 1854, unm.

II. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS STEVENS⁸, b. 9 April 1807, d. 3 Oct. 1834, A Presbyterian Minister.

III. JOHN STEVENS⁸, b. 25 Oct. 1808, d. 30 Jan. 1810.

IV. ANNA MARIA STEVENS⁸, b. 22 March 1810, d. 27 April 1832, mar. 19 July 1831, Rev. Cyrus H. Jacobs, s. p.

- v. JULIAN POTTS STEVENS⁸, b. 18 Feb. 1812, d. 24 July 1813.
- vi. ROBERT MAY STEVENS⁸, b. 26 Dec. 1813, d. 22 Oct. 1831.
- vii. SARAH ELIZABETH STEVENS⁸, b. 3 Nov. 1815, d. 30 Jan. 1842, mar.
10 Aug. 1837, first wife, John F. James of Philadelphia, s.p.
- viii. HENRIETTA LOUISA STEVENS⁸, b. 26 April 1817, d. 1867, mar.
———second wife, her brother-in-law, John F. James, s.p.
- ix. EDWIN JOHN STEVENS⁸, b. 1818, d. 5 June 1854, mar. 14 Nov.
1843, Sarah Hooper Eccleston, of Dorchester County, dau.
of Thomas I. H. and Sarah Ennalls (Hooper) Eccleston.
Issue:
- i. ELIZA MAY STEVENS⁹, b. 25 Aug. 1843, d. 20 Sept. 1912, unm.
 - ii. SARAH ENNALLS HOOPER STEVENS⁹, b. 13 March 1848, d. ——
mar. Thomas Bowie Contee Howard. Issue:
 - i. Edwin Stevens Howard¹⁰.
 - iii. SAMUEL ECCLESTON STEVENS⁹, b. 25 Feb. 1850, unm.
 - iv. HUGH ECCLESTON STEVENS⁹, b. 28 April 1852, d. 12 Jan 1854.
 - v. EDWIN JOHN STEVENS⁹, b. 31 Dec. 1853, mar. 13 Jan. 1887,
Cynthia Whiting Magee of Philadelphia. Issue:
 - i. CYNTHIA JARDEN STEVENS¹⁰.
 - ii. SARAH ECCLESTON STEVENS¹⁰.
- XI. TRISTRAM THOMAS⁵, of whom presently.

HON. WILLIAM THOMAS⁵, third son of William⁴, and Jean (Riddell) Thomas, born 15 May 1705, died at "Anderton," Talbot County, 10 April 1767, married 11 May 1732, Elizabeth Allen, only daughter of Rev. John Allen and Mary Lowe, daughter of Colonel Nicholas and Elizabeth (Combes) Lowe. He was a leading citizen of Talbot County for many years. One of "Ye Worshipful the Commissioners and Justices of the Peace," 1736-1748, 1752-1754, 1756-1767. High Sheriff 1734-1736, 1749-1751. (Commission Book). Member Vestry St. Peter's Parish, 1740-1760. On 15 December 1737, he was chosen one of the Delegates from Talbot County to the Lower House of Assembly, of Maryland, his coadjutors being Hon. Nicholas Goldsborough, Hon. Edward Lloyd, and Hon. Robert Lloyd, and he continued to be a member of the Lower House until 1748. (Md. House J'ls.) On 30 May 1747, by an Order of Council he was appointed a Commissioner with Mr. Samuel Chamberlaine, Mr. Robert Lloyd and Mr. James Tilghman, of Talbot County, to inquire into grievances of the Indians in Dorchester County, whom they met in Cambridge, 8 March

1748. In April 1754, he was appointed by the Council one of the Commissioners with Colonel Henry Hooper, Major John Eccleston and Dr. William Murray of Dorchester County, to inquire into the complaints of the Indians in Dorchester County for trespass upon their reservations, whom they met on 12 June 1754. (*Md. Archives* Vols 28 and 31).

William Thomas⁵ and Elizabeth (Allen) his wife, had issue:

- I. JOHN ALLEN THOMAS⁶, b. 17 Aug. 1734, d. 1797. Clerk of the Lower House of Assembly, 1761. Admitted to the bar of Talbot County, 1765. Removed to St. Mary's County. Register of Wills, 1770-1777. Member of the Provincial Convention of Maryland, 1775. Captain of the 5th Independent Company of Regular Troops in the War of the Revolution, 1775-1776, and participated in the battle of Long Island. He married Isabella ———, but left no issue.
- II. WILLIAM THOMAS⁶, of whom presently.
- III. NICHOLAS THOMAS⁶, of whom presently.
- IV. MARY THOMAS⁶, b. about 1739, m. 22 Jan. 1759. Nicholas Goldsborough, son of Nicholas and Sarah (Jolly-Turbutt) Goldsborough, from whom are descended the Goldsboroughs of "Otwell," and of "Boston," Talbot County.
- V. JAMES THOMAS⁶, of whom presently.

WILLIAM THOMAS JR.⁶, of "Anderton," Talbot County, second son of Hon. William⁵ and Elizabeth (Allen) Thomas, born about 1735, died 1790, married 9 Feb. 1765, Rachel Leeds, born 1735, died 10 October 1806, third daughter of Hon. John Leeds and Rachel Harrison, his wife, daughter of William Harrison and Elizabeth Dickinson. High sheriff, 1767-1768, 1771-1774. Rent Roll Keeper of the Eastern Shore, 1765-1774.

William Thomas, Jr.,⁶ and Rachel (Leeds) his wife, had issue:

- I. ELIZABETH ALLEN THOMAS⁷, b. 28 Jan. 1767, mar. 7 Mar. 1787, her second cousin William Thomas⁶, eldest son of Hon. Tristram⁶, and Elizabeth (Martin) Thomas, q. v.
- II. RACHEL LEEDS THOMAS⁷, b. about 1769, living in 1810, d. unm.
- III. ANN THOMAS⁷, of whom presently.
- IV. LUCRETIA LEEDS THOMAS⁷, of whom presently.
- V. CHARLOTTE LEEDS THOMAS⁷, of whom presently.

ANN THOMAS⁷, third daughter of William Jr.⁶ and Rachel (Leeds) Thomas, died 8 January 1806, married 24 January 1798, Hon. John Leigh of "Woodbury," St. Mary's County, died 7 August 1832, son of George Howell and Ann (Chilton) Leigh. Educated at St. John's College, Annapolis. Member House of Delegates, 1797-1800, 1805-1806.

Hon. John Leigh and Ann (Thomas⁷) his wife had issue:

- I. GEORGE SINGLETON LEIGH⁸, of whom presently.
- II. WILLIAM THOMAS LEIGH⁸, b. 10 Feb. 1801, d. 1 Sept. 1806.
- III. ANN CHILTON LEIGH⁸, b. 29 Mar. 1803, d. 1 June 1816.
- IV. CHARLOTTE LEEDS LEIGH⁸, b. 29 Jan. 1805, d. 16 Sept. 1825, mar. 1 Feb. 1825, Charles Llewellyn Gardiner, M.D.

GEORGE SINGLETON LEIGH⁸, eldest son of Hon. John and Ann (Thomas⁷) Leigh, born 11 April 1799, died 15 April 1843, married 7 April 1823, Sophia Leeds Kerr, born 29 January 1802, died 14 March 1843, daughter of Hon. John Leeds and Sarah Hollyday (Chamberlaine) Kerr, of Talbot County. Issue:

- I. SARAH ANN LEIGH⁹, b. 17 March 1824, d. 31 Dec. 1842, unm.
- II. SOPHIA KERR LEIGH⁹, of whom presently.
- III. JOHN LEEDS LEIGH⁹, b. 30 Aug. 1827, d. in.
- IV. CHARLOTTE LEIGH⁹, of whom presently.
- V. GEORGE HOWELL LEIGH⁹, b. 9 Nov. 1830, d. 1866, unm.
- VI. HARRIET CHAMBERLAINE LEIGH⁹, b. 1834, d. in.
- VII. ARTHUR KERR LEIGH⁹, b. 18 May 1835, d. 1865, unm.
- VIII. HENRIETTA MARIA LEIGH⁹, b. 24 Jan. 1839, d. Jan. 1905, unm.
- IX. LAURA LEIGH⁹, b. 11 July 1842, d. in.

SOPHIA KERR LEIGH⁹, second daughter of George Singleton⁸ and Sophia Leeds (Kerr) Leigh, born 7 June 1825, died January 1862, married 6 December 1847, Charles Clement Spalding, son of Edward and Mary (Floyd) Spalding. Issue:

- I. ELIZA LEIGH SPALDING¹⁰, b. 23 Sept. 1848, d. 13 Jan. 1866.
- II. MARY SPALDING¹⁰, b. 5 Feb. 1850, d. 28 April 1907.
- III. HENRIETTA KERR SPALDING¹⁰, of whom presently.
- IV. GEORGE EDWARD SPALDING¹⁰, b. 11 Sept. 1853, d. 1869.
- V. ARTHUR KERR SPALDING¹⁰, b. 11 Sept. 1853, mar. Ida Mullikin, d. Aug. 1910, s.p.

VI. CHARLOTTE LEIGH SPALDING¹⁰, of whom presently.

VII. CHARLES CLEMENT SPALDING¹⁰, b. 8 Dec. 1858, mar. 30 Nov. 1884,
Louella Bates Davis of Dayton, Ohio. Issue:

i. CHARLOTTE LEIGH SPALDING¹¹, mar. 20 June 1909, Joseph Byrd
Smith. Issue:

i. CHARLES SPALDING SMITH¹², b. 6 Aug. 1910.

VIII. SOPHIA LEEDS SPALDING¹⁰, of whom presently.

HENRIETTA KERR SPALDING¹⁰, third daughter of
Charles Clement and Sophia Kerr (Leigh⁹) Spalding, born 2
November 1851, married 30 March 1875, Richard Henry Hall,
son of Richard Duckett and Susanna (Perkins) Hall. Issue:

I. RICHARD DUCKETT HALL¹¹.

II. MARY SPALDING HALL¹¹.

III. HENRIETTA KERR HALL¹¹.

IV. RUTH LEEDS HALL¹¹.

V. ANNIE LEIGH HALL¹¹.

VI. EVELYN HALL¹¹.

CHARLOTTE LEIGH SPALDING¹⁰, fourth daughter and
sixth child of Charles Clement and Sophia Kerr (Leigh⁹) Spal-
ding, married 30 April 1884, James Howell Billingslea, son of
James Levine and Susan (Haines) Billingslea. Issue:

I. CHARLOTTE LEIGH BILLINGSLEA¹¹.

II. JAMES HOWELL BILLINGSLEA¹¹.

III. ROBERT KERR BILLINGSLEA¹¹.

IV. MARY SPALDING BILLINGSLEA¹¹.

V. CHARLES LEVINE BILLINGSLEA¹¹.

VI. LEEDS KERR BILLINGSLEA¹¹.

SOPHIA LEEDS SPALDING¹⁰, fifth daughter and young-
est child of Charles Clement and Sophia Kerr (Leigh⁹) Spalding,
married 16 February 1887, John Walter Mitchell, M.D., son
of John Walter and Cecilia Wallace (Chapman) Mitchell.
Issue:

I. SOPHIA LEEDS MITCHELL¹¹, b. 28 Dec. 1887, d. 8 Aug. 1889,

II. CECILIA WALLACE MITCHELL¹¹, b. 18 July 1890, d. 14 Dec. 1902.

III. JOHN WILLSON MITCHELL¹¹, b. 23 Sept. 1895, d. 10 Dec. 1896.

CHARLOTTE LEIGH⁹, third daughter of George Single-
ton⁸ and Sophia Leeds (Kerr) Leigh, born 15 September 1828,

died 4 January 1894, married June 1867, second wife, her brother-in-law Charles Clement Spalding. Issue:

I. ANNA KERR SPALDING¹⁰.

LUCRETIA LEEDS THOMAS⁷, fourth daughter of William Jr.⁶ and Rachel (Leeds) Thomas, died 7 October 1820, married 18 April 1808, second wife, her brother-in-law, Hon. John Leigh. Issue:

V. JOHN LEEDS LEIGH⁸, b. 14 Jan. 1809, d. 5 Aug. 1809.

VI. ELIZA CAROLINE LEIGH⁸, b. 25 June 1810, d. Dec. 1874, mar. 31 Aug. 1830, second wife, her brother-in-law, Charles Llewelin Gardiner, M.D., of "Brambly," St. Mary's County, died about 1840, only son of Thomas and Mary (Llewelin) Gardiner. Issue:

I. LUCRETIA LEIGH GARDINER⁹, d. 16 Aug. 1869, unm.

II. MARY SOPHIA GARDINER⁹, of whom presently.

III. CHARLOTTE LEIGH GARDINER⁹.

MARY SOPHIA GARDINER⁹, second daughter of Dr. Charles Llewelin and Eliza Caroline (Leigh⁸) Gardiner, married 11 July 1870, second wife, Thomas Johns Davis Bowie, born 24 January 1834, eldest son of Thomas Johns Bowie and Catherine Worthington Davis, his wife. Issue:

I. JOHN LEEDS BOWIE¹⁰, b. 23 Mar. 1874, mar. 26 June 1907, Iva Drake, dau. of William and Eleanor (Boynton) Drake, of Watertown, New York.

II. LUCY LEIGH BOWIE¹⁰.

CHARLOTTE LEEDS THOMAS⁷, youngest daughter of William Jr.⁶, and Rachel (Leeds) Thomas, died 21 February 1852, married 5 December 1799, Horatio Edmondson, died 11 August 1810, son of Hon. Pollard Edmondson and Mary Dickinson, his wife, married 5 March 1738, daughter of Hon. James Dickinson. Issue:

I. CHARLOTTE MATILDA EDMONDSON⁸, b. 18 Jan. 1801, d. 31 Oct. 1871, mar. 9 May 1822, John Rousby Plater, d. 23 Feb. 1831, son of Hon. John Rousby and Elizabeth (Tootell) Plater. John Rousby Plater was the second son of Hon. George Plater, of

"Sotterly," St. Mary's County, Governor of Maryland, 1791-1792, and his wife Elizabeth Rousby of "Rousby Hall," Calvert County. Issue:

- I. JOHN ROUSBY PLATER⁹, mar. 25 May 1852, Margaret Price, dau. of Joseph T. Price of Wilmington, Del.
 - II. CHARLOTTE MATILDA LEEDS PLATER⁹, mar. 7 May 1851, Edmund Law Rogers, d. 24 Jan. 1896, son of Lloyd Nicholas Rogers, and great grandson of Daniel Parke Custis and Martha Dandridge, afterwards wife of General George Washington.
- II. HORATIO LEEDS EDMONDSON⁸, b. 1802, d. 1864, mar. first 20 Nov. 1828, Elizabeth Ann Lowndes, d. 22 Sept. 1839, dau. of Charles and Eleanor (Lloyd) Lowndes. Issue:
- I. JOHN EDMONDSON⁹, d. 20 Sept. 1839.
 - II. HORACE LEEDS EDMONDSON⁹, d. 11 June 1850.
 - III. MARIA LLOYD EDMONDSON⁹, b. April 1837, d. 31 Oct. 1837.
 - IV. CHARLES LOWNDES EDMONDSON⁹, b. about 1839, d. 13 June 1878, mar. Genevieve Cooke of St. Louis, Mo.
- Horatio Leeds Edmondson mar. secondly, 9 June 1846, Mrs. Maria Elizabeth (Groome) Dawson, d. 30 Jan. 1875, dau. of Peregrine and Elizabeth Groome. Issue:
- V. WILLIAM LEEDS EDMONDSON⁹, d. aged 18.
 - VI. PEREGRINE GROOME EDMONDSON⁹, d. 13 July 1849, aged 4 mos.
 - VII. ALICE LEIGH EDMONDSON⁹, b. 5 Aug. 1850, mar. first, 29 Feb. 1876, Hon. James Black Groome, b. 1838, d. 1893. Governor of Maryland, 1874-1875. United States Senator, 1879-1885. Issue:
 - i. MARIA EDMONDSON GROOME¹⁰, b. 9 Feb. 1877, mar. 10 Dec. 1904, Captain Atwell Charles Baylay of the Royal Engineers, British Army, great grandson of the Duke of Athol. Issue:
 - i. Alice Leigh Armynel Groome Baylay¹¹, b. 8 Oct. 1905.
- Mrs. Alice Leigh Groome mar. secondly 4 Dec. 1895, Philip Fendall Young of Philadelphia, Pa.

HON. NICHOLAS THOMAS⁶, third son of Hon. William⁵ and Elizabeth (Allen) Thomas, born about 1737, died December 1783, unmarried. Admitted to the bar in 1759, at a Court of "Ye Worshipful the Commissioners and Justices of the Peace," for Talbot County, of which the following gentlemen were members, Mr. Risdon Bozman, Mr. Matthew Tilghman, Mr. John Goldsborough, Mr. William Thomas, Mr. Robert Goldsborough, Quorum, Mr. Tristram Thomas, Mr. Edward Oldham, Mr. James Lloyd, Mr. James Dickinson and Mr. Jacob

Hindman. Member of the Lower House of Assembly, 1768-1776. Member of the Provincial Conventions of Maryland, 1774, 1775, 1776. One of the Signers of the Association of Freeman of Maryland, 26 July 1775. Member of the Committee of Observation of Talbot County, 1775, and Chairman of same March 1776. Quartermaster Fourth Battalion of Talbot County Militia, 3 January 1776. Member of the Council of Safety, 17 September 1776 to 22 March 1777, when the State Government was organized. Member of House of Delegates from Talbot County, under the State Government, 1777-1778, and twice elected Speaker of the House. One of the Associate Judges of the General Court of Maryland, from March 1778 to December 1783, with Hon. William Paca, Chief Judge, and Hon. Alexander Contee Hanson, Associate Judge. A man of the highest character and reputation.*

HON. JAMES THOMAS⁶, planter, youngest son of Hon. William⁵, and Elizabeth (Allen) Thomas, born at "Anderton," Talbot County, about 1747, died 27 September 1810, married about 1777, Hannah Coward, daughter of John Coward of Talbot County. Justice of Talbot County, 1782-1790. Member Vestry St. Peter's Parish, 1781-1789. Removed to Annapolis, Md., 1791. Member Governor's Council, 1796-1800.

James Thomas⁶ and Hannah (Coward) his wife, had issue:

- I. WILLIAM THOMAS⁷, M.D., born in 1778. Educated at St. John's College, Annapolis. Studied medicine in Philadelphia, Pa., and under his cousin Dr. Tristram Thomas of Easton, Md., where he commenced the practice of medicine in 1799, but removed the following year to Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, where he resumed the practice of his profession and died there in 1835. He married Rachel Briscoe, but left no issue.
- II. JOHN THOMAS⁷, b. in 1780. Educated at St. John's College, Annapolis. Removed to Baltimore City and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He died after 1827, unmarried.
- III. ELIZABETH THOMAS⁷, b. about 1781, d. before 1808, mar. 21 Feb. 1802. Thomas Williams, Jr., of Alexandria, Va. Issue:
 - I. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS⁸, living in 1810.

* See memoir of his life and services by Richard Henry Spencer, in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. vi, June 1911.

IV. MARIA THOMAS⁷, of whom presently.

V. ALLEN THOMAS⁷, of whom presently.

VI. LUCRETIA THOMAS⁷, b. about 1787, d. 28 April 1813, mar. 2 June 1812, second wife, Edward Martin, son of Hon. Nicholas and Hannah (Oldham) Martin of "Wilderness," Talbot County.
Issue:

I. LUCRETIA THOMAS MARTIN⁸, b. 1813, d. 2 May 1843, mar. 31 May 1842, Samuel Philemon Dickinson, M.D., d. s. p.

VII. NICHOLAS THOMAS⁷, of whom presently.

MARIA THOMAS⁷, second daughter of Hon. James⁶ and Hannah (Coward) Thomas, born about 1783, married 2 October 1801, Thomas H. Goldsborough of "Old Town," died 26 August 1849, son of Thomas and Catherine (Fauntleroy) Goldsborough, of Caroline County. (Thomas Goldsborough was a lawyer, a member of the Provincial Convention of Maryland, 1774, and member House of Delegates, 1786-1787.) Issue:

I. THOMAS GOLDSBOROUGH⁸, d. unm.

II. MARIA THOMAS GOLDSBOROUGH⁸, of whom presently.

III. GRIFFIN WASHINGTON GOLDSBOROUGH⁸, of whom presently.

IV. ALLEN MOORE GOLDSBOROUGH⁸, b. about 1822. Studied law. Admitted to the bar of Talbot County, 1845, d. unm.

MARIA THOMAS GOLDSBOROUGH⁸, born 1 August 1807, died 7 July 1877, married 11 January 1831, Colonel Samuel Dickinson of "Crosiadore," born 12 October 1807, died 30 June 1871, son of Samuel Sharp Dickinson, M.D., and Mrs. Mary (Trippe) Webb, who died 5 June 1831. Issue:

I. SAMUEL THOMAS DICKINSON⁹, b. 22 Feb. 1833, d. 17 Oct. 1896, unm.

II. MARIANNA MOORE DICKINSON⁹, b. 26 Dec. 1834, mar. her cousin William Dall Thomas⁸, q. v.

III. VAN RENSSELAER DICKINSON⁹, b. 19 Sept. 1837, d. 5 Aug. 1911, mar. Williamina Steele, dau. of James B. and Sarah Yerbury (Goldsborough) Steele, s. p.

IV. WILLIAM ELVINO DICKINSON⁹, b. 21 Oct. 1840, d. 17 Nov. 1869, unm.

V. JOHN DICKINSON⁹, b. 1 May 1842, d. 9 Dec. 1874, unm.

VI. ELLEN WILLARD DICKINSON⁹, b. 12 Sept. 1844, d. 20 Sept. 1894, unm.

VII. JAMES OVERTON DICKINSON⁹, b. 12 Oct. 1848.

GRIFFIN WASHINGTON GOLDSBOROUGH⁸, M.D., second son of Thomas H. and Maria (Thomas⁷) Goldsborough, born 20 November 1816, died 14 June 1902, married first 12 August 1841, Anna Reynolds, daughter of Rev. John Reynolds of Stoke Newington, England. Issue:

- I. ADA GOLDSBOROUGH⁹, d. y.
- II. ANNA MARIA GOLDSBOROUGH⁹, second dau. and the twin sister of Washington Elwell Goldsborough⁹, b. 4 Feb. 1844, mar. 4 Feb. 1864, William Massey, d. 31 Dec. 1906, son of William Boone and Elizabeth (Boone) Massey, s. p.
- III. WASHINGTON ELWELL GOLDSBOROUGH⁹, b. 4 Feb. 1844, d. 29 May 1912, mar. 7 Jan. 1869, Martha Pearce Laird, b. 28 May 1845, dau. of William Winder Laird, b. 1 Dec. 1808, and Williamina Elizabeth Cadwalader Goldsborough, his wife, b. 31 March 1813, dau. of Hon. Charles Goldsborough, Governor of Maryland, 1818-1819. Issue:
 - I. WASHINGTON LAIRD GOLDSBOROUGH¹⁰, U. S. A., b. 30 Oct. 1869, mar. 5 Oct. 1903, Katherine Egbert, dau. of General Henry Clay Egbert, U. S. A. and Ellen McWilliams Young, his wife.
 - II. WINDER ELWELL GOLDSBOROUGH¹⁰, b. 10 Oct. 1871, mar. 20 Dec. 1899, Charlotte B. Wallace, dau. of Hon. DeWitt and Annie (Shields) Wallace of Lafayette, Ind. Issue:
 - i. LAIRD SHIELDS GOLDSBOROUGH¹¹, b. 6 March 1902.
 - III. WILLIAM WINDER GOLDSBOROUGH¹⁰, b. 4 May 1875.
 - IV. THOMAS ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH¹⁰, b. 16 Sept. 1877, mar. 17 June 1909, Laura Collins Hall, dau. of General George Hall and Della Hazzard, his wife, of Milford, Del. Issue:
 - i. MARTHA WINDER GOLDSBOROUGH¹¹, b. 3 April 1910.
 - ii. THOMAS ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH¹¹, b. 18 April 1912.
 - V. MARTHA LAIRD GOLDSBOROUGH¹⁰, b. 31 July 1885, mar. 14 Oct. 1909, Charles Blomefield Goldsborough, son of Charles Blomefield Goldsborough, M.D., and Eleonora (Goldsborough) Goldsborough, the granddaughter of Charles and Sarah (Keene) Goldsborough of "Pleasant Valley" Talbot County. Issue:
 - i. MARTHA LAIRD GOLDSBOROUGH¹¹, b. 10 April 1911.

Dr. Griffin Washington Goldsborough,⁸ married secondly 5 October 1851, Angelina Hardcastle, youngest daughter of William M. Hardcastle of "Castle Hall," Caroline County, Md., s. p.

ALLEN THOMAS⁷, M.D., third son of Hon. James⁶ and Hannah (Coward) Thomas, born in Talbot County, December



DR. ALLEN THOMAS
1785-1855

1785, died 20 April 1855, married 26 November 1816, Eliza Bradford Dall, born 5 December 1795, died 28 February 1841, twin daughter of James Dall and Sarah Brooke Holliday, his wife, who was the daughter of John Robert Holliday of "Epsom," Baltimore County, and Eleanor Addison Smith, his wife, and grand daughter of Dr. Robert Holliday and Achsah Ridgely, his wife. John Robert Holliday was the older half brother of Hon. Charles Ridgely, Governor of Maryland.

Dr. Thomas was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis. Studied medicine and settled in Anne Arundel County, near Ellicott City, prior to 1812, in which year he was elected Captain in the 3rd Cavalry Regiment and participated in the battle of Bladensburg, 24 August 1814. He practiced his profession in that part of Anne Arundel county now known as Howard County, residing at "Dalton," until his death. As early as 1813, he was the friend and physician of Hon. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and on 2 September 1825, one of the witnesses to his last will, with Hon. Roger Brooke Taney, Gov. George Howard and George Cooke, his brother-in-law. Dr. Thomas was a member of the House of Delegates, 1843-1844.

A letter written at the time describing the wedding, 1 March 1814, of Mr. William A. Ridgely and Miss Elizabeth Genevieve Dumeste, both of Baltimore County, states that Dr. Allen Thomas, the best man, was "the handsomest man in Maryland." Among the bridesmaids mentioned were two of the Misses Caton, granddaughters of Hon. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, both of whom afterwards married into the English nobility, and Miss Maria Johnston, a celebrated Baltimore beauty. Among the groomsmen was Mr. David M. Perine. Dr. Thomas named one of his daughters Mary Anne, afterwards Mrs. Francis Markoe Hazlehurst, born in October 1825, after Mrs. Mary Anne (Caton) Patterson, the eldest of the four Caton sisters, who had just married the second time, and was well known afterwards as the Marchioness of Wellesley, one of the most beautiful women of her day. Dr. Thomas greatly admired her, and they corresponded with each other until her death, 17 December 1853.

Dr. Allen Thomas⁷ and Eliza Bradford (Dall) his wife, had issue:

- I. ELEANOR DALL THOMAS⁸, b. 28 Jan. 1818, mar. 25 June 1844, first wife, Henry R. Hazlehurst, b. 2 March 1815, d. Feb. 1900, son of Richard Hazlehurst of Philadelphia. Issue:
 - i. ELLEN THOMAS HAZLEHURST⁹, b. 26 Jan. 1848, mar. 5 Dec. 1871, Thomas M. Healey, M.D., d. 13 Aug. 1892, son of Thomas A. Healey, M.D. of Cumberland, Md. Issue:
 - i. ELEANOR HOPE HEALEY¹⁰.
- II. SARAH ANN THOMAS⁸, b. 12 Dec. 1819, d. y.
- III. JAMES DALL THOMAS⁸, of whom presently.
- IV. JOHN ROBERT DALL THOMAS⁸, of whom presently.
- V. MARY ANNE THOMAS⁸, b. 11 Oct. 1825, d. 6 March 1910, mar. Oct. 1855, Francis Markoe Hazlehurst, son of Isaac and Elizabeth Baynton (Markoe) Hazlehurst of Philadelphia, d.s.p.
- VI. ALLEN THOMAS⁸, of whom presently.
- VII. WILLIAM DALL THOMAS⁸, of whom presently.
- VIII. ELIZA DALL THOMAS⁸, b. 1837, d. 15 Jan. 1892, mar. Oct. 1856, Peter Porcher, son of Peter Porcher, M.D., of Charleston, S. C., s. p.

JAMES DALL THOMAS⁸, eldest son of Dr. Allen⁷ and Eliza Bradford (Dall) Thomas, born 1821, died 17 December 1849, married 25 April 1847, Margaret McKim, born 20 June 1828, died 30 May 1859, daughter of David Telfair and Mary (Hawkins) McKim. Issue:

- I. ELIZABETH THOMAS⁹, b. 24 Feb. 1850, mar. 1 April 1871, Stevenson White, b. 28 April 1846, son of Charles Ridgely and Rebecca (Waters) White. Charles Ridgely White was the son of Stevenson White and Priscilla Dorsey Ridgely, daughter of Hon. Charles Ridgely of "Hampton," Governor of Maryland, 1815-1818. Issue:
 - i. CHARLES RIDGELY WHITE¹⁰, b. 13 Jan. 1872, d. 6 March 1903, mar. 24 Oct. 1899, Jane Margaret Cary, dau. of John B. and Frances (Daniel) Cary. Issue:
 - i. JOHN MCKIM WHITE,¹¹ b. 23 July 1900.
 - ii. ELIZABETH THOMAS WHITE,¹¹ b. 30 April 1902.

JOHN ROBERT DALL THOMAS⁸, second son of Dr. Allen⁷ and Eliza Bradford (Dall) Thomas, born 1823, died 18 March 1889, married in 1847, Eleanor Holmes daughter of Richard



ELIZA BRADFORD (DALL) THOMAS
1795-1841

Holmes and Rebecca Emily Warfield, his wife, who died 18 April 1889. Issue:

- I. HOLMES THOMAS⁹, b. 2 Feb. 1849, d. 8 April 1911, mar. 7 Sept. 1878, Eda Bringier, dau. of Marius Ste. Colombe Bringier and Marie Elizabeth Augustine Tureaud, his wife. Issue:
 - I. GEORGE WARFIELD HOLMES THOMAS¹⁰, b. 8 Sept. 1879, mar. 21 April 1912, Ann Carson Perine, dau. of Elias Glenn and Eliza Ridgely Beall (Washington) Perine.
 - II. JAMES BRINGIER THOMAS¹⁰, b. 3 Jan. 1881, mar. 23 June 1909, Margaret Williams Cromwell, dau. of Sedwick T. Cromwell and Cecilia Warfield, his wife. Issue:
 - i. SEDWICK CROMWELL HOLMES THOMAS¹¹, b. 15 Aug. 1910.
 - III. ALBERT LOUIS THOMAS¹⁰, b. 17 Nov. 1887, mar. 27 Oct. 1909, Minna Muller, dau. of Charles Muller. Issue:
 - i. EDA BRINGIER THOMAS¹¹, b. 25 Jan. 1910.
 - IV. MARIE LOUISE THOMAS¹⁰, b. 28 Oct. 1889, mar. 5 May 1910, Nicholson Gist Lamdin. Issue:
 - i. ELEANOR THOMAS LAMDIN¹¹, b. 20 Sept. 1912.
 - v. JOHN ARTHUR WADE THOMAS¹⁰, b. 14 Aug. 1891.
 - VI. SAMUEL LE ROY THOMAS¹⁰, b. 23 Aug. 1893.
- II. REBECCA EMILY THOMAS⁹, b. 1853, mar. 28 Nov. 1871, Albert Pancoast, son of Joseph Pancoast, M.D., and Rebecca Abbott, his wife. Issue:
 - I. ELEANOR HOLMES PANCOAST¹⁰, b. 28 April 1873, mar. first, 28 April 1891, William Heberton. She mar. secondly 27 March 1893, Joseph E. Widener, son of Peter A. B. Widener and Josephine Hannah Dunton, his wife. Issue:
 - i. PETER A. B. WIDENER, 2d,¹¹ b. 25 June 1895.
 - ii. JOSEPHINE PANCOAST WIDENER¹¹, b. 22 Aug. 1902.
 - II. FLORENCE HOWARD PANCOAST¹⁰, b. 19 Aug. 1875, mar. 18 April 1901, Benjamin B. Reath, M.D., son of Benjamin B. Reath, and Emma Wood, his wife. Issue:
 - i. ALBERTA PANCOAST REATH¹¹, b. 2 Feb. 1903.
 - ii. JOSEPH PANCOAST REATH¹¹, b. 6 July 1905.

GENERAL ALLEN THOMAS⁸, third son of Dr. Allen⁷ and Eliza Bradford (Dall) Thomas, born at "Dalton" Howard County, Md., 14 Dec. 1830. Graduated at Princeton College, 1850. Admitted to the bar 1854. Removed to New Orleans, La. Married 8 January 1857, Octavie Anne Marie Bringier, born 1 Jan. 1839, daughter of Michel Doradou Bringier of "The Hermitage," Ascension Parish, La, and Aglaé Du Bourg de Ste.

Colombe, his wife. Removed to "New Dalton," St. Laundry Parish, La. At the commencement of the Civil War, he entered the Confederate Army, assisting in organizing troops in Western Louisiana, and was soon made Major of a Battalion, which being merged into the 28th Louisiana Regiment, he became its Colonel, 3 May 1862, and served in the defence of Vicksburg. He took a conspicuous part in the fighting that led to the checking of General Sherman in the battle of Chickashaw Bluff in December 1862, in the latter part of the siege commanding a Brigade. On the surrender of Vicksburg he was selected to bear dispatches to President Davis. On 4 Feb. 1864 he was promoted to Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious services. When Major General (Count) Polignac went to Europe, he succeeded him in the command of his Division, and was stationed in the Trans-Mississippi Department, with headquarters at Alexandria, La., until the close of the war. Appointed U. S. Consul at La Guayra, Venezuela, 23 January 1894. Appointed by President Cleveland Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Venezuela, South America, 13 June 1895. He died 3 December 1907.

General Allen Thomas⁸ and Octavie Anne Marie (Bringier), his wife, had issue:

- I. ALLEN THOMAS⁹, b. 17 Oct. 1858, mar. at St. Cloud, Fla., 15 July 1891, Marie, dau. of George Sauv e and Eug nie Tureaud, his wife. Issue:
 - I. ALLEN THOMAS¹⁰, b. 13 June 1892.
 - II. JAMES THOMAS¹⁰, b. 3 Dec. 1893.
- II. JULIEN BRINGIER TRIST THOMAS⁹, b. 7 April 1866, mar. in Brooklyn, N. Y. 1898, Mary Agnes Saal. Issue:
 - I. ANNA OCTAVIE THOMAS¹⁰, b. 16 Feb. 1900.
 - II. MARION AGARBA THOMAS¹⁰, b. 1 Dec. 1904.
- III. ELEANOR CECILIA THOMAS¹⁰, b. Nov. 1906.
- IV. ALLEN BRINGIER THOMAS¹⁰, b. 1909.
- III. JOHN RIDGELY THOMAS⁹, b. 24 Sept. 1871.
- IV. DALL THOMAS⁹, b. 17 Aug. 1875, mar. 20 Dec. 1899, Elma Bergeron of New Orleans, La., d. 12 Jan 1909. Issue:
 - I. DALL LALLANDE THOMAS¹⁰, b. 28 Oct. 1900.

WILLIAM DALL THOMAS⁸, youngest son of Dr. Allen⁷ and Eliza Bradford (Dall) Thomas, born 14 January 1832,



GENERAL ALLEN THOMAS, C.S.A.
1830-1907

died 11 March 1910, married 15 April 1856, Marianna Moore Dickinson,⁹ daughter of Colonel Samuel and Maria Thomas (Goldsborough⁸) Dickinson of "Crosiadore," Talbot County. Issue:

I. ALLEN THOMAS⁹, b. 26 Jan. 1857, mar. 2 Sept. 1885, Josephine Stafford, dau. of Emanuel W. and Mary Anne (Breedlove) Stafford. Issue:

I. ANNA DICKINSON THOMAS¹⁰, b. 30, June 1886, mar. 20 Nov. 1910, Albert Deane Currier, son of Johnathan T. and Martha Currier. Issue:

i. MARIANNA THOMAS CURRIER¹¹, b. 14 July 1912.

II. SAMUEL DICKINSON THOMAS⁹, b. 16 May 1859, mar. 16 Dec. 1896, Sarah Gaither Huyett, dau. of Daniel Gaither and Emma (Merrick) Huyett. Issue:

I. ELLEN DICKINSON THOMAS¹⁰, b. 8 June 1898.

II. SARAH HUYETT THOMAS¹⁰, b. 21 Nov. 1900.

III. SAMUEL DICKINSON THOMAS¹⁰, b. 5 June 1903, d. 24 Sept. 1903.

III. MADIE THOMAS⁹, b. 18 Dec. 1871, mar. 17 April 1895, Edward Waters Hughlett, son of William and Roberta (Waters) Hughlett, of Talbot County.

COLONEL NICHOLAS THOMAS⁷, of "Anderton," Talbot County, fourth and youngest son of Hon. James⁶ and Hannah (Coward) Thomas, born 1788, died 22 March 1838, married 8 January 1822, Jane Goldsborough, died 15 May 1856, daughter of James Goldsborough of "Boston," Talbot County, and Ann Martin, daughter of Thomas Martin and Mary Ennalls, his wife. James Goldsborough was the son of Nicholas and Mary (Thomas⁶) Goldsborough. Colonel Thomas was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis. Issue:

I. JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH THOMAS⁸, b. about 1823, d. 2 Oct. 1855, mar. Mary Pitt of Cambridge, Md.

II. WILLIAM THOMAS⁸, b. about 1823, mar. Alice Jones of Somerset County, b. 1831, d. 12 Jan. 1873. Issue:

I. ALLEN THOMAS⁹, d. aged 21.

III. ANN THOMAS⁸, d. 1909, mar. 1 June 1853, Lewis Ross, Jr. Issue:

I. CLINTON ROSS⁹.

HON. TRISTRAM THOMAS⁵, of "Roadley," Talbot County, youngest son of William⁴ and Jean (Riddell) Thomas, born 23 January 1709, died 17 July 1769, married first 8 De-

cember 1736, Mary Skinner, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Feddeman) Skinner, no issue. Tristram Thomas, like his brother William Thomas, was a man of the highest character and public spirit. He was first Lieutenant of a Troop of Horse, 1748-1752, and one of "Ye Worshipful Commissioners and Justices of the Peace" for Talbot County, 1749-1767. It was during his term of office as one of the Justices, that the following proceedings took place.

"At a County Court of the Right Honourable Frederick Lord & Prop'ry of the Province of Maryland & Avalon. Lord Baron of Baltimore, held for Talbot County, at the Court House in the same County, the 1st Tuesday in November Anno Dom. Seventeen Hundred and Sixty-five, before the same Lord Prop'ry his justices of the Peace for the County a'd., of whom were present

The Worshipful

{ "Major Risdon Bozman,
 "Mr. Jno Goldsborough,
 "Mr. Robt Goldsborough,
 "Mr. William Thomas,
 "Mr. Jonathan Nicols,
 "Mr. Tristram Thomas &
 "Mr. Jacob Hindman.
 "Justices."

"John Bozman—Sheriff,"

"John Leeds—Clerk."

"The Justices aforesaid taking into consideration An Act of Parliament lately made, entitled An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp duties, and other duties in the British Colonies and plantations in America, towards further defraying the expences of defending, protecting and securing (?) the same and for amending such parts of the several acts of Parliament relating to the trade and revenues of the s'd colonies and plantations, as direct the manner of determining and recovering the penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned, and finding it impossible at this time to comply with the said Act, adjourned their court until the 1st Tuesday in March, seventeen hundred, and sixty-six.

"At which s'd first Tuesday in March, seventeen hundred. and sixty-six, the Justices above mentioned (having since the adjournment of the former court taken into consideration the mischevous consequences that might arise from proceeding to do business in the manner prescribed by the above mentioned Act of Parliament, and as it would be highly penal to do anything contrary to the directions of the Act) would not open nor hold any Court."

(Proceedings of the Court, in a book of Civil Judgments, 1765-1768, in the Clerk's office of Talbot County.)

Between the time of the adjournment of the Court in November, 1765, and its meeting again in March, 1766, public sentiment in the county and province had been clearly and emphatically expressed in opposition to the Stamp Act. The Court found itself between two fires—popular indignation and legal penalties. It therefore very wisely adjourned.

Tristram Thomas and his brother William Thomas, were each for more than twenty years, 1740-1766, members of the Vestry of St. Peter's Parish, Talbot County, worshipping at old White Marsh Church, six miles from Oxford, now a deserted House of God, mouldering into decay, shaded by magnificent oaks gnarled and knotted from age, vines climbing about its tottering walls and stretching their tendrils upon the dilapidated roof.

"The ivy now with rude luxuriance creeps
Its tangled foliage through the open space
Of frameless windows, or the wall o'erpeeps,
And clasps a moulding in a long embrace."

and all around, hiding the grassy mounds and crumbling memorials of those who "sleep the sleep that knows not breaking, morn of toil, nor night of waking," there is a wilderness of briars and weeds and shade.

It was in this old historic Church, for two centuries and more, that the youth and beauty of the neighborhood were wont to assemble for Divine Worship, and now the voice of man comes but at long intervals to break the solitude, the gloom and utter silence which hovers around the old Colonial Church.

Tristram Thomas⁵, married secondly in January 1765, Elizabeth Martin (born in 1737, died 28 December 1810), eldest daughter of Thomas Martin, (born in 1704, died in 1769), and Elizabeth Goldsborough, his wife, (born in 1704, died 12 July 1765), youngest daughter of Nicholas Goldsborough, 2nd, (son of Nicholas and Margaret (Howes) Goldsborough, born in

England about 1662, died in 1705), and Elizabeth Sargeant, his second wife, (died in December 1708), daughter of John (died in 1698,) and Mary Sargeant (died in 1711), of Queen Anne's County. (Baldwin's Wills, vols. ii and iii.)

Tristram Thomas⁵ and Elizabeth (Martin) his wife, had issue: William⁶, Elizabeth⁶ and Tristram Thomas⁶.

HON. WILLIAM THOMAS⁶, eldest son of Hon. Tristram⁵ and Elizabeth (Martin) Thomas, born at "Roadley," 27 November 1765, died 31 March 1821, married 7 March 1787, his second cousin Elizabeth Allen Thomas⁷, eldest daughter of William⁶ and Rachel (Leeds) Thomas. He was one of the Judges of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, 1802-1806, 1812-1818, and 1820-1821. Sheriff, 1818-1819.

William Thomas⁶ and Elizabeth Allen (Thomas⁷) his wife, had issue:

- I. TRISTRAM THOMAS⁷, b. 22 March 1788, d. 10 Feb. 1807.
- II. RACHEL THOMAS⁷, b. 12 April 1790, d. 20 Aug. 1819, unm.
- III. ELIZA JANE THOMAS⁷, b. 14 May 1792, d. 19 Nov. 1807.
- IV. JOHN LEEDS THOMAS⁷, b. 12 Feb. 1795, Entered the United States Navy as Midshipman, 1 Jan. 1818. Lieutenant 3 March 1827. Lost at sea, with all on board, on the ill-fated Sloop of War *Hornet*, off Tampico, 10 Sept. 1829. Married 28 Aug. 1828, Frances Pattison, eldest daughter of Henry Pattison of Cambridge, Md. Issue:
 - I. JOHN LEEDS THOMAS, Jr.⁸ b. in 1829, d. 11 Dec. 1872.
- V. WILLIAM THOMAS, Jr.⁷, b. 7 Aug. 1797, d. in South America, unm.
- VI. EDWARD THEODORE LEEDS THOMAS⁷, b. Oct. 1799, d. 22 Sept. 1809.
- VII. JAMES ALLEN THOMAS⁷, b. 28 May 1802, d. 9 Jan. 1826, unm.
- VIII. ANN THOMAS⁷, b. 20 Dec. 1804, d. unm.
- IX. LUCRETIA THOMAS⁷, b. 31 May 1807, d. unm.

ELIZABETH THOMAS⁶, only daughter of Hon. Tristram⁵ and Elizabeth (Martin) Thomas, born at "Roadley," 2 October 1767, died 18 May 1816, married 1 March 1801, her third cousin, Henry Martin of "Walnut Grove," Talbot County, son of Philip Martin and Phoebe Bowdle, his wife, (born 18 August 1721), daughter of Henry Bowdle, gent, and Mary Goldsborough, his wife, married eldest daughter of Nicholas

Goldsborough 2nd, and Elizabeth Sargeant, his second wife, before mentioned.

Henry Martin and Elizabeth (Thomas⁶) his wife, had issue:

- I. TRISTRAM THOMAS MARTIN⁷, b. 23 Nov. 1801, d. 4 July 1821, unm.
- II. ELIZA JANE MARTIN⁷, of whom presently.
- III. ANNA MATILDA MARTIN⁷, of whom presently.

ELIZA JANE MARTIN⁷, eldest daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Thomas⁶) Martin, born 8 April 1804, died 9 February 1859, married 10 November 1825, John Stevens Martin, son of Joseph and Juliana (Stevens⁷) Martin of "Hampden," Talbot County. Issue:

- I. JOSEPH HENRY MARTIN⁸, b. 11 March 1827, d. 1891, unm.
- II. SARAH ELIZABETH MARTIN⁸, b. June 1829, d. 10 June 1899, mar. 21 March 1861, Allen T. Wimbish of Louisiana, s. p.
- III. RICHARD TRISTRAM MARTIN⁸, of whom presently.
- IV. JOHN NICHOLAS STEVENS MARTIN⁸, b. ——— d. ——— Sept 1895, unm.
- V. CHARLES TRISTRAM MARTIN⁸, died young.

RICHARD TRISTRAM MARTIN⁸, second son of John Stevens and Eliza Jane (Martin⁷) Martin, born 14 December 1836, married 10 November 1863, Mary Ellen Holmead, died 12 March 1901, daughter of John B. and Jane (Pairo) Holmead. Issue:

- I. SAMUEL DORSEY MARTIN⁹, b. 28 July 1864, d. 24 Sept. 1867.
- II. CLARA HOLMEAD MARTIN⁹, b. 16 July 1868, mar. 10 June 1902, C. McLean Bingley, son of Rev. Charles V. Bingley. Issue:
 - I. ELLEN HOLMEAD BINGLEY¹⁰, b. 26 June 1903.
 - II. WILLIAM MCLEAN BINGLEY¹⁰, b. 31 Jan. 1907.
- III. HENRY STEVENS MARTIN⁹, b. 8 Dec. 1869, d. 19 July 1870.
- IV. RICHARD HERBERT MARTIN⁹, b. 20 April 1871, mar. 29 June 1910, Ann Elizabeth Hambleton, dau. of James P. and Anna (Jones) Hambleton of Talbot County.
- V. ALLEN STEVENS MARTIN⁹, b. 24 Nov. 1872, d. 5 June 1904, unm.
- VI. MARY ISABEL MARTIN⁹, b. 5 Feb. 1875, mar. 10 June 1896, John Hunt Sifford, son of John E. Sifford. Issue:
 - I. JOHN HUNT SIFFORD, Jr.¹⁰, b. 22 March 1897.
 - II. RICHARD HOLMEAD SIFFORD¹⁰, b. 29 May 1900.
 - III. HERBERT MARTIN SIFFORD¹⁰, b. 16 April 1906.

ANNA MATILDA MARTIN⁷, youngest daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Thomas⁶) Martin, born at "Walnut Grove," 10 May 1807, died 2 April 1892, married 30 April 1829, Henry Spencer, third son of Richard and Eleanor (Hopkins) Spencer of "Beverly," grandson of Robert and Mary (Sherwood) Spencer of "Spencer Hall," Talbot County, and great grandson of James Spencer, Jr., of "Spencer Hall," (1693), whose grandfather Robert Spencer came from Cople, Bedfordshire, England, and was a member of the same house as the noble family of that name of Althorp, Northamptonshire. Issue:

- I. ELIZABETH ELLEN SPENCER⁸, b. 10 Jan. 1830, d. 9 Oct. 1841.
- II. ANN ELIZA SPENCER⁸, of whom presently.
- III. RICHARD HENRY SPENCER⁸, of whom presently.

ANN ELIZA SPENCER⁸, second daughter of Henry and Anna Matilda (Martin⁷) Spencer, born at "Solitude," Talbot County, 10 June 1831, died 18 October 1901, married 7 February 1850, Alexander Matthews, M.D., died 5 October 1891, son of Henry C. and Lucinda Stoddert (Haw) Matthews, of Georgetown, D. C. Issue:

- I. HENRY SPENCER MATTHEWS⁹, b. 15 Sept. 1859, d. 3 March 1913, mar. 11 Dec. 1883, Susannah Spencer Harrison, dau. of Edward Spencer and Jane (Stiles) Harrison. Issue:
 - I. EMORY HARRISON MATTHEWS¹⁰, b. 24 Oct. 1884.
 - II. ELEANOR SPENCER MATTHEWS¹⁰, b. 27 Dec. 1891.
- II. ALBERT HAW MATTHEWS,¹⁰ d. in.

RICHARD HENRY SPENCER⁸, only son of Henry and Anna Matilda (Martin⁷) Spencer, born at "Mitcham Hall," Talbot County, 26 November 1833, married 24 November 1880, Alice Herbert Whiting, third daughter of George William Carlyle Whiting, (son of Carlyle Fairfax Whiting), and his wife Mary Anne De Butts Dulany, of Loudoun County, Va. Educated at St. James' College, Md. and Harvard University. Studied and practiced law in St. Louis, Mo. and New York City, 1859-1904.

TRISTRAM THOMAS⁶, M.D., youngest son of Hon. Tristram⁵ and Elizabeth (Martin) Thomas, born at "Roadley," Talbot County, 25 December 1769, a few months after the



ANN ELIZA (SPENCER) MATTHEWS
1831-1901

death of his father. Educated at Wilmington, Del. Studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, under the instructions of Dr. Benjamin Rush and Dr. William Shippen, then at the height of their great usefulness. Practiced his profession at Easton, Talbot County, where he was "a burning example in the profession of which he was a distinguished ornament for more than half a century." One of the incorporators of the Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Society of Maryland, 1798-1799, and still in existence. He died 5 August 1847. He was noted for his tenderness, his sympathy, his benevolence and his charming manners, the very model of a polished gentleman, and of the most honorable character. To the poor he was an unselfish benefactor, giving to them the same attention that he bestowed upon all others. The singular goodness of his character, and his love for his fellowman, is vividly portrayed in Leigh Hunt's poem, *Abou Ben Adhem*, in which the whole law and gospel is summed up in that brilliant gem.

Dr. Tristram Thomas,⁶ married first, 30 December 1792, Susan Geddis of Wilmington, Del. Issue:

- I. WILLIAM HENRY THOMAS⁷, M.D., b. 25 Sept. 1795, d. 11 Sept. 1851, mar. Ann Emory, b. 1806, d. 1 Aug. 1845, dau. of General Thomas Emory and Anna Maria Hemsley, his wife, of Queen Anne's County, s. p.
- II. SUSAN MATILDA THOMAS⁷, b. 1797, d. 30 Sept. 1831, unm.
- III. ELIZABETH MARTIN THOMAS⁷, b. about 1800, d. 17 Oct. 1836, mar. 8. June 1826, fourth wife, Edward Martin, (b. 1777, d. 31 Oct. 1848.) son of Hon. Nicholas Martin and Ann Oldham, dau. of Edward and Ann (Goldsborough) Oldham. Issue:
 - I. NICHOLAS MARTIN, JR.⁸, of whom presently.
 - II. THOMAS C. MARTIN⁸, b. 1830, d. 19 Feb. 1837.
 - III. SUSAN GEDDIS MARTIN⁸, of whom presently.

NICHOLAS MARTIN, JR.⁸, eldest son of Edward and Elizabeth Martin (Thomas⁷) Martin, born 21 April 1829, died 13 October 1858, married 5 June 1849, Eudora Roland Alden (born 9 June 1831, died 21 November 1864), daughter of Francis L. Alden of New Bedford, Mass., and a lineal descendant of John Alden of Miles Standish fame. Nicholas Martin, Jr.⁸ and Eudora Roland (Alden) his wife, had issue:

THOMAS FAMILY

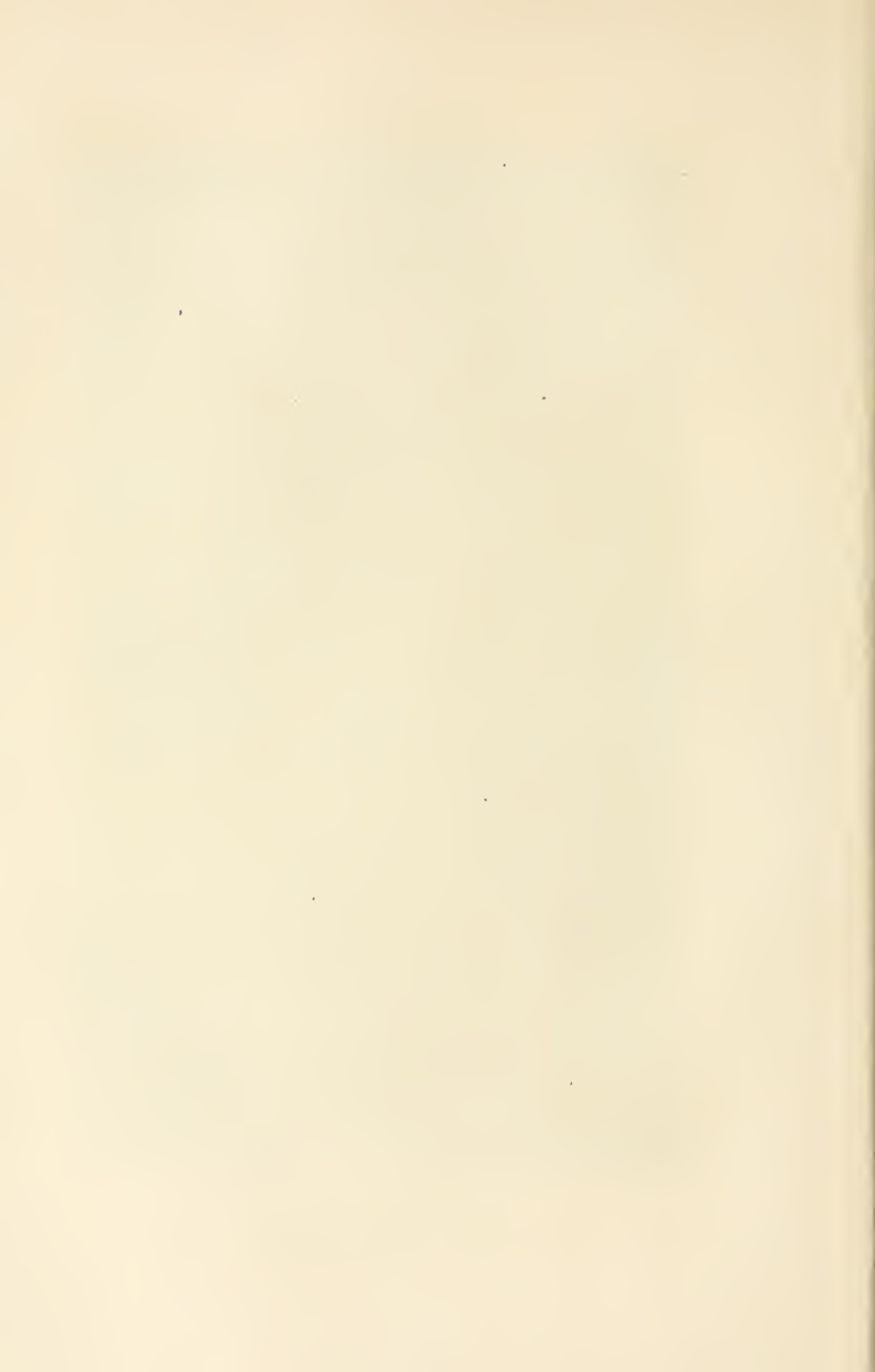
- I. EUDORA MARTIN⁹, b. 12 March 1850, mar. 24 Nov. 1874, Edward W. Wadsworth, son of William Wadsworth.
- II. ELLEN FRANCIS MARTIN⁹, b. 3 April 1852, d. 4 Dec. 1854.
- III. FRANCIS EDWARD MARTIN⁹, b. 31 May 1854, d. 28 Oct. 1859.
- IV. ELIZA THOMAS MARTIN⁹, b. 13 April 1856, d. 1 May 1905, mar. 28 Oct. 1878, Hon. William Brown of Illinois, son of Elisha Warfield and Mary (Brent) Brown. Issue:
 - i. ROBERT BRENT BROWN¹⁰, b. 14 Sept. 1879, d. 5 June 1880.
 - ii. ALDEN BROWN¹⁰, b. 8 Aug. 1883, mar. 28 Jan. 1911, Bertha Eleanor Dick, dau. of Ernest and Ann (Hartman) Dick. Issue:
 - i. BETTY ANN BROWN¹¹, b. 23 June 1912.
- III. MARGARET MARTIN BROWN¹⁰, b. 13 Dec. 1891.
- V. LAURA ALDEN MARTIN⁹, b. 3 Dec. 1858, d. 7 Feb. 1903, mar. May 1874, Rev. Earl Cranston, D.D. Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, son of Earl and Jane (Montgomery) Cranston. Issue:
 - i. EUDORA ALDEN CRANSTON¹⁰, b. 4 Nov. 1877, d. June 1878.
 - ii. ETHEL CRANSTON¹⁰, b. 1 Aug. 1879, mar. 25 March 1905, George Lane Taneyhill, Jr., M.D., son of George Lane Taneyhill, Sr. M.D., and Caroline Augusta McAllister, his wife. Issue:
 - i. JEAN CRANSTON TANEYHILL¹¹, b. 28 March 1907.
- III. LAURA ALDEN CRANSTON¹⁰, b. 3 May 1881, mar. 8 Oct. 1902. Frank Manley Warren, Jr., son of Frank Manley and Anna Grace (Ackerman) Warren. Issue:
 - i. ANNA ELIZABETH WARREN¹¹, b. 3 Aug. 1905.
- IV. RUTH CRANSTON¹⁰, b. 14 Nov. 1887, mar. July 1911 William Bleecker Newlin.

SUSAN GEDDIS MARTIN⁸, only daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Martin (Thomas⁷) Martin, born 1833, died 9 October 1861, married 4 January 1853, William Greenberry Goldsborough Willson, Surgeon U. S. Navy, son of James and Elizabeth (Goldsborough) Willson, who died 4 February 1860. Issue:

- I. FRANCIS THOMAS WILLSON,⁹ b. 1854, d. 5 Sept. 1854.
- II. WILLIAM GREENBERRY GOLDSBOROUGH WILLSON, JR.⁹, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy, b. 1856, d. 1889, unm.
- III. ADDISON BAYNE MARTIN WILLSON⁹, b. 20 Dec. 1859, mar. 17 April 1895, Alice Elizabeth Adams, daughter of Rt. Rev. William Forbes Adams, D.D., P. E. Bishop of Easton. Issue:
 - i. WILLIAM ADDISON WILLSON¹⁰, b. 9 March 1896.
 - ii. JOHN ADAMS WILLSON¹⁰, b. 17 June 1898.
 - iii. ALICE ELIZABETH WILLSON¹⁰, b. 12 Aug. 1900.



DR. TRISTRAM THOMAS
1769-1847



Dr. Tristram Thomas⁶, married secondly, 4 March 1804, Mary Ann Goldsborough, daughter of Howes and Rebecca Goldsborough, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Yerbury) Goldsborough. Issue:

IV. JULIANA THOMAS⁷, b. 20 Dec. 1804, d. in.

V. ROBERT TRISTRAM GOLDSBOROUGH THOMAS⁷, b. 1805, d. 30 Dec. 1844, mar. 17 March 1831, Mary Isabella Willson, dau. of James and Elizabeth (Goldsborough) Willson. Issue:

I. MARY ANN THOMAS⁸, b. Nov. 1833, mar. 9 Oct. 1862, John Paca Dallam of Harford County. Issue:

i. ROBERT LEE DALLAM⁹, d. unm.

ii. ALFRED RUSH DALLAM⁹.

iii. JOHN L. DALLAM⁹.

iv. MARY GOLDSBOROUGH DALLAM,⁹ mar. Samuel Miles Brinkley.

II. TRISTRAM GOLDSBOROUGH THOMAS⁸, d. 1845.

Dr. Tristram Thomas⁶, married thirdly, 23 November 1809, Maria Francis, died 4 January 1835, only daughter of Philip Francis, born in 1748, and Henrietta Maria Goldsborough, born 6 December 1754, died 5 January 1839, daughter of Hon. John Goldsborough of "Four Square," Talbot County, and Ann Turbutt, daughter of Hon. Foster Turbutt. Philip Francis was the youngest son of Hon. Tench Francis, Attorney General of Maryland, 1735-1737, and also of Pennsylvania, 1741-1754, and the first cousin of Sir Philip Francis, K. C. B., the reputed author of the "Letters of Junius."

Dr. Tristram Thomas⁶, and Maria (Francis) his wife, had issue:

VI. PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS⁷, of whom presently.

VII. CHARLES THOMAS⁷, of whom presently.

VIII. HENRIETTA MARIA THOMAS⁷, b. 8 July 1815, d. 21 April 1895, mar. 16 Oct. 1844, James Van Dyke Stewart, M.D., s.p.

IX. ELLEN FRANCIS THOMAS⁷, of whom presently.

X. MARY MOORE THOMAS⁷, b. 15 May 1820, d. y.

XI. ANNE THOMAS⁷, d. in.

HON. PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS⁷, eldest son of Dr. Tristram⁶ and Maria (Francis) Thomas, born at Easton, Md, 24 September 1810, died 2 October 1890. Educated at Dickin-

son College, Pa. Admitted to the bar, 1831. Member of House of Delegates, 1838, 1843-1845, 1866, 1878. Member of Congress, 1839-1841. Governor of Maryland, 1848-1851. Comptroller of Maryland, 1852-1853. Collector of the Port of Baltimore 1854-1857. Commissioner of Patents, 1859-1860. Secretary of the United States Treasury, 1860. Elected United States Senator March 1867, but was refused the seat on the ground of "having given aid and comfort to the enemy," by forwarding supplies to his young son John Rogers Thomas, a gallant young soldier in the Confederate Army. Member of Congress, second time, 1875-1877. He declined the Cabinet position of Secretary of the Navy offered by President Franklin Pierce, and also that of Governor of Utah, and United States Treasurer tendered him by President James Buchanan. *The Baltimore Sun*, in an editorial at the time of his death, said: "To natural talents of a high order he added a culture of mind and finish of manner which made him a striking and interesting figure in the councils of his party, and there have been few men in the State of Maryland who have been more honored at the hands of the people. He filled every position to which he was called with ability and dignity." He was the embodiment of genuine courtesy, and it has been said of him that, "none left his side without feeling kindlier for the intercourse." Governor Thomas married first, 5 February 1835, Sarah Maria Kerr, born in 1814, died 28 April 1870, daughter of David Kerr, Jr., and Maria Perry, daughter of Hon. William and Sarah (Rule) Perry of "Perry Hall," Talbot County.

Hon. Philip Francis Thomas⁷, and Sarah Maria (Kerr) his wife, had issue:

- I. PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS, Jr.⁸, b. 12 April 1836, d. 12 Jan. 1861, unm.
- II. WILLIAM PERRY KERR THOMAS⁸, b. 3 Jan. 1838, d. y.
- III. DAVID KERR THOMAS⁸, b. 21 May 1839, d. 13 July 1839.
- IV. CHARLES TRISTRAM THOMAS⁸, b. 19 Nov. 1840, d. 18 July 1841.
- V. MARIA PERRY THOMAS⁸, of whom presently.
- VI. HENRIETTA FRANCIS THOMAS⁸, b. 19 Nov. 1843, d. 24 Aug. 1844.
- VII. JOHN ROGERS THOMAS⁸, b. 22 June 1845, d. 4 May 1871, unm.
- VIII. SOPHIA KERR THOMAS⁸, of whom presently.



HON. PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS
Governor of Maryland, 1848-1851

- IX. HENRY DICKINSON THOMAS⁸, b. 25 June 1850, d. in.
 X. SUSAN THOMAS⁸, b. 12 July 1851, d. 4 April 1852.
 XI. MARY HINDMAN PERRY THOMAS⁸, b. 25 Nov. 1852, d. 6 July 1853.
 XII. NANNIE BELL THOMAS⁸, of whom presently.
 XIII. SARAH THOMAS⁸, b. 17 March 1858, d. 27 March 1858.

MARIA PERRY THOMAS⁸, eldest daughter of Hon. Philip Francis⁷ and Sarah Maria (Kerr) Thomas, born 14 February 1842, died 14 July 1909, married 16 June 1868, Frank Markoe, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., Captain C. S. A., son of Francis Markoe, born 19 January 1801, and his wife Mary Galloway Maxcy, daughter of Hon Virgil Maxcy.

Frank Markoe, Jr., and Maria Perry (Thomas⁸) his wife, had issue:

- I. MARIA KERR MARKOE⁹, d. 24 Aug. 1870, in.
 II. FRANCIS I. MARKOE⁹, b. 24 Nov. 1870, mar. 16 Sept. 1897, Emma Mullikin, dau. of Benjamin Franklin and Roselina (King) Mullikin. Issue:
 I. LUCILLE ROSELINA MARKOE¹⁰, b. 29 July 1898.
 III. AGNES BARRY MARKOE⁹, b. 23 April 1872, mar. 15 Oct. 1896, James Hammond Dugan, son of Cumberland Dugan and Harriet Buchanan his wife, dau. of Hon. Thomas Buchanan. Issue:
 I. JAMES HAMMOND DUGAN, Jr.¹⁰, b. 22 Oct. 1912.
 IV. NANNIE THOMAS MARKOE⁹, b. 1 Feb. 1875, mar. 27 Oct. 1897, Clarence Clifford Sibley, son of Tarrant Sibley, of Bennington, Vt. Issue:
 I. NANNIE MARKOE SIBLEY¹⁰, b. 18 Nov. 1898.
 II. CLARENCE CLIFFORD SIBLEY¹⁰, b. 4 Nov. 1900.
 III. FRANK MARKOE SIBLEY¹⁰, b. 13 June 1902.
 IV. GEORGE PITTMAN SIBLEY¹⁰, b. 16 July 1908.
 V. AGNES MARIA SIBLEY¹⁰, b. 29 Oct. 1912.
 V. JOHN SUTHERLAND MARKOE,⁹ b. 4 July 1876, mar. 10 Oct. 1901, Mary Rogers Emory, dau. of Richard Lane and Griselda (Holmes) Emory, his wife. Issue:
 I. FRANK MARKOE¹⁰, 3rd, b. 27 Sept. 1902.

SOPHIA KERR THOMAS⁸, third daughter of Hon. Philip Francis⁷ and Sarah Maria (Kerr) Thomas, born 19 December 1847, married 21 December 1868, Richard Trippe, son of Edward and Catherine Dallas (Bowie) Trippe, of Talbot County. Issue:

- I. PHILIP FRANCIS TRIPPE⁹, b. 19 Feb. 1871.
 II. RICHARD TRIPPE⁹, b. 26 May 1872.

NANNIE BELL THOMAS⁸, sixth daughter of Hon. Philip Francis⁷, and Sarah Maria (Kerr) Thomas, born 23 January 1855, married 30 July 1878, Tilton Hemsley, son of William Hemsley and Anna Matilda Wright, his wife, daughter of Samuel Turbutt Wright and Eliza Lea Warner. William Hemsley was the son of Thomas Hemsley and Elizabeth Tilghman. Thomas Hemsley was the son of Hon. William Hemsley, 1737-1812, Member of Congress, 1782-1784.

Tilton Hemsley and Nannie Bell (Thomas⁸) his wife, had issue :

I. MARIA KERR HEMSLEY⁹, b. 15 Feb. 1880, mar. 30 April 1903, Robert Archibald Dobbin, Jr., son of Robert Archibald Dobbin, Sr., and Elizabeth Swan, dau. of Philip Barton and Ellen (Swan) Key and a descendant of Hon. Francis Scott Key, who wrote "The Star Spangled Banner." Issue:

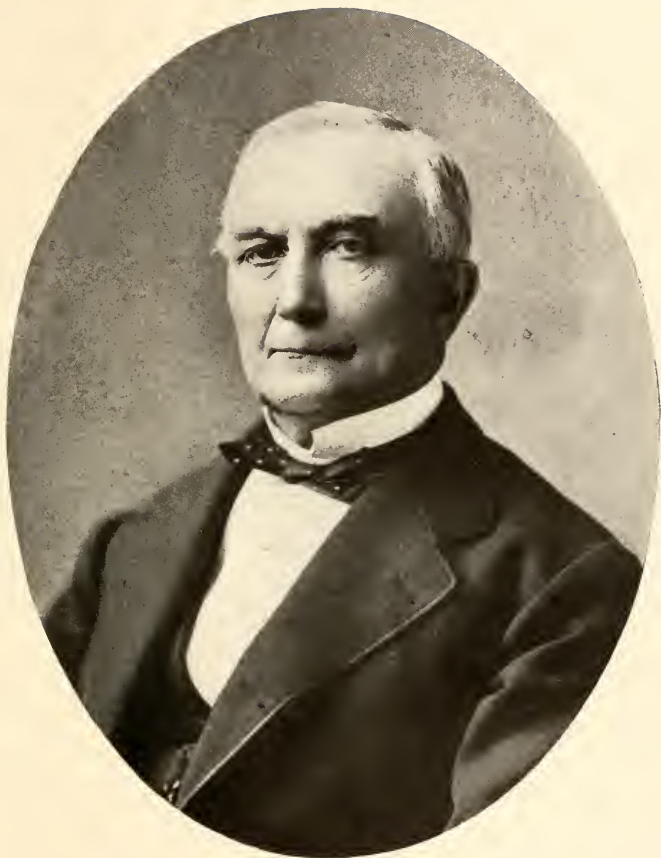
I. MARIA KERR HEMSLEY DOBBIN¹⁰, b. 12 June 1904.

II. ROBERT ARCHIBALD DOBBIN, JR.¹⁰, b. 31 Oct. 1908.

II. ELIZABETH TILGHMAN HEMSLEY⁹, b. 22 Sept. 1882.

HON. PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS⁷, married secondly, 29 January 1876, Mrs. Clintonia G. (Wright) May, died 9 May 1902, daughter of Hon. William Henry De Courey Wright and Eliza Lea Warner, his wife.

CHARLES THOMAS⁷, second son of Dr. Tristram⁶ and Maria (Francis) Thomas, born at Easton, Md., 30 November 1812, died 24 February 1891. Entered United States Navy as Midshipman, 2 February 1829. On the Sloop of War *Erie*, West India Squadron, 1829-1832. Sloop of War *Peacock*, Brazil Squadron, 1832-1834. Naval School, Norfolk, Va, 1834-1835. Passed Midshipman, 3 July 1835. Attached to the Frigate *United States*, Mediterranean Squadron, 1836-1839. Lieutenant 8 September 1841, and performed duty on the Frigate *Constitution* of the same Squadron, until 1844. Attached to Receiving Ship at Baltimore, 1846-1847. During the Mexican War was on the Sloop *Germantown* of the Home Squadron. In 1850-1851, on duty on the Receiving Ship at Baltimore. Unemployed from 1861 to 1863. On Special duty at Philadelphia, 1863-1864. Commissioned Captain 1867, after which he was placed on the retired list. He married 22 October



HON. PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS
1810-1890

1840, Maria Ridgely Pue, (born 2 March 1819, died 29 July 1900), daughter of Arthur Pue, Sr., M.D., and Rebecca Ridgely Buchanan his wife, daughter of William and Peggy Hill (Dorsey) Buchanan.

Captain Charles Thomas⁷, and Maria Ridgely (Pue) his wife, had issue:

- I. CHARLES FRANCIS THOMAS⁸, b. 1843, d. 10 March 1905, unm.
- II. ELIZA RIDGELY PUE THOMAS⁸, of whom presently.
- III. ELLEN MARTIN THOMAS⁸, b. July 1848.
- IV. ELIZABETH BALTZELL THOMAS⁸, b. 1849, d. in.
- V. ARTHUR PUE THOMAS⁸, b. 1850, d. 1886, unm.
- VI. HENRY HILL THOMAS⁸, b. 1855, d. 1906.
- VII. HENRIETTA STEWART THOMAS⁸, of whom presently.
- VIII. RICHARD RIDGELY THOMAS⁸, b. 1857, mar. 1895, Mary Roulette.

Issue:

- I. ELEANOR FRANCIS THOMAS⁹, b. 1896.
- II. IVA MARIE THOMAS⁹, b. 1898.
- III. E. JONES THOMAS⁹, b. 1899.
- IV. RICHARD CHARLES THOMAS⁹, b. 1900.

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ELIZA RIDGELY PUE THOMAS⁸, eldest daughter of Captain Charles⁷ and Maria Ridgely (Pue) Thomas, born in 1846, married 6 January 1869, John Fisher Preston, son of Hon. Jacob Alexander Preston, M.D., and Caroline Perryman, his wife. Issue:

- I. MARY PRESTON⁹, b. Dec. 1870, mar. 16 Jan. 1895, Robert Gregg Skerrett, son of Admiral Joseph S. Skerrett, U.S. N. and Margaret Taylor, his wife.
- II. CHARLES FRANCIS PRESTON⁹, U. S. N. b. 3 May 1871, mar. 24 Dec. 1896, Frances Metcalf, daughter of Joseph Metcalf, and Celia Fletcher, his wife. Issue:
 - I. FLETCHER PRESTON,¹⁰ b. Sept. 1907.
- III. JOHN FISHER PRESTON, Jr.⁹, Lieut. U. S. A., b. 5 Nov. 1872, mar. Dec. 1895, Meta C. Graham, daughter of Captain Graham, U. S. N. and Miss Lee of Virginia, his wife.
- IV. SUSAN POULTNEY PRESTON⁹, b. 1874, mar. 6 June 1899, Henry Judic Carroll, son of Thomas Carroll and Caroline Judic, his wife. Issue:
 - I. FRANCIS PRESTON CARROLL,¹⁰ b. 25 April 1902.
- V. HENRIETTA STEWART PRESTON⁹, b. 6 July 1883, mar. 25 Oct. 1913, William Winder Handy, son of Thomas Poultney Handy and Maria Poultney, his wife.

VI. DICKINSON LOGAN PRESTON⁹, b. 23 Jan. 1885.

VII. ELLEN FRANCIS PRESTON⁹, b. 2 May 1888.

HENRIETTA STEWART THOMAS⁸, youngest daughter of Captain Charles⁷ and Maria Ridgely (Pue) Thomas, born 1856, married 6 February 1878, Otho Eichelberger Ridgely, born 30 January 1856, son of Charles Ridgely of "Hampton," and Margaretta Sophia, daughter of James Howard and Sophia Ridgely, his wife. Issue:

I. ELLEN FRANCIS RIDGELY⁹, b. 25 Dec. 1879.

II. MARGARETTA SOPHIA HOWARD RIDGELY⁹, b. 13 Nov. 1881, mar. 5 Feb. 1912, George Albert Browne, son of George and Nellie Browne of Tacoma, Washington.

III. CHARLES RIDGELY⁹, b. 1883.

IV. ELIZA HOWARD RIDGELY⁹, b. 1886, mar. 25 April 1912, Henry Lawrence Bell, son of Richard Bell and July Black, his wife.

V. OTHO EICHELBERGER RIDGELY⁹, b. 1888, mar. Katherine Smith

VI. ALICE WHITRIDGE GARRETT RIDGELY⁹, b. 20 Dec. 1890, mar. 22 April 1911, Lloyd Bankson Whitham, M.D., son of Jay Manuel Whitham and Rebecca Dashiell, his wife.

ELLEN FRANCIS THOMAS⁷, second daughter of Dr. Tristram⁶ and Maria (Francis) Thomas, born at Easton, Md., 25 May 1817, died 5 July 1893, married 6 December 1843, James Lloyd Martin, born 1815, died 1872, son of Edward Martin and Deborah Lloyd, his wife, daughter of James Lloyd and Sarah Martin, his wife, youngest daughter of Thomas Martin and Elizabeth Goldsborough, his wife, who was the youngest daughter of Nicholas Goldsborough, 2d, and Elizabeth Sargeant, his second wife, before mentioned. James Lloyd was the son of James and Elizabeth (Frisby) Lloyd and grandson of James Lloyd and the beautiful Anne Grundy. Issue:

I. HENRIETTA MARIA MARTIN⁸, b. 9 Feb. 1848, d. 9 Dec. 1872, mar. 31 May 1870, Richard Henry Goldsborough, son of James N. and Mary Emmet (Kennedy) Goldsborough. Issue:

I. RICHARD FRANCIS GOLDSBOROUGH⁹, b. 31 March 1871, mar. 31 Dec. 1904, Anna Girault Farrar, b. 17 Sept 1882, of New Orleans, La., second dau. of Edgar Howard Farrar and Lucinda Davis Stamps, his wife, dau. of Capt. J. D. Stamps, C. S. A. and niece of Hon. Jefferson Davis, Pres. C. S. A. Issue:



CAPT. CHARLES THOMAS, U.S.N.
1812-1891

- i. LUCINDA DAVIS GOLDSBOROUGH¹⁰, b. 3 April 1906.
 - ii. ELLEN ROY GOLDSBOROUGH¹⁰, b. 2 July 1907.
 - iii. FRANCIS FARRAR GOLDSBOROUGH¹⁰, b. 28 Dec. 1908.
 - iv. ANNA GIRAULT GOLDSBOROUGH¹⁰, b. 12 Oct. 1910.
 - v. ELIZABETH TURBUTT GOLDSBOROUGH¹⁰, b. 18 Sept. 1912.
- II. HENRIETTA MARIA FRANCIS GOLDSBOROUGH⁹, b. 2 Dec. 1872,
d. 11 Sept. 1873.
- II. JAMES LLOYD MARTIN, JR.⁸, b. 12 Sept. 1851, d. Jan. 1852.

Even so it is now as in the days of Homer, when the great poet, in his *Iliad*, wrote:

Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground,
Another race the following Spring supplies,
They fall successive, and successive rise,
So generations in their course decay,
So flourish these when those are passed away.

ALLIED FAMILIES

THE DE COURCYs

Among the knightly followers of William the Conqueror was Richard de Courci, son of Robert de Courci, lord of Courci, in Normandy. He was present at the battle of Hastings, in 1066, when Harold was slain and the fate of the Kingdom decided, for which service he was rewarded with several lordships in England, among which was the manor of Stoke, in Somersetshire, afterwards known by the name of Stoke-Courcy, which he held *per integram baroniam*, with several lordships or manors in Oxfordshire. His name is in the great Domesday Book as Ricardus de Curci.

This important compilation, completed in 1086, and still in existence, showed the extent, nature and divisions of all the landed property in the several counties, with the products of each, and the woods, mines, etc., contained therein, with the exception of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Northumberland, Durham and part of Lancashire. It has been called "that black and gloomy record of acreage, tenements, and tax paying human chattels," for within its pages there is not the slightest glimpse of the social condition, the nationality or the speech of the inhabitants. The estimated population of England, at the time of the Conquest, was from two to three millions, about one-fifth of whom were of Danish extraction, the remaining four-fifths being Anglo-Saxons or Saxonized Britons. The Survey was not made as a census of the whole people, but for revenue purposes, enumerating only those who had property profitable for the King.

Richard de Courci established his family seat at Stoke, which thenceforth became known as Stoke Courci or Courcy. The name of Stoke is of Saxon origin, *Stoc* in that language signifying a village, that of Courci or Courcy being added thereto to denote its belonging to that family.

Robert de Courci his son and successor, lord of Courci in

Normandy and baron of Stoke Courci, being of a religious turn of mind, founded at Cannington, Somersetshire, about the year 1140, a Priory for Benedictines, and granted certain lands for its maintenance. It consisted of a prioress and twelve nuns. The patronage of this house was vested in the successive lords of Stoke, the ruins of whose moated Castle, a few years ago, could still be seen.

“Long have I loved to catch the simple chime
Of minstrel-harps, and spell the fabling rhyme;
To view the festive rites, the Knightly play,
That decked heroic Albion’s elder day;
To mark the mouldering Halls of Barons bold,
And the rough castles, cast in giant mould;
With Gothic manners, Gothic arts explore,
And muse on the magnificence of yore.”

No trace is left of the Benedictine Convent, but St. Andrew’s Church, at Stoke Courci, still retains some of the Norman work of those early days.

It has been stated that the village of Stoke, or the nearby neighbourhood, was the scene of a sanguinary conflict between the Danes and Saxons, when the latter led by the Bishop of Sherborne succeeded in driving the pirates to their ships, in A.D. 845.

During the great civil war between the Empress Matilda, widow of Henry i, and Stephen, the de Courcies, with most of the nobles of the southwest, adhered to the side of the Empress-Queen, yet somewhat later, one of these great barons Robert de Courci, with the barons of Northern England, fought on Stephen’s side at the great battle of the Standard at North Allerton, Yorkshire, against the Scotch, 22 August 1138, under David i, who vainly sought to place his niece Matilda upon the English throne. This Saxon princess, who was the niece of Edgar Atheling and granddaughter of Edmund Ironside, was particularly dear to the English, and her marriage to the King (Henry i) was the cause of great rejoicing. She was beautiful and amiable, winning from the Saxon Chroniclers the appellation of Maud the Good. The King of Scotland, in defense of

his niece's title invaded the northern counties. He was, however, defeated in the battle of the Standard, so-called from a high crucifix carried by the English as a military ensign.

Robert de Courci was succeeded by William de Courci, baron of Stoke Courcy, *temp.* Henry ii, 1154–1189, whose daughter and heiress Alicia de Courci married Warine de Fitzgerald, a noble baron and Chamberlain to King John.

Of this family it is claimed was also Sir John de Courci, Kt., born about 1152, who, for reducing Ulster, in Ireland, by force of arms and attaching it to the English crown, was, by Henry ii, created Earl of Ulster and Lord of Connaught in 1181, being one of the first of the English noblemen dignified with a title in Ireland, and from 1181 to 1191, was sole Governor of Ireland, but being accused by Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Meath, of disrespectful words about King John, he was seized and sent a prisoner to London, where he was confined in prison and his Earldom of Ulster given to Hugh de Lacy.

On his death about 1210, his son Miles de Courci succeeded him, upon whom Henry iii, conferred the barony of Kingsale, in Ireland, in compensation for the earldom of Ulster, which had been given to Hugh de Lacy, his patent was, however, dated from 1181, when that of the Earl of Ulster had been conferred upon his father.

"1309, Milo de Courcy, Nicholas de Courcy "Fideles," of Ireland, severally requested to perform Military Service against the Scots. Muster at New Castle-upon-Are, on the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 24 June 1310, 3 Edw. ii." (*Parliamentary Writs and Writs of Military Summons*, by Sir Francis Palgrave, 1834).

Gerald de Courcy, 17th Baron Kingsale, was knighted on the field of battle at Boulogne and sat in the Irish Parliament, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth. Gerald de Courcy, 19th Baron Kingsale, was Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles i.

John de Courcy, 21st Baron Kingsale, sat in the Irish Parliament in 1665. Almericus de Courcy, 23rd Baron Kingsale, commanded a troop of horse under James ii, and sat in the Irish Parliament in 1692. His epitaph tells us how he "was de-

scended from the famous John de Courci, Earl of Ulster, who, in the reign of King John, in consideration of his great valour, obtained that extraordinary privilege to him and his heirs of being covered before the King." (Stanley, *Memorials of Westminster*.)

Gerald de Courcy, 24th Baron Kingsale, grandson of Patrick de Courcy, 20th Baron Kingsale, and cousin of Almericus de Courcy, 23rd Baron Kingsale, died 1 December 1759, without male issue, when it was claimed by many, that the eldest male representative of the Courseys of Maryland, was the legal heir to the title and property, but through fraud, it is said, a claimant from Rhode Island, was recognized as the legal heir and he was finally put in possession of the title and estates.

It was during the lifetime of William Coursey, 3rd, of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, that Gerald de Courcy, 24th Lord Kingsale, died and the title and estates reverted, it is claimed, to the Maryland branch of the family. Although the family permitted their claim to lapse, they have always asserted their descent from this Irish family.

The first members of the Coursey family to come to the Province of Maryland, were Henry Coursey who emigrated about 1653, with John and William Coursey, his brothers, and Katherine Coursey their sister, and Juliana Coursey, another sister, who arrived in 1661. It was not long after the arrival of this family, that they commenced to make their impress upon the Province by their prominence in its affairs.

They took up large tracts of land bordering upon the Chester and Wye Rivers, in what is now known as Queen Anne's County.

Edward Coursey, son of William Coursey, 3rd, of "Cheston," and great grandson of Colonel Henry Coursey, the settler, rendered distinguished services in the War of the Revolution. In his will he requested that his sons should resume their family name and hereafter adopt the spelling De Courcy, instead of Coursey, saying: "I am led to believe that the change took place from the antipathy which sometimes existed betwixt the subjects of Great Britain and France, and probably with them

at this time, and that they intended to efface the mark of their being of French descent."

The first appearance of settled family surnames in England was about the time of the Norman Conquest, and they were derived in various ways. The Norman conquerors introduced the "de" into England, but it must not be supposed that the prefix meant that they were always of noble birth or of Norman origin, for very many families of British, Saxon and Danish descent also used the prefix, until it was almost completely dropped or discarded in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries for brevity and with the disappearance of Norman French.

Many of the followers of the Conqueror took surnames from their paternal chateaux or villages in Normandy, names which were used with the French preposition "de" before them. Their younger sons and others applied the *de* to estates awarded them, or which they owned before the Norman invasion. Besides those derived from the names of the manors of the gentry or landholders, farms, homesteads, towns, the natural features of the country, all gave their names to those who lived at or near them; or they were taken from occupations or professions; from animals and birds, from fruits and flowers, and from various other sources.

Among the prominent members of this family were:

COLONEL HENRY COURSEY, —1697. Member Council of Maryland, 1660–1670, 1676–1684. Secretary of Maryland, 1660–1661. Colonel Commanding Foot of Cecil and Kent Counties, 1676, 1678–1681. Chief Justice Provincial Court, 1684–1685. Commissioner to negotiate with Northern Indians, 1677 and 1682.

MAJOR WILLIAM COURSEY, —1684. Burgess for Calvert County, 1657. Justice of Kent County, 1658. Sheriff of Calvert County, 1657–1659. Burgess for Kent County, 1658. Justice for Kent County, 1661. Burgess for Talbot County, 1661–1666. Justice for Talbot County, 1662–1683. High Sheriff of Talbot County, 1659–1660, 1667–1668.

JOHN COURSEY, ——. Clerk of Kent County, 1653. Sheriff of Kent County, 1657.

HENRY COURSEY, 1662–1707. Justice of Talbot County, 1685–1689. Burgess for Talbot County, 1694–1695, 1704–1707.

WILLIAM COURSEY, 2d, ——. Member of Council, 1704–1708, 1711–1716.

EDWARD COURSEY, ——. Third Lieutenant of Veazy's Independent Maryland Regiment, 1776. Wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, 27 August 1776. Member of the Society of the Cincinnati. House of Delegates from Queen Anne's County, 1781–1784.

THE RIDDELLS

The earliest published record of this ancient family goes back to the Norman invasion. There has been much discussion, however, among genealogists and historians respecting the origin and changes of the surname of Ridale or Rydale, Ridel, Riddle and Riddell. The family of Ridel (now Riddell) has been mistakenly considered by Scottish genealogists as the same with another of the surname of de Ridale or de Rydale (now Riddell), accordingly they have blended them together and confounded the history of both.

It is claimed in *Burke's Peerage*, that the Riddell family is of Norman descent, whereas other authorities, and they are doubtless correct, say that the Ridales or Rydales and Ridels are of separate and distinct origin; that the former were from Yorkshire and the Ridels from Gascony or the southwest quarter of France. That the Ridels never prefixed "de" to their surname, which was a personal one, and that the Ridales or Rydales invariably did so, because they came from a place so-called, the valley of the Rye, in Yorkshire, and was a local surname. It is possible that members of the Norman family may have settled in Yorkshire, as they were there as early as the 12th century, thence they went to Roxburghshire, Scotland, and named their lands there by their own surname.

The greater part of Roxburghshire is included in Teviotdale, the whole course of the Teviot, forty miles in length, is included within the county.

"Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide
The glaring bale-fires blaze no more;
No longer steel-clad warriors ride
Along thy wild and willowed shore;
Where'er thou wind'st by dale or hill,
All, all is peaceful, all is still,
As if thy waves, since time was born,
Since first they rolled their way to Tweed,
Had only heard the shepherd's reed,
Nor startled at the bugle-horn."

At what date the Roxburghshire family, the de Ridales, gave their names to their lands is not precisely known, nor is it known when the Ridels went to Scotland, as both families appeared there almost simultaneously. They seemed to have been early witnesses to Crown charters and their names appear in many ancient documents in England and Scotland.

Gervasius Ridel probably witnessed the "Inquisitio principis Davidis," in 1116. To Walter de Ridale King David i* of Scotland (1124-1153), gave or confirmed the lands of "Lilliesclive," on Riddell water and "Whittune," on Kale water, both on the borders of Roxburghshire, to be held as one knight's fee. The lands thus granted received the name of the barony of Riddell.

Sir Walter Scott, in *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, speaks of "Ancient Riddell's fair domain," and in a note to Canto i, says, "The family of Riddell have been very long in possession of the barony called Riddell or Ryedale, part of which still bears the latter name. It is remarkable that Lilliesclive, otherwise Ryedale or Riddell, and the Whittunes have descended through a long train of ancestors without ever passing into a collateral line."

From Walter de Ridale, the original grantee, there is an unbroken line of descent in the family of Sir John Walter Buchanan Riddell, the present and 11th Baronet. In his possession there are three rare and most curious family documents, namely three papal bulls of Pope Adrian iv, and Alexander iii, confirming to Sir John's ancestors the estates of Lilliesclive and Whittune.

These instruments are described by Sir Walter Scott in a note to Canto i, of *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, and also by

* He was the first Scoto-Norman feudal monarch, the youngest son of Malcolm iii, and his wife Margaret, an Anglo-Saxon Princess, and the sister of Edgar Atheling. He had been trained at the Court of Henry i, and his sister Matilda, where he was brought into familiar intercourse with the Norman barons; and when he was called to succeed Alexander i, many of them accompanied him to Scotland. Among these were Gervasius Ridel and Walter de Ridale, both of whom settled in Roxburghshire.

Mr. C. J. Bates in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, vol. xii, page 191, as follows: "To say nothing of the great local interest that attaches to these three original documents of the twelfth century, they possess a peculiar value as examples of the far reaching, all embracing power of the mediaeval papacy, as evinced in the fact that the titles to properties in Scotland was secured by no less than three papal confirmations. The first is a bull from Adrian iv, (Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman who has ever yet sat in the chair of St. Peter), addressed from Benevento, on the 8th of April 1156, to Anskitell de Ridale, who succeeded his brother Walter de Ridale. The second is from Pope Alexander iii, dated the 17th of May 1165, also addressed to the Knight Anskitell de Ridale. The third is also from Pope Alexander iii, to Walter de Ridale, son of Anskitell de Ridale, confirming to him Lilliesclive, Whittune and other lands of his father. Each of the bulls begin in the same manner, thus, "Alexander, the bishop, the servant of the servants of God, to his beloved son the Knight Anskitell de Ridale, greeting and Apostolic benediction etc." These documents derive their name of "bull," from the leaden seal or token attached to them and called in Latin "bulla."

From Sir Anskitell de Ridale can be traced Andrew Riddell, son of Walter Riddell (1588), and grandson of Walter Riddell (1543). Andrew Riddell married first a daughter of Sir James Pringle and secondly Violet Douglas, and died in 1632, aged 82 years, leaving John, James, William, Andrew and other sons.

He was succeeded by his eldest son Sir John Riddell, 1st Baronet of Riddell, who on 14 May 1628, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia. He married Agnes, daughter of Sir John Murray and was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Walter Riddell, 2nd Baronet, who married Janet Rigg and had, with two daughters, five sons; Sir John, 3rd Baronet, who succeeded, William, Rev. Archibald, Thomas and Andrew Riddell.

His second son William Riddell was bred to the law and married Elizabeth Wauchope, by whom he had issue Walter

Riddell of Glenriddell, Dumfriesshire, who married in 1676, Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Laurie, 1st Baronet of Maxwellton, and from whom were descended Robert Burns' two friends Robert Riddell and his brother Walter Riddell. Burns lived for many years upon the winding Nith, the beauties of which he more than once commemorates in song. His next neighbour, at less than a mile distant up the Nith, with its rich meadows, and woods, its stately old homes, its dark and swift waters, was Robert Riddell of Glenriddell, a gentleman of antiquarian and literary tastes, to whose residence "Friar's Carse," the poet was ever welcome. This lovely dale, once the scene of clannish strife, now presents a charming picture of peaceful beauty, pervaded everywhere with the sentiment of Robert Burns.

Upon the death of Robert Riddell, in April 1794, he wrote this touching sonnet.

No more, ye warblers of the wood! no more;
 Nor pour your descant, grating, on my soul;
 Thou, young-eyed Spring; gay in thy verdant stole—
 More welcome were to me grim Winter's wildest roar.

How can ye charm, ye flowers! with all your dyes?
 Ye blow upon the sod that wraps my friend!
 How can I to the tuneful strain attend?
 That strain flows round th' untimely tomb where Riddell lies.

From the time of David I, of Scotland, 1124-1153, to the present day, the name of Walter Riddell appears once or twice in very nearly every generation among the descendants of this Roxburghshire family. The name of Walter does not appear, at any time, in the Riddells of Ardnamurchan, or of Felton Park, or of Cheeseburn Grange, or in any other family of Riddells in either Scotland or England. Since the year 1628, the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th, and 10th baronets Riddell of Riddell, have been named Walter. The present holder of the title is Sir John Walter Buchanan Riddell, 11th Baronet, whose eldest son Walter Robert Riddell was born in 1879.

It is not positively known when Walter Riddell, the elder, of Talbot County, planter, came to the Province of Maryland, but undoubtedly he was a scion of the ancient family of Riddell, of Riddell, Roxburghshire, and most probably descended from one of the sons of Andrew Riddell, before mentioned, who died in 1632, leaving several sons.

Walter Riddell, the elder, died in 1682, leaving a daughter Jean Riddell born about 1671, who married in 1690, William Thomas, the elder, of Talbot County; and an only son Walter Riddell, the younger, planter, who died in 1732, upon whose estate the two sons of William Thomas, the elder, William Thomas, Jr., and Tristram Thomas administered.

Contemporaneous with Jean Riddell, daughter of Walter Riddell, the elder, of Talbot County, and wife of William Thomas, the elder, was Jean Riddell, daughter of Walter Riddell of Minto, of the Roxburghshire family, Scotland, who married 27 July 1674, Sir Robert Laurie, 1st Baronet of Maxwelton, Dumfriesshire, whose daughter Anna, born 16 December 1682, celebrated for her beauty, made a conquest of William Douglas of Fingland, who wrote the following verses to her, and which are said to have been the original words.

Maxwelton braes are bonnie,
 Where early fa's the dew;
 Where me and Annie Laurie
 Made up the promise true;
 Made up the promise true
 And never forget will I;
 And for bonnie Annie Laurie
 I'd lay down my head and die.

She's backit like a peacock,
 She's breastit like a swan;
 She's jimp about the middle,
 Her waist ye weill may span;
 Her waist ye weill may span,
 And she has a rolling eye,
 And for bonnie Annie Laurie
 I'd lay down my head and die.

This song, many years afterwards, was revised by Lady Scott,* and any one familiar with it can appreciate how much of the tender beauty of the present version of the popular song is attributable to the poetic talent of Lady Scott.

Bonnie Annie Laurie, however, did not marry her lover Douglas, but she married in 1709, Alexander Fergusson of Craigdarroch, M.P. in 1717. She died in 1761, at the age of seventy-nine and is buried at the Church of Glencairn, not far away from her home for more than half a century, which was beautifully situated in a vale overlooking the winding Nith. Her grandson Alexander Fergusson was the hero of Burns' song of "The Whistle."

As Walter Riddell, the younger, of Talbot County, who died in 1732, left no issue, he was the last male representative of his immediate family in Maryland. But there are now living in this State many descendants of Jean Riddell, wife of William Thomas, the elder, who have often sung the sweet song "Annie Laurie," without knowing that they and the heroine of that song were of the same lineage.

* Her maiden name was Alicia Anne Spottiswoode, the eldest daughter of John Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode, Berwickshire. She married in 1836, Lord John Douglas Scott, a son of the Duke of Buccleugh, and a member of Parliament for Roxburgh, in 1832. The present air of "Annie Laurie," is the composition of Lady Scott, authoress of both words and music of many songs, which have become popular in her own country.

THE LOWES

The family of Lowe, originally of Cheshire, England, is of long standing and was once one of the leading families of Derbyshire, being possessed of a considerable estate there as early as *temp.* Henry vi. The surname is one of local origin, hláew, hlaw or low, is the Old English or Anglo-Saxon word for a small hill or mound.

Robin Hoode sett Guyes horne to his mouth,
And a loud blast in it did blow;
That behearde the Sheriffe of Nottingham,
As he leaned under a *lowe*.

Robin Hood and Guye of Gisborne, 185-8.

The name of Henry le Low is in the *Lancaster Assize-Rolls* (1246). Robert atte Lowe and Robert le Low are in the *Parliamentary Writs* (1272-1326), and Hugo de la Lowe, Robert de Lowe and Martinus de Low are mentioned in the *Hundred Rolls* (1274).

The first of the family, of whom we have any specific or reliable record, are William del Lowe, who was living in 1392, and Thomas del Lowe who died 10 February 1415, both of Macclesfield, Cheshire, who were probably brothers. The above named Thomas Lowe, for it must be remembered that in the fourteenth century all surnames were simplified and all prefixes omitted, was a witness to a charter in 1407. He left a son Geoffrey Lowe of Macclesfield, who died in 1451. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Peter Legh of Lyme, Cheshire, leaving among other sons, Lawrence Lowe, who was living in 1472. He was the ancestor of the Lowes of Denby, Derbyshire, *temp.* Edward vi, and married the heiress of Rossell of Denby.

The manor of Denby, at the time of the Domesday Survey, belonged to Ralph de Binon, and in the reign of Henry i, (1100-1135), it was held by Patrick de Rossell. It remained with the Rossells for upwards of three centuries, when it passed by

marriage to the said Lawrence Lowe, serjeant at law, a younger son of the Lowes of la Lowe, of the Parish of Great Budworth, Cheshire.

Humphrey Lowe, the eldest son of Lawrence Lowe, was living in 1516. He was married prior to 1462, to Margaret, daughter of John Lunstone, whose second son Vincent Lowe, who married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Cokaine of Ashbourne, Knight, purchased the manor of Park Hall, *temp.* Henry viii. Richard Lord Grey of Codnor, held a small manor at Denby, which afterwards acquired the name of Park Hall. From the Greys the manor of Park Hall passed to the Frechevilles and was sold about the beginning of the reign of Henry viii, by Sir Peter Frecheville to Vincent Lowe of Denby, who settled it on his youngest son Jasper Lowe, who succeeded to the Denby estate, upon the decease of his elder brother Vincent Lowe, in 1563, without issue, and since that time the manors of Denby and Park Hall, have continued to be united. Jasper Lowe died in 1583, leaving a son Patrick Lowe, who married Jane, daughter of Sir John Harpur, and had four children.

In the parish Church of Denby, near to the reading desk and pulpit, was the family pew of the Lowes. And against the south aisle wall an escutcheon of the Lowe quarterings, impaling Cokayne and Harthill quarterly. On the north side of the chancel of the Church, there is a fine mural monument to Patrick Lowe. His son and successor Vincent Lowe of Denby was living in 1634. He married Anne, daughter of Henry Cavendish of Tutbury, Staffordshire. Their children were John Lowe, who married Katherine, daughter of Sir Arthur Pilkington, Baronet, of Stanley, Yorkshire, Grace, Anne, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Jane, who emigrated to Maryland, Mary, Nicholas, a merchant in London, Vincent who also emigrated to Maryland, and Henry Lowe of Park Hall, Denby.

Jane Lowe married in 1655, in England, Henry Sewall and came with him to the Province of Maryland in 1661. He was Secretary and Member of the Council of Maryland and died in 1665, leaving a widow and five children, viz., Major Nicholas Sewall; Elizabeth, who married Jesse Wharton and Colonel

William Digges; Mary, who married Colonel William Chandler; Anne, who married Colonel Benjamin Rozier and Colonel Edward Pye; Jane, born after her father's death in 1665, married in 1680-81, Hon. Philip Calvert, Chancellor of Maryland, being his second wife.

The year after her husband's death Jane (Lowe) Sewall married Charles, 3rd Lord Baltimore, (1630-1714-15), by whom she had a son Benedict Leonard Calvert, 4th Lord Baltimore, (1677-1715). Lady Calvert died 24 February 1700-01.

Colonel Vincent Lowe, the brother of Lady Jane Calvert, came to Maryland about 1672, and had surveyed 1000 acres of land in Queen Anne's County, called "Stratton," besides large tracts of land in Talbot County. He was appointed by his brother-in-law Lord Baltimore, then Governor of the Province, to many positions of trust. He was High Sheriff of Talbot County, 1675-1678. Surveyor General, 1679-1680, being the last surveyor of the Province, for in the latter year the Land Office was created with a Register for each shore. One of "Ye Worshipful Commissioners and Justices of the Peace," for Talbot County, 1680, 1685-1686, and Member of the Council, 1681-1683. He married Elizabeth Foster, daughter of Hon. Seth Foster, of Choptank Island, now Tilghman's Island, which afterwards came into the possession of his wife, under the will of her father in 1674. She married secondly William Coursey, 2nd, of Queen Anne's County.

Henry Lowe of Park Hall, Derbyshire, England, a younger brother of Colonel Vincent Lowe and of Lady Jane Calvert, married his cousin Prudence Lowe, daughter of John Lowe of Owlgreaves, Gent. Their two sons Nicholas Lowe and Henry Lowe, both came to Maryland about 1674.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Lowe, the youngest of the two brothers, first settled in Calvert County, but finally located in St. Mary's County. He was successively Collector of Customs for Maryland, 1684-1685. Judge of the Provincial Court, 1694, 1696, 1697. High Sheriff of St. Mary's County, 1698-1700. Member Lower House of Assembly, 1701-1702. He married Susannah Maria, daughter of Richard Bennett, Jr.,

and widow of John Darnall. Her mother was Henrietta Maria Neale, the namesake and god-daughter of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. She married secondly Colonel Philemon Lloyd, (1647-1685).

Colonel Nicholas Lowe, before mentioned, upon his arrival in Maryland settled in Calvert County with his younger brother Henry, but upon his being appointed by Lord Baltimore, Clerk of Talbot County in 1686, where his uncle Vincent was then living, he removed to that county, where he married Elizabeth, widow of Major William Combes, and daughter of Edward Roe, Gent., and Mary, his wife, the daughter of Thomas Duncombe. Colonel Nicholas Lowe was a Member of the Lower House of Assembly, 1694-1695, 1704-1711. He died 22 October 1714. Madam Elizabeth Lowe, as she was known to the records of Talbot County, owned as maiden property the site of the town of Oxford, situated at the mouth of the Tred Avon where it empties into the Choptank River. Among the landed estates of Colonel Nicholas Lowe in 1707, was "Ander-ton," in Oxford Neck, which had been surveyed for John Ander-ton in 1659. Through the marriage, 11 May 1732, of William Thomas to Elizabeth Allen, the only daughter of the Rev. John Allen and Mary Lowe, (born 7 July 1691), the daughter of Colonel Nicholas Lowe, it came eventually into the possession of the Thomas family who resided there for several generations.

In July 1708, the Rev. William Glen was sent by the Bishop of London to be the Rector of St. Peter's Parish Talbot County, White Marsh being the Parish Church. Very soon after he took charge of the Parish, the Rev. Mr. Glen was paying a visit to the Rev. John Allen, who had recently married Mary Lowe, then less than eighteen years of age, the young and attractive daughter of Colonel Nicholas Lowe. While on this visit the Rev. Mr. Allen and the Rev. Mr. Glen took their guns and went to shoot wild turkeys, unfortunately however, the Rev. Mr. Allen was killed by an accidental discharge from Mr. Glen's gun making the young bride a widow. A little over a year after, the incumbent of St. Peter's Parish married

the young and winsome widow. Her second husband did not long survive his predecessor, and the young wife became a widow a second time. In 1715, she married, for her third husband, Colonel Thomas Bozman of Oxford Neck, for many years Acting Commissary General of Talbot County. Their son John Bozman married Lucretia Leeds, eldest daughter of Hon. John Leeds, and their son was Hon. John Leeds Bozman, (1757-1823), well known as the first historian of Maryland.

THE LEEDS'S

The name of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, is of great antiquity, being expressly mentioned by the Venerable Bede, who died in A. D. 735, in his *Ecclesiastical History*, as the old Cymric petty kingdom, in which the district was called Loidis, the name being changed first to Ledes and finally to Leeds. There is also, however, a Leeds in Kent, formerly Ledes, Old English Leod.

In 1080, the manor and farming village of Ledes, Yorkshire, was given by the Conqueror to Ilbert de Lacy a great Norman chieftain, with many other lordships, and who built Pontefract Castle, near Ledes, of gloomy memories, formerly one of the most important fortresses in the Kingdom. No other castle in Yorkshire, has been so mixed up with great names, great passages in history and celebrated deeds and actions of famous men, good and bad, with scenes of valour, treachery, hope, triumph, despair and death as Pontefract has, and around its ruins there is an atmosphere of romance, of tragedy, of history and of mediaeval life.

“Now all is still! thy crumbling walls
No more shall echo back the tread
Of prancing steeds! no more shall War
Roll at thy feet his iron car;
Nor trumpets clang; nor clashing swords;
Nor prisoner's sigh; nor love's last words;
Whisper amidst the voiceless dead.”

The family of Leeds took their surname from this manor and village of Ledes. Paulinus de Ledes in 1186, refused the see of Carlisle, though Henry ii, offered to augment its revenues 300 marks annual rent. Simon de Ledes, Henry de Ledes and William de Ledes are mentioned in the *Rotuli Hundredorum*, (Hundred Rolls), *temp.* Edwd. i.

In the Parish of Bolton, upon the Dearne, South Yorkshire, whose church was founded before the date of Domesday, lived

Sir Alexander de Ledes, who was the King's coroner of York, in 13 Edw. i, (1285), and also Keeper of the office of the Escheatry, in 23 Edw. i, (1295). He had a son also named Alexander, and who was the person referred to returned as co-lord of Bolton, in 9 Edw. ii. (1316).

Thoresby, in his *Ducatus Leodiensis*, 1714, says, "North Hall, Leedes Main-Riding, Yorkshire, was the seat of the Folkinghams, part of which was standing in the reign of Chas. i, (1625-1649), it came to this family from that of the Pigots, but of old belonged to the ancient family of the Ledes of Leedes and North Hall."

A pedigree of this family, in this book, commences with Pauline (Paulinus) de Leedes, whose grandson Sir Roger de Leedes, Knt., 43 Edw. iii, (1370), is mentioned, whose sons were Sir Roger de Leedes, Chevalier, who died in 1443, and Alexander de Leedes, whose grandson Thomas Leedes of North Hall, Esq., married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Hotham, Knt., whose son was Sir William Leedes, Knt., of North Hall, and whose great grandson was Alexander Leedes.

In 1367, Dns. John de Ledes, Pbr., was Rector of the Parish of Methley, of which Blanche, Duchess of Lancaster, was the patroness, "its fine old church, dedicated to the Christian King Oswald, who died on the field of battle in A.D. 642, has been a recognized beacon of the enlightened truths of Christianity in this district for a full thousand years. It is notable as one of the comparatively few churches enumerated in the great Survey of A.D. 1086."

Speight, in his *Lower Wharfedale, History, Antiquities and Scenery of the Picturesque Valley of the Wharfe*, 1902, says, "The first local mention of the family of North Milford, I find in the capitation tax of Richard ii, (1378), for Kirkby Wharfe, where Robert de Ledes, and wife, contribute 6s. 8d. to that levy. This shows the family had, even at that time, an important status in the district. There are two memorials of the family in the Church at Kirkby Wharfe, one of brass to Bryan Ledes, dated 1564, and another on a tomb of Thomas Leedes, who died in 1602, the last of the family of North Milford.

William de Ledes was Abbot of Kirkstall Abbey, Yorkshire, in 1269, and Roger de Ledes was Abbot in 1349, founded by Henry de Lacy, Baron of Pontefract, in 1147, for Cistercian Monks. The Abbey, a short distance from Leeds, stood picturesquely in a beautiful vale, watered by the river Aire. It is now in sad decay, a fragment of the monastic splendour of the twelfth century.

“Yet still thy turrets drink the light
 Of summer evening's softest ray,
 And ivy garlands, green and bright,
 Still mantle thy decay;
 And calm and beauteous, as of old,
 Thy wandering river glides in gold.”

John de Ledes was Prior of Nostell Priory, Yorkshire, in 1390, founded *temp.*, Henry i, for the Augustinians. Richard de Ledes was Prior of Monk Bretton Priory, Yorkshire, 1435–1484, founded *temp.*, Henry ii, for Cluniac Monks. John Leeds was Prior of Newburgh Priory, Yorkshire, in 1524, founded in 1145, for the Augustinians. (*Yorkshire Archaeological Society*, vol. 17.)

John Leeds was Abbot of Byland Abbey, Yorkshire, 1525–1540, founded in 1134, by Roger de Mowbray, for the Cistercians. It was surrendered in 1540, by John Leeds, the last Abbot and twenty-four Monks. It had a splendid Cathedral and Monastery. The founder after all his fighting and his two journeys to Jerusalem, took the cowl as an humble monk and was buried there. The Abbey is now in ruins.

“No more Cistercian monks devoutly pray
 Within the hallowed precincts of thy pile,
 Nor yet, re-echoing through the vaulted aisle
 Do we the vesper hear at close of day.
 None now chant forth the solemn requiem lay,
 Or lauds at midnight unto Jesu sing;
 The early matin bell has ceased to ring,
 Thy former splendour breathes but to decay.”

The kings and nobles thought it part of their dignity, particularly the Norman barons, to found and endow monasteries,

for the support of monks or nuns, where they might have a stately tomb and a religious remembrance after death, and where priests might be engaged in a continual service of dirges and prayers, according to the superstitious practice of the times.

Edward Leeds, LL.D., was Master of Clare Hall College, Oxford, Prebendary of Ely and Litchfield, and Master in Chancery, in 1568.

Christopher Leedes was Canon of Bolton Church, Yorkshire, in 1573, and another Christopher Leeds was Mayor of Canterbury, Kent, in 1591.

In Metcalfe's Visitation of Suffolk in 1612, is the pedigree of the Leedes family of Oulton, Suffolk, commencing with Edward Leedes of Kent, Gent., whose sons were Henry, Stephen, George and Edward, and whose grandsons were Edward, John, Thomas, Stephen, William, Robert and Peter Leedes.

Sir John Leeds, Knt., was living in 1611, and Sir Thomas Leeds, K. C. B., was Member of Parliament from Steyning, Sussex, in 1640. In the Visitation of Cambridgeshire, 1575 and 1619, (*Harleian Soc. Pub.*, vol. 41), there is the pedigree of Walter Leeds of Canterbury, Kent, in which the names of John, Edward, Thomas and William Leeds are mentioned.

The first member of the Leeds family of England, and who belonged no doubt either to the Yorkshire or Kent branches, to emigrate to America, was Timothy Leeds, Gent., who came to Virginia with the first supply in the Phoenix in 1607, in Newport's Expedition. He is mentioned in Captain John Smith's *History of Virginia*.

His son, Captain William Leeds, came to Kent Island, with William Claiborne, in 1658, and where he was Captain of a Military Company in 1660. In April 1661, he was one of the Burgesses from Kent County, in the Lower House of Assembly. On 14 June 1661, he was appointed one of "Ye Worshipful Commissioners and Justices of the Peace," for Kent County, his colleagues being Robert Vaughn, William Coursey, Thomas Bradnox, Seth Foster and James Ringgold. He also represented Talbot County as a Burgess in the Lower House of

Assembly, in 1669. His will is dated 18 October 1676, and probated 1 December 1688, in which he mentions his sons William, Michael, Edward and John Leeds.

Edward Leeds married in 1704, Ruth Ball, daughter of John and Ruth Ball of Talbot County, and died in 1708, "and from this union are descended many of Maryland's distinguished sons and daughters, eminent for their intellectual attainments and culture." Ruth Ball came to Talbot County in 1688, at about ten years of age, with her family, born of English parentage at Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, 25 December 1677. They had an only son John Leeds.

Mrs. Amelia Ball Welby, (1819-1852), the poetess, was a descendant of Thomas Ball, the brother of Mrs. Edward Leeds, and was born in Talbot County. Her father William Coppuck, a native of New Jersey, after residing in Maryland for a number of years, in the latter part of his life removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where the future poetess, who wrote under the nom de plume of *Amelia*, grew to womanhood and where she attracted the attention of the late George D. Prentice, Editor of the *Louisville Courier*, himself a poet of no mean ability, and who encouraged her poetic talents. Her poems are noted for their great beauty and delicacy of expression and refinement. What could be more tender or exquisite than these lines from one of her poems, *I Weep Not*, and which were inscribed upon her monument in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky.

Thy faults were slight and few
 As human faults could be,
 And thy virtues were as many too
 As gems beneath the sea;
 And thy thoughts did heavenward roam
 Until, like links of gold,
 They drew thee up to thy blue home
 Within the Saviour's fold.

In 1838, she married George Welby, a young Englishman of a very old and aristocratic family.

Hon. John Leeds, Jr., the only son of Edward and Ruth (Ball) Leeds, was born in Talbot County, 18 May 1705, and

died in March, 1790. He was one of "Ye Worshipful Commissioners and Justices of the Peace," for Talbot County, 1734-1738, and Clerk of Talbot County Court from 1738, to the outbreak of the War of the Revolution. Mr. Leeds was a man of excellent mathematical and astronomical attainments and for that reason was appointed by Governor Sharpe of Maryland one of the Commissioners in 1762, to supervise the work of the surveyors Mason and Dixon, in determining the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Author of *Observations of Transit of Venus*, 1769. Naval officer of the Port of Oxford, 1766. High Sheriff of Talbot County, 1770. Surveyor General in 1790. He married 14 February 1726, Rachel Harrison, a Quakeress, the daughter of William Harrison and Elizabeth Dickinson, who was the first cousin of Hon. John Dickinson of Philadelphia, the author of the *Farmer's Letters*, and of General Philemon Dickinson of Revolutionary fame.

Lucretia Leeds, the eldest daughter of Hon. John and Rachel (Harrison) Leeds, married in 1754, John Bozman. Their son Hon. John Leeds Bozman, was the first historian of Maryland. John Bozman was the son of Colonel Thomas Bozman and Mrs. Mary (Lowe) Allen-Glen, daughter of Colonel Nicholas Lowe, a native of Derbyshire, England.

Rachel Leeds, the third daughter of Hon. John and Rachel (Harrison) Leeds, married in 1765, William Thomas, Jr., whose mother was Elizabeth Allen, daughter of the Rev. John Allen and Mary Lowe.

As Hon. John Leeds left no sons there are no descendants of his bearing his name.

THE LEIGHS

The surname of Legh is purely Anglo-Saxon, in its origin, and its topographical character is well attested by the forms it takes on in the *Hundred Rolls*, 1274, and in the early *Parliamentary Writs*. These are "de la Legh," "de la Leye," "de Legh," "de la Lea," "de la Lee." The name thus indicates that its original possessor lived "at the lea." The *lea* or *ley* was an open tract of untilled ground, either meadow or pasture.

The ancestors of the noble family of Legh, which was the usual way of spelling for many generations, assumed their surname from the town of High Legh, Cheshire, where they were seated before the Conquest. A large number of peerage families of the present day, derive their descent from Lord Mayors of London; who though in some cases founders of their name or race, have in other cases been younger sons of families of gentle blood. These attracted by the impetus given to commercial enterprises *temp.* Henry viii, put themselves under the protection of some of the rich merchants of London. The family of Leigh of Stoneleigh Abbey, exemplified this fact.

In ancient days, when the great Forest of Arden extended over Warwickshire, one of the few early Saxon settlements in the vale of Avon was Stonele, or "Stanlei," as it is called in Domesday Book. Until the reign of Henry ii, Stonele was owned by the King. In the first of his reign Henry ii, granted Stonele to a body of Cistercian Monks, who built Stoneley Abbey, near Kenilworth, Warwickshire, which was situated on an extensive plain rising gently from the Avon, that beautiful river, so closely connected with the name and fame of Shakespeare.

"Far from the sun and summer gale,
In thy green lap was Nature's darling laid
What time, where lucid Avon strayed,
To him the mighty mother did unveil
Her awful face; the dauntless child
Stretched forth his little arms, and smiled."

When the monasteries were suppressed by Henry viii, he granted the Abbey to his brother-in-law Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and it was finally purchased by Sir Thomas Leigh, who erected a mansion among the monastic buildings and partly on the site of the Abbey.

Thomas Leigh was descended from Hamon de Legh of High Legh, Cheshire, *temp.* Henry ii, who was the great grandfather of Richard de Legh of High Legh, whose daughter Agnes de Legh, married first Richard de Lymm, and had a son, Thomas, who assumed the name of Legh and was ancestor of the Leighs of West Hall, High Legh. She married secondly William de Hawardyn; and thirdly William Venables, by whom she had a son, John, who took his mother's name. This John Legh was of Booths, Cheshire, whose son Robert Legh was the father of Sir Piers Legh, who in his youth served in the wars of France, and bore the standard of Edward, the Black Prince, at the battle of Crecy. He was a devoted adherent of Richard ii, and was beheaded at Chester in 1399, by command of the Duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry iv. Sir Piers married in 1388, Margaret, widow of Sir John Savage and daughter of Sir Thomas Dammery of Bradley, one of the most distinguished warriors at the battle of Crecy. He had two sons, Sir Piers Legh, created a Knight Banneret by Henry v, and slain at the battle of Agincourt, ancestors of the Leghs of Lyme, and John Legh of Ridge, grandfather of Roger Leigh of Rushall, the father of Thomas Leigh, who was a younger son and born about 1504. He was placed by his father under the care of Sir Rowland Hill, a rich merchant and Lord Mayor of London in 1549, who having no children of his own, bestowed upon him the hand of his niece Alice Barker, who inherited the greater part of his wealth. Thomas Leigh having become a rich man bought the old Abbey lands of Stoneley in Warwickshire, which remained in the possession of his descendants and gradually acquired the name of Stoneleigh. He was Lord Mayor of London at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth in 1558, and rode before her Majesty, at her entry into the City to be proclaimed Queen at St. Paul's. In 1559, he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth. He died in London in 1571.

His widow Alice survived him thirty-two years. She resided at Stoneleigh Abbey, and founded an hospital for five poor men and five poor women, which exists to this day in the village of Stoneley. Sir Thomas Leigh left three sons, Rowland, Thomas and William Leigh.

Sir Thomas Leigh, the second son, to whom was left Stoneley Abbey, was knighted in 1595, and created a Baronet in 1611. He married Katherine, fourth daughter of Sir John Spencer, Knt., of Wormleighton, Warwickshire, and Althorp, Northamptonshire, the ancestor of the Dukes of Marlborough and of the Earls Spencer.

They had several children, of whom Alice Leigh,* their only daughter, was wedded to Sir Robert Dudley, Knt., son of the Earl of Leicester, the favorite of Queen Elizabeth. She was afterwards created Duchess of Dudley for life, and died at the age of ninety, in 1669. Her monument is pictured in Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, with the inscription thereon and a long list of her benefactions.

Sir John Leigh, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Leigh and his wife, Katherine Spencer, married Ursula, daughter of Sir Christopher Hoddesdon, and died in his father's lifetime leaving a son, Sir Thomas Leigh, 1st Lord Leigh, who was created Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh in 1643. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Egerton, eldest son of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, and died in 1672. They had five sons and four daughters; John, who died young; Thomas, who died in his father's lifetime in 1662, and whose son Thomas succeeded; Charles who died in 1704, without issue; Christopher, the asserted ancestor of the claimant to the title, one George Leigh; and Ferdinand Leigh, who died unmarried. Their four daughters were Mary, Alice, Katherine and Winifred Leigh.

* Alice Leigh, Duchess Dudley, was named after her aunt, Alice (Spencer) Countess of Derby, the friend and patroness of both Spenser and Milton. The Duchess Dudley lived near St. Giles' Church, Stoneley. In her will, she allowed a yearly stipend to the Sexton of the Church, "to tole the great Bell when the prisoners condemned to die shall be passing by, and to ring out after they shall be executed."

Thomas, 2nd Lord Leigh, the grandson, died in 1710. His son Edward, 3rd Lord Leigh, died in 1737, leaving a son Thomas, 4th Lord Leigh, who died in 1749, whose son Edward, 5th Lord Leigh, died unmarried in 1786, who devised his estates, after the death of his sister Mary, (who died unmarried in 1806), to his nearest kindred of his name and blood; the male descendants of the 1st Lord Leigh having become extinct, consequently the Stoneleigh estates devolved upon James Henry Leigh of Adelstrop, a descendant of Rowland Leigh, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Leigh, Lord Mayor of London. George Leigh, who claimed to be a descendant of Christopher Leigh, the fourth son of Thomas, 1st Lord Leigh, asserted his right to the title and estates, but the case was decided against him in 1829.

Rowland Leigh, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Leigh, Lord Mayor of London, to whom was devised the estate of Adelstrop, Gloucestershire, married first Margery, daughter of Thomas Lowe, by whom he had an only daughter Elizabeth. He married secondly Catherine, daughter of Sir Richard Berkeley, Knt., of Gloucestershire, by whom he had a son William Leigh, whose grandson Theophilus Leigh, married in 1687, the Hon. Mary Brydges, daughter of James, 8th Lord Chandos, whose grandson James Leigh, married in 1755, Lady Caroline Brydges, eldest daughter of Henry Duke of Chandos, and directly descended from the Princess Mary, sister of Henry viii, whose son James Henry Leigh, inherited the Stoneleigh estate, upon the death in 1806, of Mary Leigh, the sister of Edward, 5th Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh.

Chandos Leigh, 1st Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh, born in 1791, the eldest son of James Henry Leigh, was created Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh 11 May 1839, being the new creation, and whose descendants now live at Stoneleigh Abbey.

William Leigh, the youngest son of Sir Thomas Leigh, Lord Mayor of London, who inherited Newnham-Regis, Warwickshire, married Frances, daughter of Sir James Harrington of Rutland, and was succeeded by his son Francis Leigh, K. B., Member of Parliament from Warwickshire, *temp.* Chas. i, who married the Hon. Mary Egerton, daughter of Thomas Egerton,

Lord Chancellor of England, created Lord Ellesmere, and was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Francis Leigh, created a Baronet in 1618, and ten years later was elevated to the Peerage as Baron Dunsmore of Dunsmore, Warwickshire, and created Earl of Chichester in 1644, and died in 1653. He married first Susan, daughter of Richard Norman, Esq., who had no issue, and secondly Audrey, daughter of John, Baron Butler of Bramfield. He died in 1653, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth second wife of Thomas Wriothlesley, 4th Earl of Southampton, and Mary, wife of George Villiers, 4th Viscount Grandison, whose granddaughter married Robert Pitt, and was the mother of the great William Pitt, the 1st Earl of Chatham. The earldom devolved according to a special limitation, upon Leigh's son-in-law the Earl of Southampton and the barony of Dunsmore, together with the Baronetcy, became extinct.

The first person of the name of Leigh who came to the Province of Maryland, was Francis Leigh, who was a witness to the will of George Bussey in 1668. He was living on Patuxent River, Calvert County, 8 November 1676, when he made his will, in which he bequeathed personal property to Basil Waring, Charles Harrington and Henry Glasscock. Francis Leigh evidently owned no real estate and was unmarried. Jared Leigh and Ann Leigh came respectively in 1674 and 1679. Somewhat later, the exact date unknown, John Leigh, the founder of the family in St. Mary's County, and who it is said belonged to the Leighs of Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, England, arrived in the Province. Being a younger son, John Leigh had been placed in the British Navy. His ship was ordered to America, and while here he met at a dance given to the officers, a Miss Guyther, with whom he fell in love and married in spite of the opposition of his parents, who, it is said, never forgave him. He resigned his commission in the navy and settled in America.

John Leigh was one of the Justices of St. Mary's County, 1726-1736, (Commission Book), in which latter year he died. In his will dated 8 July 1736, and probated 15 October 1736, (Annapolis Wills Liber 21, page 715), he mentions his sons

John, George, Joseph, Massey and William Leigh, his eldest daughter Mrs. Margaret Brooke, and his wife Dorothy Leigh.

His second son George Leigh married a Miss Howell. They had a large family, of whom their eldest son George Howell Leigh married Miss Anne Chilton of Virginia. Their only son and child John Leigh was born 7 March 1774. He entered St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., 11 April 1791, and left 11 March 1793. He married first Anne Thomas and secondly Lucretia Leeds Thomas, both daughters of William Thomas, Jr., and Rachel Leeds, his wife, daughter of Hon. John Leeds, of Talbot County. (See Thomas Family.)

John Leigh was a Member of the House of Delegates, 1797-1800, 1805-1806. State Senator, 1816-1821. His son George Singleton Leigh was a Member of the House of Delegates, 1822-1823. There are no male descendants of John Leigh, the original settler, now living, George Howell Leigh and Arthur Kerr Leigh, the only surviving sons of George Singleton Leigh, having died in their early manhood, respectively in 1866 and 1865. Arthur Kerr Leigh (1835-1865), was a gallant and brave officer in the Confederate Army, during the Civil War, serving on the staff of Major General John B. Magruder, and commanding the left wing of his regiment at the battle of Corinth, in 1862, where he lost a leg. He died, at his post of duty, in Galveston, Texas, in 1865.

THE GOLDSBOROUGHS

The Goldsbrough family is one of the most ancient families of Great Britain, and one which the Conqueror found in England at the Conquest, and later was frequently honored with the order of Knighthood. Its origin was undoubtedly Saxon, the surname being derived from the manor of Godenesburg,* West Riding, Yorkshire, which at the time of the Domesday Survey was in the possession of Ralph Paganel, who belonged to a great baronial family in Normandy, and who obtained from William the Conqueror the entire estate of Merlesuan, a noble Saxon, which included ten or more manors in Yorkshire, on the rivers Aire, Ouse and Nidd. In charters of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror, Merlesuan signs himself *vice comes*, and in this official character as one of those who had engaged to forward forces to the aid of Harold.

The manor of Godenesburg afterwards came into the possession of the de Goldesburghs, who held it and made it their home for more than four centuries. It was situated in the pleasant valley of the Nidd, so full of romantic charm, picturesque beauty and varied scenery. It is about two and a half miles from Knaresborough Castle, now in ruins.

In *The Itinerary of John Leland*, 37 Henry viii, the author says, "The Castel stondeth magnificently and strongely on a Rok, and hath a very deep dicke, hewing out of the Rok, wher it is not defendid with the Ryver of Nidde that ther reunith in a deade stony Botom."

"See where Knaresbro's castled towers
O'erlook the vale below,
But on the mould'ring turret is
Seen neither sling nor bow.

* *Domesday Yorkshire*. Rev. William Bawdwen, 1809. *Victoria History of the Counties of England (Yorkshire)*, 1907.

No more its knights ride proudly forth
With plumage dancing high;
While armed vassals in the rear
Ring out their battle-cry."

Speight in his, *Nidderdale and the Garden of the Nidd*, 1894, says: "Almost the whole of the beautiful garden—like territory of the lower Nidd, as well as that embraced by the townships of Goldsborough, Plumpton, Little Ribston, the two Deightons and Spofforth, have at some period belonged to those hardy and illustrious knights, who fighting for the faith of the Cross, freely gave their lands or contributed in other ways towards maintaining the costly pilgrimages and wars against the infidels in the East. The monumental effigies of some of these old Knight Crusaders, carved in the armour of the period, still exist in most of the Churches of this Yorkshire Holy Land. Goldsborough possesses two such monuments of this eventful era of the Holy Wars."

The Knights Templars were a powerful order called into existence by the zeal of the Crusaders for the defence of the Holy Sepulchre and the protection of Christian pilgrims. The order originated in 1118, in Jerusalem by nine Knights, and the headquarters were first established in a house near the Temple of the Jews. From this circumstance they took the name of Templars or Knights Templars. Thus Spenser speaks in his *Fairie Queene*, of the Knight.

And on his brest a bloodie crosse he bore,
The deare remembrance of his dying Lord,
For whose sweet sake that glorious badge he wore,
And dead, as living, ever him adored;
Upon his shield the like was also scored.

On occasions of active warfare they wore a scarlet mantle, with a white cross displayed on the right shoulder.

The first of the family known who bore the surname, variously spelt at different periods, was Richard de Goldesburgh, *temp.* Henry ii, who was a witness with others, to the deed of Agatha Trussebut, to the Ribston Preceptory in 1217. His son

Richard de Goldesburgh obtained a grant of free warren, 53 Henry iii, in all his demesne lands of Goldesburgh, and in 1292, was summoned to answer King Edw. i, by what warrant he and his heirs claimed to have free warren in the said lands, which warrant the said Richard de Goldesburgh produced. Robert de Goldesburg and Isabel, his wife, daughter of Walter de Tatham and sister of Sir John de Tatham, lord of Tatham and Ireby, were living in 1297.

Speight, in his *Lower Wharfedale,* History, Antiquities and Scenery of the Picturesque Valley of the Wharfe*, 1902, says: "Among the Wentworth muniments at Woolley Park, there is a deed dated on the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, (May 3, 1298), *temp*, Edw. i, whereby John called Russelle, Vicar of the Church at Knaresborough, leased to Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, Knt. all the land, with the appurtenances, which the said John had in the town and territory of Pouel (Pool) of the demise of the Prioress and Convent of Arthington." This Sir Richard de Goldesburgh was summoned to perform Military Service in person against the Scots, 29 Edw. 1, 1301. (*Parliamentary Writs and Writs of Military Summons*). He left a son John de Goldesburgh, who acquired in the reign of Edw. i, or early in the reign of his successor, from John de Stockeld, the manor of Stockeld. The witnesses to this deed were Sir Richard de Goldesburgh (son and heir of John), Sir John Mauleverer, Sir Robert de Plumpton and others. Sir Richard de Goldesburgh succeeded his father John, in the estates of Goldesburgh and Stockeld.

* In Lower Wharfedale were the homes of the Fairfaxes, at "Denton" and "Nun Appleton," descendants of whom are living now in Maryland and Virginia; here lived the ancestors of the poet Longfellow, and the family whence Thackeray sprang; the forefathers of the gentle singer and beloved Bishop Reginald Heber dwelt in their castle there, and sleep now under the pavement of the parish Church at Ilkley.

"Thine, Heber thine! whose memory from the dead,
Shines as the star which to the Savior led."

and not far away at Haworth, across the moors, the Brontë's lived and died.

(Sir) Richard de Goldesburgh* and William de Hebbeden were King's Commissioners to collect the escuage or scutage due to Edw. i, *temp.* 10 Edw. ii, (1317). The escuage or scutage was a duty or service arising out of Baronies and Knights' fees. (*History and Antiquities of the Exchequer.* T. Maddox, 1769).

Speight says, "The Goldesburgh family was the principal residential family at Creskeld for many years. Sir Richard de Goldesburgh was living there in 1354, but the poll tax of 1378, shows that no one of the name of de Goldesburgh was then resident in the township, the head of the house was then living at his manor of Goldesburgh, near Knaresborough."

In the, *Calendar of Inquisitions, temp.*, Edw. ii, Vol. 5, is this entry: "Casteley, 1 Carucate land, whereof 12 make a fee, held by Richard de Goldesburgh by service of 2s, and a pair of gilt spurs yearly." And in the *Catalogue of Ancient Deeds in the Public Record Office*, Vol. 5, is the following, "Feoffment by Lawrence de Preston, Knt. to Sir Thomas de Goldesburgh, rector of the Church of Holebech of his manor of Gretton with bondmen, and also of all his lands, etc., in the town of Boketon, with the advowson of the church of the same town."

The family, however, held estates in other parts of England for at an inquisition in 1302, Sir Richard de Goldesburgh held the greater part of the fee which Edelina de Hanworth had held in 1243, and it is known from an inquisition in 1387, that the property included the manor of Potter Hanworth, in Lincolnshire. Sir Richard de Goldesburgh obtained this manor and a small living Thrugarton Priory, through his wife Alesia

* "1314. Ricardus de Goldesburgh summoned to perform Military Service in person against the Scots. Muster at New Castle-upon-Tyne on the feast of the Assumption. 15 Aug. 8 Edw. ii."

"1318. Ricardus de Goldesburgh, holding lands beyond the *Trent*, empowered to raise and arm all his men and tenants, 16 Dec. 12 Edw. ii.

"1324. Ricardus Goldesburgh, Knight, returned by the Sheriff of the County of *York*, pursuant to writ tested at Westminster 9 May, as summoned by general proclamation to attend the great Council at Westminster, on Wednesday next after Ascension Day, 30 May, 17 Edw. ii." (*Parliamentary Writs and Writs of Military Summons*, by Sir Francis Palgrave. 1834.)

de Marton, daughter and heiress of Philip de Marton in 1293. The manor of Potter Hanworth remained in the family certainly until 1582, at which time Edward Goldesburgh was living there.

A Sir John de Goldesborough is very kindly mentioned by Barnes, in his *History of Edward iii, and the Prince of Wales, surnamed the Black Prince*,* 1688, who, after describing the victory in the sea fight with the Spanish fleet off the coasts of Winchelsea about Rye, Sussex, on 29 August 1350, near the hour of Mattins, says: "But this Honour the King thought too dearly bought with the Life of *Sir John Goldesborough*,† a young Knight of great Valour, of comely Shape and noble Deportment, who died in this Engagement, and was much lamented by the King and his Son the Prince of Wales, to whom he was always very Dear, upon the account of his extraordinary Qualities, and almost equal Age and Conformity of Will and Inclination. His Loss King Edward having endeavoured to repair by Advancing no less than fourscore young Gentlemen, who performed best in the Fight, to the Honour of Knighthood."

Sir Richard Goldesburgh, of Goldesborough Hall, eldest son of Sir Richard Goldesburgh and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Norton, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Vavasour of Hazlewood Castle, Yorkshire, said to be descended from Mauger le Vavasour, mentioned in Domesday Book and of Norman extraction, who obtained from Henry i, the grant of Hazlewood and of extensive lands in Yorkshire, and became extinct in the male line in 1826, through the death unmarried of Sir Thomas Vavasour of Hazlewood Castle, although there are Vavasours now living in Yorkshire, of another branch of the family.

On the south side of St. Mary's Church, Goldesburgh, (now Goldsborough), of which as early as A. D. 1346, Anthony de

* The name of Black Prince is supposed to have been derived from his wearing black armour. He was one of the original Knights of the Garter.

† Stowe says that "Edward returned triumphant, but bewailing the loss of Sir Richard Goldesborough." (Sir John Froissart's *Chronicles*, note, page 96.)

Goldesburge was Rector, there is a large altar tomb, without figures, beneath a spacious arch of early Tudor age. It is a memorial to thirteen sons and daughters of Sir Richard Goldesburgh and Elizabeth Vavasour, his wife.* The arms of Vavasour are thrice repeated on the archway; likewise the arms of Goldesburgh. The names of the children are inscribed on the sides of the tomb as follows: *Southside*, Richard, (died 1508), Thomas, Edward, John, Peter, George. *Northside*, Jane, Maude, Elizabeth, Nycolaa, Inet, Alys, Anne. Under each name are the arms of Goldesburgh and beneath that of Richard those of Ingilby appear in addition. Thomas, Edward, John and Peter are said to have died without issue. Of the daughters Jane, Alys and Anne were nuns. Elizabeth married a Scarborough of Craven and next Robert Redman. Maude married Henry Arthington,† in 1485. Nycolaa died without issue. Inet married a Holme and George Goldesburgh, of whom hereafter. Sir Richard Goldesburgh, the eldest son, who died in 1508, married in 1482, Anne, daughter of Sir William Ingilby‡,

* Speight, in his *Nidderdale and the Garden of the Nidd*, says, "Glover (see Foster's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1584-1612), makes it appear that the whole of the sons named on the tomb, besides a son, Nicholas (on the tomb Nycolaa), and the daughters, Elizabeth and Maude, were the children of an earlier generation, viz. of Richard Goldesborough, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Norton. This portion of the pedigree is inaccurate."

† The Arthingtons were an old and prominent family from the very earliest times. In August 1485, Henry Arthington married Maude, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Richard Goldesborough. One of their descendants Hon. Henry Arthington, Member of Parliament in 1645, from Pontefract, Yorkshire, and from Ripon in 1660, married Mary Fairfax, daughter of Ferdinando, 2nd Lord Fairfax, and the sister of Thomas, 3rd Lord Fairfax of "Denton," Yorkshire, the Parliamentary General. The Arthingtons also intermarried with the Ingilbys of Ripley Castle.

‡ The Ingilbys were of Scandinavian origin, seated for a long time in Lincolnshire. In 1330, Sir Thomas de Ingilby married Edeline de Ripley, daughter and sole heiress of the last male heir of Ripley Castle, Yorkshire. From that time to the present day, the manor of Ripley has been held by the family of Ingilby, a period of 583 years, and during that period they have held a distinguished place in English history,

Knt. of Ripley Castle, Yorkshire, leaving at least two sons, Thomas and George Goldesburgh. (*The Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1564, Harleian Society Publications, Vol. 16.)

In the *Surtees Society Publications*, Vol. 26, there is published a number of Wills in the Archdeanery of Richmondshire, among them one of the said Thomas Goldesburgh of Goldesburgh, Yorkshire, dated 18 April 1566. He was then the head of the ancient family of Goldesburgh of Goldesburgh, and married Jane Boynton, daughter of Thomas and Cecily Boynton, to marry whom, being related in the 3 and 4 degree, he received a dispensation from the Papal Prothonotary. To his eldest son Richard, his son William having pre-deceased him, he left the manor of Goldesburgh, in "the countie of York, and the manor of Potter Hanworth in the countie of Lyncolne," besides other property in Goldesburgh, Creskeld, Casteley, Kexburgh and Browbrigg. He mentions his son Rauf, his daughters Anne, Johan and Cecile, his brother Edward, his daughter Eleanor, who married Richard Aldburgh, Esq., the head of one of the most considerable of the Yorkshire families, and his uncle George Goldesburgh, who died in 1578, leaving four children Richard, Edward, Ellen and Mary. In 1582, Richard Goldesburgh was settled in Essex and Edward Goldesburgh in Potter Hanworth.

The last male heir of this family, who lived at Goldesburgh (Goldesborough Hall), according to Speight, was Richard Goldesburgh, who died about 1610, the son of Thomas and Jane (Boynton) Goldesburgh, whose eldest son William (who died in the lifetime of his father) married and left an only daughter Anne who was wedded to Edmond Kighley of New Hall, Otley, Yorkshire, and who eventually came into the possession of Goldesburgh. The son of this match was Lawrence Kighley, born in 1586, who married Clare, daughter of Sir Francis Baildon. Edmond Kighley, shortly before his death, sold the whole

were conspicuous in the Wars of the Roses, the wars with France and Scotland, and the unhappy turmoils of Charles I.

The father of Eugene Aram, celebrated by the romance of Lord Lytton, was a gardener at Ripley Castle.

of his inheritance at Goldesburgh, including the advowson of Goldesburgh Church, to Richard Hutton, Esq. serjeant-at-law, in 1601. Richard Hutton, the purchaser of the Goldesburgh estate was a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the reign of James i, and built the fine old mansion "Goldesborough Hall," soon after he acquired the property in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in place of the one which had been destroyed in 1587.

St. Mary's Church, Goldesburgh, is an ancient building in the early English style, containing a clock and three bells one of which is dated 1407. It also contains two full length effigies of the de Goldesburghs represented in complete Crusading panoply and are amongst the most perfect and magnificent examples of the kind in England.

In *Yorkshire Church Notes* by Roger Dodsworth (1619-1631.) published by *The Yorkshire Archaeological Society*, Vol. 34, is the following interesting record, "In the book of the churchwardens' accomptes, 1580, thes wordes; This yere the great bell was cast againe because she was crackt, and the scription that was on her before was sett on hir againe, which is thus,

DOMINVS RICHARDVS GOLDESBVRGH,
MILES XIII, FECIT ISTAM.

Itt is thought to be above 200 yere since the first casting thereof."

Dodsworth further says: "Goldesborough, 18 Octobris 1620. South window of the quyer, under the window ther is a monument (effigy) of a knight cross-leg'd armed all over with a coate of maile, and a cassock all over girded to him with his sword girde, on his sheild Goldsbrugh crosse. They say he was called Sir Richard and that ther haith beene 13 Richards, knights, of this family."

This recumbent figure of stone, of Sir Richard de Goldesburgh is laid upon an altar tomb, *temp.* Edw. ii, (1307-1327). The knight is attired in a complete suit of ring-mail, the feet lie to

the east and against a lion *couchant*. The hands are raised in supplication. The left leg is crossed above the right. The other apparently older effigy is beneath an elegant canopy, the knight cross-leg'd in mail, with a sword and cassock.

“Warrior! whose image on thy tomb,
With shield and crested head,
Sleeps proudly in the purple gloom
By the stained window shed;
The records of thy name and race
Have faded from the stone,
Yet, through a cloud of years I trace
What thou hast been and done.”

At different periods members of the de Goldesburgh or Goldsborough family have held high offices in the Church and State. Rev. Thomas de Goldesburg was Archdeacon of Durham, in 1333. Rev. Anton de Goldesburgh was Rector of the Parish Church of Irtlingborough, Northamptonshire, in 1348. Sir John de Goldesburgh was Speaker of the House of Commons, 1380–1381, being a Member of Parliament from Essex. John de Goldesburgh was Prior of Marton Priory, Yorkshire, 1436–1439, founded *temp.* Henry ii, for Augustine Canons. Maude de Goldesburgh was Prioress of Nun Monkton Priory, Yorkshire, 1421–1437, two of her predecessors being Isabel de Neville in 1376, and Margaret Fairfax in 1394. The Priory was founded *temp.* Stephen for Benedictine Nuns. (Dugdale's *Monasticon*.)

In the little rural village of Bilton, Yorkshire, is Bilton Church, and in the aisle of the choir lies the effigy of Ideania, a nun of Sinningthwaite. The Priory of Sinningthwaite was founded about 1160, by Bertram Haget for Cistercian Nuns. Dom^{aa} Anne Goldesburgh was Prioress of Sinningthwaite Priory 1529–1534.

“Her hopes, her fears, her joys were all
Bounded within the cloister wall,
The poor her Convent's bounty blest,
The pilgrim in its halls found rest.”

Hon. Edward Goldsborough was made third Baron of the Exchequer,* 26 June 1483, *temp.* Richard iii. He was continued in his place by Henry vii, who made him Second Baron, 8 December 1488. His daughter Elizabeth Goldsborough married Sir John Gower, the ancestor of the Duke of Sutherland and Marquis of Stafford. (Brydges Collins' *Peerage*, Vol 12). Sir John Gower was a descendant of John Gower, the poet, one of the most accomplished men of his time, and a personal friend of Chaucer, who dedicated to him his *Troilus and Creseide*. Hon. Thomas Goldsborough, the brother of Edward, was also one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 1489. His son Richard married Alice, the daughter of Sir William Plumpton.

Rev. Godfrey Goldsborough, D.D. Bishop of Gloucester, was born in Cambridge, Oxfordshire, in 1548, and where some of his surname and relations remained as late as the year 1840. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, Canon of Hereford, consecrated Bishop of Gloucester, 12 November 1598, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at the Archbishop's Palace at Lambeth. He died 26 May 1604, and was buried in the Cathedral at Gloucester, where there is a handsome altar-tomb, with his recumbent effigy attired in a scarlet rochet, and a latin inscription in capitals.

Rev. Nicholas Goldsborough B.A., a graduate of Oxford, was Rector of Norton, Kent, in 1581; and Rev. William Goldsborough was Vicar of Stinsford, in the county of Dorset, in 1618.

In *The Visitation of the County of Essex*, 1664-1668, by Sir Edward Bysshe, Knt., Clarencieux King of Arms, edited by J. J. Howard, LL.D., 1888, there is published the pedigree of "Thomas Goulesburgh of Chipping-Onger in com. Essex, Gent. 1664." who was doubtless the elder brother of Nicholas Goulesburgh, or Goldsborough, who emigrated to the Province of Maryland, in 1669, both being the sons of Robert Goules-

* The Court of Exchequer is one of the four great Courts of the Kingdom of Great Britain, and is so named from a chequered cloth which anciently covered the table, where the Judges and chief officers sat. This Court was first erected by William the Conqueror.

burgh of Chesselborne in com. Dorset, and his wife Ann, daughter of Henry Arnold of Milton-Abbas, in com. Dorset, Gent, and according to the pedigree grandsons of Thomas Gouldesburgh of Gouldesburgh in com. York.

Thomas Gouldesburgh of Gouldesburgh, county York, who married Jane Boynton, mentions no son Robert, in his will dated 18 April, 1566; neither is he mentioned among her grandsons, by Cecily Boynton, the mother of Jane (Boynton) Gouldesburgh, in her will dated 16 June, 1550. (*Surtees Society Publications*, Vol. 106).

Robert Gouldesburgh of Chesselborne, county Dorset, was probably the third son of Thomas Gouldesburgh's first cousin Richard Gouldesburgh, living in Essex in 1582, who was the son of George Gouldesburgh (died 1578), and his wife Miss Fetherstonhaugh, the youngest son of Sir Richard Gouldesburgh and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Vavasour of Hazlewood Castle, Yorkshire.

The Visitation of Yorkshire, 1563-64, *Harleian Society Publications*, Vol. 106, Foster's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1584-5, and 1612.

Thomas Gouldesburgh (the younger), purchased from Sir William Whitmore the manor of Chipping-Onger,* and went there to reside. (*Morant's Essex*, Vol. 1 page 129). He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Alexander, Gent. of London, and at the time of The Visitation in 1664, he then had two daughters Elizabeth, who afterwards married Richard Turner Esq. Barrister at Law, of the Inner Temple, London, and Ann, and an infant son Thomas Gouldesburgh.

Nicholas Gouldesburgh, or Goldsborough, his younger brother, was born at Melcombe-Regis, near Weymouth, in County Dorset, ten or twelve miles from Chesselborne, in or about 1640 or 1641. He married in 1659, at Blandford, in the county of

* This manor was originally called *Onger ad Castrum*, from a Castle built there by Richard de Lucy, Justice of England in 1162, and Lieutenant of the Kingdom during the King's absence in Normandy in 1166. This Castle was demolished in 1744, and a large and handsome house erected on the site.

Dorset, Margaret Howes, the only daughter of Abraham Howes, the son of William Howes, of Newbury, in the county of Berks. Nicholas Goldsborough left England in 1669, and went to Barbadoes, thence to New England, and finally settled on Kent Island, in the Province of Maryland, where he died early in 1670. His eldest son Robert came to Maryland in 1677, his second son Nicholas in 1678, and his daughter Judith in 1679. His widow Margaret, married secondly George Robins.

Among the prominent members of this family were:

ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH of "Ashby," 1660-1746. Attorney for the Government, 1689. Justice of Talbot County, 1696. Chief Justice, 1699-1706. Attorney for the Queen, 1706. Burgess, 1704-1707. Justice, 1719-1729. Justice of the Assizes, 1729. Chief Justice, 1730-1733.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH, 1662?-1705. Deputy Sheriff of Talbot County, 1689. Justice, 1705.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH, 1687-1766. Justice of Talbot County, 1720-1735. Justice of the Assizes, 1729. Burgess, 1725-1727, 1732-1751.

ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH of "Myrtle Grove," 1704-1777. Justice of Talbot County, 1734-1741, 1749-1766.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, 1707-1767. Clerk of Dorchester County, 1728, 1732-1738. Burgess, 1751-1756, 1758-1763. Commissary General, 1764-1766. Member of Council, 1762-1767.

WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH, 1709-1760. Member of Council, 1755-1762. Judge of the Admiralty Court.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, of "Four Square," 1711-1778. Sheriff of Talbot County, 1736-1739. Burgess, 1742-1770. Justice, 1741-1748, 1752-1773. Deputy Commissary, 1771-1776.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, 1715-1746. Clerk of Dorchester County, 1738-1745.

ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, 3rd, 1733-1788. Burgess for Dorchester County, 1765-1766. Provincial Convention, 1774. Delegate to Continental Congress, 1774-1775. Member Council of Safety, 1775. Member Constitutional Convention, 1776. State Senator, 1777-1783. Member of Convention to ratify the Constitution of the United States, 1788.

ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, 4th, 1740-1798. Attorney General, 1766-1771. Provincial Convention, 1774. House of Delegates from Talbot County, 1778-1779. Associate Judge of General Court, 1784-1798.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, 1740-1803. Justice of Dorchester County, 1766-1773, 1783. Register of Wills, 1785-1795.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, 1747-1797. Justice of Talbot County, 1779-1782. Judge of Orphan's Court, 1780-1783. House of Delegates, 1777-1779, 1781, 1785.

WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH, 1762-1826. Member, Md. House of Delegates, 1790-1792.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, 1765-1834. State Senator from Dorchester County, 1791-1795, 1799-1801. House of Delegates, 1797, 1801-1803. Member of Congress, 1805-1817. Governor of Maryland, 1818-1819.

DR. RICHARD GOLDSBOROUGH, 1768-1815. House of Delegates from Dorchester County, 1796, 1799, 1800. Justice, 1801-1813.

ROBERT HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, 1779-1836. House of Delegates from Talbot County, 1804, 1825. United States Senator, 1813-1819, 1835-1836. Presidential Elector (Jackson), 1833.

BRICE JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, 1803-1867. House of Delegates from Dorchester County, 1826-1829. Judge 4th Judicial District, 1836. Judge Court of Appeals, 1860-1867.

LOUIS MALESHERBES GOLDSBOROUGH, 1805-1867. Lieutenant U. S. Navy, 1825, Commander, 1841. Rear Admiral, 1862.

JOHN ROBERTS GOLDSBOROUGH, 1809–1877. Lieutenant U. S. Navy, 1837. Commander, 1855, Captain 1862. Commodore, 1867.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN GOLDSBOROUGH, 1808–1876. State Senator from Dorchester County, 1837, 1839–1842, 1850–1853. Member Peace Convention, 1860–1861. Constitutional Convention, 1867.

HENRY HOLLYDAY GOLDSBOROUGH, 1817–1899. Member Md. House of Delegates, 1857–1858. State Senator, 1860–1863. Comptroller, 1863. President Constitutional Convention, 1867. Judge 11th Judicial District, 1864–1867.

CHARLES FITZHUGH GOLDSBOROUGH, 1830–1892. States Attorney of Dorchester County, 1857–1860, 1861–1862. State Senator, 1859–1862. Judge 1st Judicial District, 1879–1892.

MARTIN WORTHINGTON GOLDSBOROUGH, 1834——. Assistant Paymaster U. S. Navy, 1864. Paymaster, 1866. Pay-Inspector, 1891.

PHILLIPS LEE GOLDSBOROUGH, 1865——. States Attorney, of Dorchester County, 1891–1897. Comptroller, 1898–1900. Collector Internal Revenue, 1902. Governor of Maryland, 1912——.

It is interesting to know that "Ashby," the original home-
stead of the eldest branch of the family on Miles River, and
also "Myrtle Grove," not far away, is in the possession of
Charles Goldsborough, the oldest male descendant of the eldest
son of Robert Goldsborough, the settler; the son of William
Goldsborough of "Myrtle Grove," and grandson of Hon. Robert
Henry Goldsborough, twice United States Senator, and one of
the most polished men of his day.

Mr. Charles Goldsborough is a worthy successor of a long
line of Goldsboroughs, who, from the time of the arrival of
Robert and Nicholas Goldsborough, in the Province of Mary-
land in the latter part of the seventeenth century, to the present
day, have been most prominent in political, professional and
social life.

THE DICKINSONS

The Dickinson family, according to Thoresby, in his *Ducatus Leodiensis*, 1714, was originally a Yorkshire family, although they were numerous in Lancashire, Cumberland, Northumberland and other parts of Northern England. The surname was doubtless derived from "Diccon," the Norman nursename of Richard and which was very popular among the English peasantry as early as the twelfth century. Diccon has been corrupted into Diggon and changed into Dickon, Dicken and Dickin, or Dicconson, Dickonson, Dickenson and Dickinson.

Edmund Spenser begins one of his pastorals, thus:

Diggon Davie, I bid her "Good-day,"
Or Diggon her is, or I missay.

And Shakespeare in *King Richard* iii, Act 5, Scene 3. says:

Jocky of Norfolk, be not too bold;
For Dickon thy master is bought and sold.

In the *Hundred Merry Tales*, (first published about 1525), there is an anecdote of a rustic from the North of England, who, as Richard iii, 1483-1485, was reviewing some troops, near London, stepped out of the ranks and clapping the Monarch upon the shoulder, said, "Diccon, Diccon! by the mis, ays blith that thaust Kyng" (Dick, Dick! by the mass I'm glad that thou art King). (Lower's *Patronymica Britannica*. Bardsley's *English Surnames*.)

The surname of Dicconson, Diconson, Dikonson, Dickonson, Dickson, Dickeson, Dickenson and Dickinson appear very early in the Yorkshire records.

Thomas Dikonson was Burgess of Kynegeston, Yorkshire, in 1447. Thomas Diconson was one of the Chaplains of St. Nicholas Chantry, Lower Wharfedale, Yorkshire, in 1486. Ralph Diconson was Vicar of Burtonlenard, in 1504. Thomas Dickenson, B.A., was a graduate of Oxford, in 1507. Sir William Dykenon was Parish Priest of Endefeld, Yorkshire, in 1524.

Hugh Diconson was living in Yorkshire, in 1551. John Dickenson was living *temp.* Henry viii. Rev. Abraham Dicconson, D.D., a graduate of Oxford, was Rector of Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, in 1590. Sir Thomas Dickenson, Knt. was Sheriff of York, in 1640. In the Civil War he espoused the cause of Parliament and after the surrender of York by the Royalists in 1644, was appointed by Parliament Governor of Clifford's Tower, Yorkshire. In 1647, and again in 1657, he was Lord Mayor of York, and knighted in 1656. He was Member of Parliament for York in 1665, 1658 and 1660. He was a patron of literary men. The fate of Sir Thomas Dickenson is unknown, but we learn from a letter written by Lord Fauconburg to the Duke of Albemarle, January 18, 1662, that Fauconburg had ordered four gentlemen to seize and convey Thomas Dickenson and four others to York Castle. Samuel and Henry Dickenson were living in Yorkshire in 1651-1654.

In *The Visitation of Staffordshire*, 1614, published by the William Salt Archaeological Society, Vol. 5, part 2, 1885, there is published the pedigree of the Dickensons of Bradley, Staffordshire, commencing with William Dickenson of Bradley, who married the daughter and heiress of Kinge of Penkrige. This William Dickenson is said to have been the son of John Dickenson, Alderman of Leeds, Yorkshire, 1525-1554, who married in 1499, Elizabeth Danby and died in 1554.

Richard Dickenson, son of William Dickenson and his wife Rachel Kinge, married Elizabeth Bagnall, daughter of Symon Bagnall. Their son Symon Dickenson, born 1541, married 1570, Catherine, daughter of the Hon. Geoffrey Dudley, second son of Edward Lord Dudley, and had sons Edward Dickenson, and Dudley Dickenson; but it is claimed that he had another son, James Dickenson, born about 1573, died about 1640, who went to London to live and was the father of Charles Dickenson, of whom hereafter.

Edward Dickenson married Joyce, daughter of Roger Fowke of Brewood, and at the time of *The Visitation*, in 1614, had Walter Dickenson, "sonne and heire," aet. 4, Fowke and Catherine Dickenson.

Charles Dickenson, before mentioned, said to have been the son of James and grandson of Symon Dickenson, was probably born about 1598, although his father's name does not appear in *The Visitation* of 1614. It is claimed by some genealogists that he married Rachel Carter, this may be true, but at the time of the birth of his son Walter Dickenson, his wife was named Ellen, the authority for this statement being the record in the Family Bible of the Dickinsons of Trenton, New Jersey, descendants of General Philemon Dickinson, a grandson of Walter, which is as follows: "Walter Dickenson, baptized February 10, 1621, was the son of Charles and Ellen, his wife."

The following record was recently made by Edward A. Pen-son, the Curate, "Parish of St. Andrew's Holborn. In the City of London, and in the County of Middlesex. Extract from Register Book of baptisms. Christenings. February 1621, 10th day, No. 305, Walter Dickenson, son of Charles Dickenson and of Ellen, his wife, but of Hugh Peachell's house, in Plough Yard, in Fetter Lane."

Charles Dickenson died in 1653, leaving three sons Walter, Henry and John Dickenson, all of whom were Friends or Quakers, and who emigrated to Virginia in 1654. Walter Dickenson first settled in Virginia, but finally came to Talbot County, Maryland. Henry Dickenson, his brother, remained in Virginia and became the ancestor of the Virginia Dickensons and others. John Dickenson, the youngest of the three brothers, first went to Virginia, but in 1660, he settled in Talbot County, where he was a planter, and in a Chancery deposition, in Annapolis, Md., he makes oath in 1713, that he was then eighty years old. One of his descendants Charles Dickenson was killed in a duel with General Andrew Jackson in 1806.

Walter Dickenson obtained a grant of land in September 1654, for eight hundred acres, near Merry Point, on the Rappahanock River, Lancaster County, Virginia. He settled on this tract and married, it is said Jane Yarrett, the daughter of a neighbor. In the early part of 1659, he removed to the Province of Maryland, where he "located a tract of land called Dickenson, 420 acres, patented 15 Feb. 1659, on North West River, (now called Bush River) in the Manor of Baltimore."

In the fall of 1659, he removed to Talbot County, and bought four hundred acres of land, "Cross-Dower surv^d 11th Aug. 1659, for Edward Loyd, Esqr., on the Nor. side Choptank River, adjoining to the land called Hir Dir Loyd." On 29 March 1667, Walter Dickenson* had surveyed twenty five acres "Cross-Dower Marsh, on the Nor. side Choptank Rive adjoining to the land of Edw. Loyd, Esqr." (*Rent Roll* of Lord Baltimore, for Talbot County, in possession of the Maryland Historical Society.)

To this plantation, to which was added a tract of two hundred and twenty acres, "Cross-Dower Addition," surveyed 29 July 1695, for William Dickenson, the name of "Crosiadore," was given and which it has retained for two hundred and fifty years, the estate being still in the possession of the Dickinson family.

A William Dickenson was transported into the Province of Maryland in 1671, by Thomas Berry, who became a resident of Talbot County and resided in what is now known as Trappe District. It is possible this William Dickenson was the son of Walter Dickenson, who had probably left him with relatives in Virginia, on account of his youth. Walter Dickenson died in 1681, and in his will probated 4 April of that year, he devised to his son William the home plantation, and to his son Charles Dickenson land on the Delaware Bay, the latter of whom died without issue, being children of his first wife. His second wife was Mary Meares, by whom he had two children, Walter Dickenson, to whom he also devised land on the Delaware Bay, and whose line is extinct, and Rachel Dickenson, to whom he bequeathed personalty.

William Dickenson, the eldest son of Walter Dickenson and his first wife, was born in Virginia in December 1658, and inherited the land on the Choptank River called "Crosiadore." He married about 1680, Elizabeth Powell, daughter of Howell Powell of Talbot County and died 9 March 1717, (his son Walter

* Walter Dickenson also had surveyed, 28 August 1679, one thousand acres, "Holbourn, between the branches of Ingram's Creek and the Eastern branch of the Choptank River." (*Rent Roll* for Dorchester County). This tract of land was named for that quarter of the City of London where he was born.

pre-deceased him 18 Feb. 1708), leaving three children Elizabeth, Samuel and James Dickinson, who was born in 1692, and died in 1738, leaving a son William Dickinson and three daughters.

Elizabeth Dickinson, above mentioned, married William Harrison. Their daughter Rachel Harrison married 14 February 1726, Hon. John Leeds, Jr., two of whose daughters married respectively Colonel Thomas Bozman and William Thomas, Jr., both of Talbot County.

Among the witnesses to the marriage of John Leeds, Jr., and Rachel Harrison, which was performed according to the simple ceremony of the Friends, at the Quaker Meeting House on Dividing Creek, near the town of Trappe, Talbot County, were Samuel Dickinson, William Dickinson, Walter Dickinson, William Edmondson, Rebecca Dickinson, Charles Dickinson, Solomon Edmondson, Christopher Birkhead, Solomon Sharp and others.

Samuel Dickinson, the eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Powell) Dickinson, was born at "Crosiadore," 9 March 1690, and died 6 July 1760. He married in 1710, Judith Troth, daughter of William Troth. Their children were William, Walter, Samuel and Elizabeth Dickinson, all of whom died young; Henry Dickinson, born 24 December 1718; Elizabeth Dickinson, born 14 October 1723, who married Charles Goldsborough; Rebecca, Rachel¹ and Rachel², all of whom died young.

Samuel Dickinson, married secondly, 4 November 1731, Mary Cadwalader, daughter of John Cadwalader of Philadelphia. Their children were John Dickinson, well known as the author of the "Farmer's Letters," Thomas Dickinson who died young, and Philemon Dickinson, a distinguished Revolutionary soldier.

Among the prominent members of this family were:

WILLIAM DICKENSON, 1658–1717. One of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, 1684–1685.

SAMUEL DICKINSON, 1690–1760. Pres. Judge Court of Common Pleas, Kent County, Del. 1740. Associate Judge Supreme Court of Delaware, 1754.

CHARLES DICKINSON, 1693–. Justice Dorchester County, 1737, 1741–1757, 1770–1772. Collector of Quit Rents, 1758. Sheriff, 1755–1758.

JAMES DICKINSON, ——. High Sheriff Talbot County, 1752–1754. Justice, 1756, 1758–1770. Burgess, 1767–1770. Judge Court Oyer and Terminer, 1771. Justice, 1773–1775.

HENRY DICKINSON, 1718–. Justice Caroline County, 1779, 1782–1786. Member Provincial Convention, 1774, 1775, 1776. Member Md. House of Delegates, 1776–1777. Judge Orphan's Court, 1782–1783. Treasurer Eastern Shore, 1786–1788r

JOHN DICKINSON, 1725 ——. High Sheriff Dorchester County, 1764–1767. Justice 1770–1786. Captain Upper Battalion Militia, 1776. Colonel, 1777–1781.

JOHN DICKINSON, 1732–1808. Entered of the Middle Temple, London, 1753. Member Lower House of Assembly from Delaware, 1760–1762, and from Philadelphia, 1762. Delegate to the Colonial Congress, in 1765, to oppose the Stamp Act. Member Continental Congress from Delaware, 1776, 1777 and 1779. President Supreme Council of Delaware, 1780. President of the Council of Pennsylvania, 1782. Author of the "Farmer's Letters." He was one of the founders of Dickinson College, in 1783, and the institution was named for him.

PHILEMON DICKINSON, 1739–1809. Colonel Hunterton County, New Jersey Battalion, 1775, and Brigadier General same year. Delegate to the New Jersey Provincial Congress, 1776. Major General, New Jersey forces, 1777. He made an attack on Staten Island, receiving for his action the thanks of General Washington. Delegate to Continental Congress, 1782–1783. United States Senator, 1790–1793.

HENRY DICKINSON, 1760–1815. Clerk Dorchester County Court, 1788–1810.

SOLOMON DICKINSON, 1778–1838. Member Md. House of Delegates, 1805–1806, 1815, 1830–1831. Brigadier General Md. Militia, 1825. Judge Orphan's Court, 1807–1812, 1828–1831, 1835–1838. State Senator, 1836.

THE DALLS

The surname of Dall is doubtless of both Scandinavian and Old English origin, a dweller at the dale or valley, Old Norse *dal'r*, Old English *dael*, but it may be derived from the word dall which means *blind* in Gaelic. When this surname was assumed by any particular family is uncertain, but at an early period after the Conquest of England in 1066, it became the surname of a family in Forfarshire, Scotland, where one of them was High Sheriff and another distinguished himself at the battle of Flodden Field, 9 September 1513. The sixth canto of Sir Walter Scott's poem of *Marmion* contains a magnificent description of the battle.

Tweed's echoes heard the ceaseless splash,
While many a broken band,
Disorder'd, through her currents dash,
To gain the Scottish land;
To town and tower, to down and dale,
To tell red Flodden's dismal tale,
And raise the universal wail.
Tradition, legend, tune and song,
Shall many an age that wail prolong;
Still from the sire the son shall hear
Of the stern strife, and carnage drear,
Of Flodden's fatal field,
Where shiver'd was fair Scotland's spear,
And broken was her shield!

Forfarshire or Angus is a maritime county of Scotland, bound ed on the east by the German ocean, and in it is situated a part of the Grampian Hills. Forfarshire belongs to that portion of Scotland inhabited at the time of the Romans by the Picts. The shire is supposed to have received its name of Angus from being granted to a son of one of the Scottish Kings who bore that name. It is only a few centuries ago that the name Forfar, borrowed from the county town was applied to the whole shire.

William Dall, 1st, whose family, said to belong to the clan Mac-Donald of the Isles,* originated in Forfarshire, was a merchant of Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to America late in the seventeenth century and finally established a colonial house in Baltimore, Maryland, being a branch of the Edinburgh house of Heathcote and Dall. He afterwards returned to Scotland where he died, leaving the business in charge of his sons, one of whom William Dall 2nd, was born in 1716, went to Boston, Mass., in his thirteenth year to be educated and settled there when of age. He bought property in Brattle Square and engaged in the business of sugar refining. He married in 1751, Eliza Bradford, daughter of John Bradford and died 1 June 1803. The children of William Dall, 2nd, and Eliza Bradford, his wife, were Joseph Dall, born 25 March 1752, died 13 May 1838. William Dall, 3rd, and James Dall, Sr.

William Dall, 3rd, was born 22 Dec. 1753. Just before or about the time of the battle of Bunker Hill in 1775, he was sent through the lines with dispatches for the patriots in Connecticut, was wounded in the foot, but got through and while convalescing was engaged as writing master at Yale College. Later he became the executive head of a Syndicate of about a dozen associates, which undertook for a grant of land on Boston Neck, to build a causeway, and fill in between the sea walls the tidal isthmus connecting Boston and the main land. In appreciation of the services of Mr. Dall, as executive officer of the project, it is said he received a grant of land in the then Province of Maine, and a silver tea pot, made by Paul Revere, was given to him by his associates and which is still in the

* Sir Walter Scott, in his stirring poem, *The Lord of the Isles*, canto vi, in describing the battle of Bannockburn, says:

Awhile with stubborn hardihood,
Their English hearts the strife made good;
Borne down at length on every side,
Compell'd to flight they scatter wide,—
Let stags of Sherwood leap for glee,
And bound the deer of Dallom-Lee!
The broken bows of Bannock's shore
Shall in the greenwood ring no more!

possession of one of his descendants. The Syndicate was paid for the work, which was successfully accomplished, by "a grant of land clean across the Neck in the vicinity of Dover Street and southward toward Roxbury. This land was divided among the associates in the Syndicate, many of whom built fine frame houses, end to the street and ample lots, with water of the back bay on the other side. Some of this property remained in possession of the Dalls until a recent period."

Mr. Dall married 17 January 1781, Mary Parker of Boston, Mass., and died in that city, 18 September 1829. Their children were:

James Dall, 2nd, born 14 November 1781, died 19 March 1863, of whom presently, and Maria Dall, born 15 March 1783, died 21 November 1836, unmarried.

Mr. Dall married secondly, 21 January 1791, Rebecca Keen, Their children were:

William Dall, 4th, born 5 December 1794, died 22 April 1875; John Dall, born 22 February 1797, died 7 August 1852; Sarah Keen Dall, born 20 August 1798, died 30 December 1878; Joseph Dall, born 10 October 1801, died 10 July 1840, all of whom died unmarried; and Eliza Bradford Dall, born 6 January 1804, who died aged five months.

James Dall, 2nd, the only son of William Dall, 3rd, and Mary Parker, his wife, removed to the City of Baltimore. He married Henrietta Austin, daughter of Elijah Austin of Texas fame. Their daughter Henrietta Austin Dall married 8 August 1836, Thomas Whitridge, but left no issue. Their son, Rev. Charles Henry Appleton Dall, was born in Baltimore 12 February 1816. He graduated at Harvard University, 1837. Ordained a Minister of the Unitarian Church, 1841. Minister to the poor in Baltimore, 1842-1845. Engaged in Ministerial work during the next ten years in New England and in Canada. In 1855, he sailed as a Missionary to Calcutta, India, being the first foreign Missionary to be sent out by this denomination. He resided there, except for short visits to this country, during the rest of his life, a period of thirty-one years. He accomplished much good work, instituting schools and homes, among

them the first girl's schools in Calcutta for natives. He is the author of hymns, tracts and pamphlets on various subjects. He married in September 1844, Caroline Wells Healey, and died in Calcutta, India, 18 July 1886.

His wife, Caroline Wells Healey Dall, an author and philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., 22 June 1822. In her early life she was Vice Principal of Miss English's School for young women, in Georgetown, D. C. When her husband went as a Missionary to India in 1855, she accompanied him.

She was the first woman in America to receive the degree of LL.D. Among her published works are : *Essays and Sketches*, (1849). *Historical Pictures Retouched*, (1859). *Woman's Right to Labor*, (1860). *Woman's Rights Under the Law*, (1861). *Egypt's Place in History*, (1868). *What we Really Know about Shakespeare*, (1885).

William Healey Dall, M.A., naturalist and scientist, the only son of Rev. Charles Henry Appleton and Caroline Wells (Healey) Dall, was born in Boston, 21 August 1845. He was a special student under Louis Agassiz. He accompanied the International Telegraph Expedition to Alaska, 1865-1868. On the United States Coast Survey of Alaska, 1871-1884. Became connected with the United States Geological Survey as paleontologist, and honorary curator of the United States National Museum, 1885-1905. Member of the National Academy of Sciences and other Scientific Societies. His principal work has been the exploration of Alaska and scientific study of Mollusks, recent and fossil, especially in American waters and the deep blue sea. Among his published works are *Birds of Alaska*, (1869). *Alaska and Its Resources*, (1870). *Tribes of the Extreme Northwest*, (1877). *Meteorology and Bibliography of Alaska*, (1879). *The Currents and Temperature of Behring Sea and the Adjacent Waters*, (1882). *Reports of the Mollusca of the Blake Expedition*, (1880-1890). *Mollusca of the Southwest coast of the United States*. (1890).

James Dall, Sr., the second son of William Dall, 2nd, and Eliza Bradford, his wife, was born in Boston, Mass., 11 March 1755. He removed to New York City about 1775, and lived

there until about 1781, when he came to the City of Baltimore to reside and where he remained until his death, engaged in mercantile pursuits and amassing a fortune. He married first about 1790, Charlotte Lane, who died 6 December 1791, in the 22nd year of her age, her infant son John Heathcote Dall having predeceased her 4 November 1791. Mr. Dall married secondly 20 November 1794, Sarah Brooke Holliday, daughter of John Robert Holliday, (born 1745, died 1800, at "Epsom," Baltimore County. High Sheriff 1770-1773), and Eleanor Addison Smith, his wife, a descendant of the Addison and Brooke families so well known in Maryland.

John Robert Holliday was the son of Dr. Robert Holliday and Achsah Ridgely, his wife, whose son by her second husband John Carnan, was Hon. Charles (Carnan) Ridgely, Governor of Maryland, 1815-1818.

James Dall, Sr., after the death of his second wife, married thirdly 17 February 1803, Eleanor (Ridgely) Laming who died 23 October, 1829, aged 70 years, leaving no issue. She was a cousin of his second wife. He died September, 1808.

The children of James Dall, Sr., and Sarah Brooke Holliday, his wife, were Eleanor Addison and Eliza Bradford Dall, twins; William Henry Dall and John Robert Dall. Eleanor Addison Dall, born 5 November 1795, married George Cooke of "Hazelwood," Howard County, Md. Eliza Bradford Dall, born 5 November 1795, married Dr. Allen Thomas of "Dalton" Howard County. William Henry Dall, born 23 March 1797, died young. John Robert Dall, born 1 November 1798, died 5 May 1851, at "Dalton," Washington County, Md., married 23 February 1819, Meliora Ogle Buchanan, born 24 December 1800, died 2 April 1879, (a descendant of Hon. Samuel Ogle, Provincial Governor of Maryland, 1731, 1735-1742 and 1747-1752) and the daughter of Hon. Thomas Buchanan of Washington County, Md., leaving issue.

THE BRINGIERS

The first record known of this prominent Louisiana family, dates from about the year 1680, when Hon. Ignace Bringier was Judge of Limagne, in Auvergne, France. He left a son

Jean Bringier of Limagne, who married about 1711, Marie Douradou of the family of Baron Douradou d'Auvergne, in the *temp.* of Louis xvi, leaving a daughter Françoise and a son

Pierre Bringier of "Lacadière," near Aubagne, in Provence, who married Agnes Arnoux. They had nineteen sons and one daughter. One of the sons was Jean Baptiste Hippolyté Bringier, Canon of Marseille Cathedral, who at the time of the French Revolution in 1789, was an "emigré," and the different members of the family became widely separated.

MARIUS PONS BRINGIER, another one of the sons, was born in Aubagne, Provence. Before the French Revolution in 1789, he sold his estate "Lacadière," and removed to Martinique, West Indies, and thence to Louisiana, where in St. James' Parish, he acquired a large and valuable sugar plantation, upon which he built a fine residence, known as "La Mansion Blanche," or "White Hall," one of the famous old plantation mansions on the Mississippi River. He married in France Marie Françoise Durand, daughter of Jean Baptiste Durand of Marseille, France, and Catherine Arnoux. Their children were

I. PAUL LOUIS BRINGIER, born in France about 1779, came with his parents to Louisiana. Surveyor General of Louisiana. Was in the war of 1812. Died in New Orleans, 29 October 1860. He married 22 October 1831, Hermione Guignan.

II. FRANÇOISE BRINGIER, born 9 March 1786, died 10 May 1827, married Christophe Colombe of "Bocage," Ascension Parish, La. born in Porbeile, near Paris, in 1770, died 9 March 1832. He married secondly a niece of Commodore Perry, U. S. Navy.

III. LOUISE ELIZABETH BRINGIER, born 21 April 1788, died 23 November 1863, married Judge Augustin Dominique Tureaud, born in La Rochelle, France, 23 October 1764, died in Louisiana, 16 April 1826.

IV. MICHEL DORADOU BRINGIER, of whom hereafter.

V. FRANÇOISE LAURE BRINGIER, married Noel Auguste, Baron of Caen, Normandy, later of New Orleans, La.

VI. ELIZABETH MÉLAMIE BRINGIER, married first William Simpson of Savannah, Ga., later of New Orleans. Married secondly James Fisher Wilson.

MICHEL DORADOU BRINGIER, the fourth child and second son of Marius Pons and Marie Françoise (Durand) Bringier, was born at sea, 6 December 1789. He served as aid to General Andrew Jackson, at the battle of New Orleans in 1814. He owned a number of plantations and was an extensive sugar planter. He died in Memphis, Tenn., 13 March 1847. He married in Baltimore, Md., 17 June 1812, Louise Elizabeth Aglaé Du Bourg, aged 14, eldest daughter of Pierre Françoise Du Bourg, Chevalier, Sieur de Ste. Colombe, and Elizabeth Etiennette Bonne Charest de Lauzon, grand daughter of the last Charest Seigneur de Lauzon. Mme. Bringier was born at Kingston, Jamaica, 4 January 1798, and died at "Melpomène," near New Orleans, in 1878. Their children were:

I. MARIUS STE. COLOMBE BRINGIER, of "Houmas," Ascension Parish, La., born 17 October 1814, died 22 August 1884, married his cousin Marie Elizabeth Augustine Tureaud, daughter of Judge A. D. Tureaud and Louise Elizabeth Bringier.

II. MARIE ELIZABETH ROSELLA BRINGIER, born 24 June 1818, died 20 July 1849, married Hore Browse Trist of "Bowdon," Ascension Parish, La., born in Washington, D. C., 19 March 1802, died at "Bowdon," 16 November 1856. His only brother Hon. Nicholas Philip Trist, (1800-1874), was educated at West Point. United States Consul to Havana, under President Jackson. Chief Clerk of the State Department, 1845. Negotiated in 1848, the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. He married Virginia Randolph, granddaughter of President Thomas Jefferson.

III. LOUISE FRANÇOISE BRINGIER, born 6 October, 1820, died 13 November 1889, married Martin Gordon, Jr., of New Orleans, La.

IV. HIPPOLYTE CHARLES BRINGIER, died young.

V. ANNE GUILLELMINE NANINE BRINGIER, born 24 August 1822, died 6 November 1911, married Hon. Duncan Farrar Kenner, of "Ashland," Ascension Parish, born 11 February 1813, died 3 July 1887. Member of Congress Confederate States. C. S. Envoy to England and France.

VI. COLONEL LOUIS AMÉDÉE BRINGIER of "The Hermitage," Ascension Parish, born 4 February 1828, died 9 January 1897. Colonel 7th Louisiana Cavalry, C. S. A.

VII. MARIE ELIZABETH AGLAÉ BRINGIER, born 17 January 1830, married her cousin Benjamin Tureaud of "Tezcuco," born 4 January 1818, died 15 December 1883.

VIII. LOUISE MARIE MYRTHÉ BRINGIER, born 28 January 1834, died 16 March 1875, married Lieutenant General Richard Taylor, C. S. A., only son of President Zachary Taylor, born 27 January 1826, died 12 April 1879.

IX. OCTAVIE ANNE MARIE BRINGIER, born 1 January, 1839, married 8 January 1857, General Allen Thomas, C. S. A. (See Thomas Family).

X. MARTIN DORADOU BRINGIER, born 3 August 1842, died 3 August 1887.

THE MARTINS

Historians tell us that the night before the battle of Hastings, 14 October 1066, the Normans under William the Conqueror, put their armour on, watched and prayed until the dawn and then fell upon the Saxons, who had spent the night in drinking and song, and, after hours of struggle, utterly routed them as the autumn twilight came on, leaving the brave Harold, his valiant brothers Gyrth and Leofwine and most of the faithful Thanes dead upon the field. It was this battle which finally overthrew the Saxon dynasty in England and was the turning point in the history of the nation.

Freeman, in his *History of the Norman Conquest of England*, says, "It brought with it not only a new dynasty, but a new nobility; it did not expel or transplant the English nation or any part of it, but it gradually deprived the leading men and families of their lands and offices. It did not at once sweep away the old laws and liberties of the land; but it at once changed the manner and spirit of their administration and it opened the way for endless later changes in the laws themselves. It did not abolish the English language; but it brought in a new language by its side, a language which for a while supplanted it as the language of polite intercourse, and which did not yield to the reviving elder speech till it had effected it by the largest infusion that the vocabulary of one European tongue ever received from another."

BATTLE ABBEY

To commemorate his victory, William the Conqueror, as he vowed he would do before the battle, if successful, built and richly endowed a great monastery on the spot where the battle had been won, and the high altar was erected on the site of King Harold's Standard and where he fell. To this edifice the Conqueror gave the name of Abbey of the Place of Battle

(Battle Abbey), which he dedicated to St. Martin, the great Apostle of the Gauls. Robert of Gloucester has thus described, in his quaint verse, the foundation of Battle Abbey:

King William bithought him alsoe of that folke that was forlorne,
 And slayn also through him in the battaile biforne;
 And ther as the battaile was, an Abbey he lete rere
 Of Saint Martin, for the soules that there slayn were.
 And the monks wel ynong feffed without fayle,
 That is called in Englonde Abbey of Battaile.

Battle Abbey was intended to be a "chantry for the slain," as well as a memorial of victory. Monks from the great convent of Marmontiers, near Tours, came to settle here and pray for the souls of all who had died on the field. It contained the Conqueror's sword, his coronation robe, and the bede roll of the Knights who followed him from Normandy; it was very richly endowed and gave its Abbots a seat in Parliament.

Tennyson prefaced his drama *Harold*, by a sonnet which records his feelings when, on visiting Battle Abbey in 1876, he compared the beauty of the peaceful garden with the momentous struggle on the same spot.

Here rose the dragon-banner of our realm;
 Here fought, here fell, our Norman-slander'd King,
 O Garden blossoming out of English blood!
 O strange hate-healer Time; We stroll and stare
 Where might made right eight hundred years ago.

The Duchess of Cleveland, whose family owned and resided at Battle Abbey for many years, in her book, *The Battle Abbey Roll, with some account of the Norman Lineages*, (1889), has given interesting sketches of many of the Knightly followers of the Conqueror, nearly all of whom participated in the battle of Hastings, and were by him rewarded for their services, with lands and titles and lucrative official positions. These gallant chieftains were afterwards founders of families, whose names and houses have been ever since a part of the history of England, lineal descendants of whom are to-day living in Maryland and Virginia and other parts of this country.

The Martin family is of great antiquity in England and was founded by Martin de Tours, a Norman, born about A.D. 1030, who was a general officer in the army of William the Conqueror, at the battle of Hastings. He settled first in North Devonshire, where he had been rewarded by a grant of territory on the coast adjoining the Bristol Channel, and made Lord of Combe-Martin,* which retains the adjunct to the present day. In 1088, the Barony of Dartington, in South Devonshire, was granted him. In 1094, he effected by force of arms the conquest of the Territory of Cemeas (Kemeys), in Pembrokeshire, South Wales.

Martin de Tours, on the conquest being effected, was invested with the usual attributes of a Lord Marcher. He and his successors were summoned to the Sovereign's Council holding in capite from the Norman and Plantagenet Kings. The territory was constituted a Lordship Marcher, having *jura regalia* and courts of its own where all matters affecting life and property were tried. The barony of Kemeys, comprising twenty-two parishes, and embracing a circuit of more than fifty miles, was of a unique character, there being no parallel to it in Great Britain, being invested with many privileges, it was virtually an independent sovereignty.

Newport Castle, on the Nevern, Pembrokeshire, founded by Martin of Tours, is believed to have been completely built by his great grandson Sir William Martin, the son of Sir William who married the daughter of Lord Rhys ap Gryffidh *temp.*

* It is well known for its silver lead mines, which have been worked at intervals since the reign of Edward I.

A cup weighing 137 ounces, made of Combe-Martin silver, was presented by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Richard Martin, Lord Mayor of London, 1589-1594. It bore an appropriate inscription beginning thus:

“In Martin's Coombe long lay I hydd,
Obscured, deprest, with grossest soyle,
Debased much with mixed lead,
Till Bulmer came, whose skille and toyle
Refined me so pure and cleane,
As rycher no where els is scene.”

His daughter Dorcas Martin married Sir Julius Caesar of Italian descent, Master of the Rolls in 1614, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

King John (1208). The site is a knoll above the town of Newport, commanding seaward a wide marine prospect, and landward the magnificent scenery of Carn Ingli and Precelly. The building in its prime must have been an imposing and powerful fortress-palace of great extent and ornamentation. It is now in ruins.

Baron Robert Fitz Martin, born about 1080, son of Baron Martin de Tours, (as the addition of Fitz denotes), besides being Lord of Kemeys, possessed the Barony of Dartington, in Devonshire, and had his habitation in that place. Dartington House occupies an elevated site near the banks of the river Dart, and from some of its windows a fine prospect is obtained over the beautiful vale of Totnes.

"O let me stray
 With thee sweet Dart, and tread thy pleasant marge,
 What time the lib'ral mountain-flood has fill'd
 The Urn of Cranmere and the moistened Moor
 Pours to the dales the largess of the heavens;
 O let me wander, then, while freshness breathes,
 Along the grateful meads, and list the voice,
 Dartmoor, thou land of streams, thou land of streams."

The river rises near Cranmere Pool, in Dartmoor Forest, it takes its name from the rapidity of the current, flows much over a rocky channel, through fine scenery, and from Totnes it is about ten miles and a half to the sea. Mrs. Hemans thus graphically describes the weirdness of Dartmoor, from whence flows the river Dart.

Wild Dartmoor! thou that, 'midst thy mountains rude,
 Hast robed thyself with haughty solitude,
 As a dark cloud on Summer's clear blue sky,
 A mourner, circled with festivity!
 For all beyond is life! the rolling sea,
 The rush, the swell, whose echoes reach not thee,
 Yet who shall find a scene so wild and bare,
 But man has left his lingering traces there?
 Here, at dead midnight, through the haunted shade,
 On Druid-harps the quivering moonbeam play'd,
 And spells were breath'd that filled the deepening gloom
 With the pale, shadowy people of the tomb.

The Rev. R. Polwhele, in his *History of Devonshire*, 1793, says, "The great house at Dartington, about a mile to the north of Totnes, was once a magnificent building. It was erected by the family of Martin, who possessed it in 1123. The Barons Martin continued to possess it and to reside there for eight generations, and then, in default of male issue and pursuant to an entail, it passed to the Crown."

Baron Robert Fitz Martin was succeeded by his son Baron William Martin, born at Dartington House, Devonshire, about 1125. He was a person of considerable prominence during the reigns of King Henry ii, and King Richard i. He married a Welsh Princess, the daughter of Rhys ap Gryffidh, Prince of South Wales, and died in 1209, leaving two sons William and Oliver Martin.

Sir Oliver Martin, the youngest son, born about 1165, accompanied King Henry ii, in the conquest of Ireland in 1186; and in 1193, went to the Holy Land with Richard Coeur-de-Lion, was with him on his return and shared his captivity until his death in 1199. He settled in Galway, Ireland, and became Founder of one of the thirteen tribes of that ancient town.

Baron William Martin, the eldest son, born at Dartington House, about 1160, died in 1215, leaving a son Baron Nicholas Martin, born at Dartington House, about 1193. He married Maud de Brien, grand daughter of Henry de Tracey, Baron of Barnstable with whom he obtained the barony of Barnstable. He died about 1243, leaving three sons, Nicholas, Colinetus and Robert Martin, the latter settling in the adjoining county of Dorsetshire, his descendants residing at Athelhampton House, from whom the Martins of Talbot County, Md., claim descent.

Baron Nicholas Martin, the eldest son, left a son Baron William Martin, Baron of Dartington and Barnstable, both in Devonshire, and of Kemeys, in South Wales, who was summoned to Parliament as Baron Martin continuously from 23 Edward i, (1295), to 18 Edward ii, (1325), at whose coronation in 1308 he was one of the nobles summoned to attend.

From the memorandum of Westminster Exchequer Court is the record, that among the bridal train that returned with

Edward ii, from Bologne, where he had espoused the Lady Isabella, daughter of the King of France, and when after landing at Dover, the King personally delivered the Great Seal of the Kingdom to the Chancellor, Dominus Hugo le Despenser and Willielmus Martin, Knight, were among those who witnessed the ceremony. Sir William Martin was one of the Justices of trailbaston* *temp.* Edward i, and Justice of South Wales *temp.* Edward ii. He died in 1325, leaving a son William who died childless, and two daughters, among the representative of whom the barony is in abeyance.

Robert Martin, before mentioned, the third and youngest son of Baron Nicholas Martin, born at Dartington House, Devonshire, about 1235, settled in Dorsetshire, kept up the family name, (many of his descendants being knighted, †) and became the common ancestor of the Martins of Long Melford, Sussex, and of Athelhampston, Dorsetshire, from whom was descended in the ninth generation Sir William Martin, K.B. born about 1460, died in 1503, of Athelhampston House, Dorsetshire, (said to have been a palace of King Athelstan), whose two grandsons were Nicholas Martin of Athelhampston House and Thomas Martin of Park Pale.

* One of a class of disorderly persons, banded robbers, murderers and incendiaries, who gave great trouble in the reign of Edward i, and were so numerous that Judges were appointed expressly for the purpose of trying them. When the Justices of trailbaston were appointed on April 6, 1305, by Edward i, Baron William Martin was placed at the head of those sent into Cornwall and nine other counties and so again in February 1307. His clemency and kindness to the poor during these commissions are commemorated in a Norman song of the age.

† Among those who were knighted in early days were: Sir Robert Martin, Knt., about 1305; Sir John Martin, K.B., 1306; Sir William Martin, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, 1492; Sir Roger Martin, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, 1567; Sir James Martin, Knt., 1574; Sir Richard Martin, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, 1588; Sir Christopher Martin, Knt., 1604; Sir Henry Martin, Knt., 1616; Sir William Martin, Knt., 1617; Sir Nicholas Martin, Knt., 1625; Sir Roger Martin, Knt., 1625; Sir Thomas Martin, Knt., 1642.

Hon. John Martin was a Member of Parliament, *temp.* Edward iii, and Hon. Richard Martin was a Member of Parliament in 1601.

Thomas Martin, the second son, lived at Park Pale, Dorsetshire, married the daughter of William Gerrard of Somersetshire, and had Francis, Thomas, William and John Martin. William Martin the third son, of Park Pale, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Maunsell of Somersetshire, whose son and heir, Thomas Martin of Park Pale, was born in 1604.

Hutchins, in his *History and Antiquities of Dorsetshire*, says: "The name leads us to conjecture it was formerly a park of the Martins of Athelhampston. It was the estate and residence of a younger branch of that family. In 1645, Park Pale Farm, valued (1641) £60. per annum, and the impropriation of Southover £30. belonging to Mr. Thomas Martin, recusant, was sequestered. It is claimed that this Thomas Martin of Park Pale, Dorsetshire, was the father of Thomas Martin of Talbot County, Maryland, as it was a well known fact in the family that his father was named Thomas, and the name of his brother John, who came to the Province of Maryland with him in 1663, as well as the names of four of his own sons, were the same as those borne by the latter generations of the Martins of Athelhampston House and Park Pale, Dorsetshire.

Thomas Martin the settler was born in 1629, and arrived in the Province of Maryland with his brother John in 1663. He acquired several large tracts of land in Talbot County, his residence being at "Hampden," on Dividing Creek, near the Choptank River, which he named in honor of the famous John Hampden, who had been the leader in opposition to the abuses which had caused so much injury to his family in England by sequestration in 1645. One of the tracts of land which he acquired in 1665, remained in the family until 1888, a period of two hundred and twenty-three years.

When the parishes were laid out in 1692, in the various counties of the Province, Thomas Martin was elected by the freeholders one of the vestrymen of St. Peter's Parish, Talbot County, his associates being Mr. Thomas Bowdle, Mr. Thomas Robins, Mr. George Robins, Colonel Nicholas Lowe and Mr. Samuel Abbott, Sr., and for two hundred years, with little intermission, one or more Martins were always Vestrymen in

this parish, worshipping at old White Marsh Church, now in crumbling ruins. The records of the parish are fairly continuous from the year 1708, and are full of quaint phraseology and interesting sidelights on ceremonials now obsolete and therefore well worth preservation.

Thomas Martin, the elder, married in 1666, not long after his arrival in Maryland, Elizabeth Day, a native of Hertfordshire, England, and died in 1701, leaving five sons and one daughter.

Among the prominent members of this family were:

WILLIAM MARTIN, 1714-1774. Justice of Talbot County, 1767-1773.

NICHOLAS MARTIN, 1743-1808. Captain 38th Battalion Maryland Militia, 1776. Member House of Delegates, 1780-1781, 1795, 1801-1802.

DR. ENNALLS MARTIN, 1758-1834. Assistant Surgeon War of the Revolution, 1777-1781.

WILLIAM BOND MARTIN, 1770-1835. Member Md. House of Delegates, 1794. Judge Court of Appeals, 1814-1835.

DANIEL MARTIN, 1780-1831. Member House of Delegates, 1813, 1815-1817, 1819-1821. Twice Governor of Maryland, 1828-1829, 1831.

NICHOLAS MARTIN, 1784-1870. Member House of Delegates, 1819-1823, 1827-1828. State Senator from Talbot County, 1838-1843.

ROBERT NICOLS MARTIN, 1798-1870. Member of Congress, 1825-1827. Chief Judge Western Circuit of Maryland, 1845-1851. Judge Superior Court of Baltimore City, 1859-1867.

JAMES LLOYD MARTIN, 1815-1872. Member House of Delegates, 1839-1840. Deputy Attorney General for Talbot County, 1851. State's Attorney, 1851-1860.

THE SPENCERS

Among the "great governing families of England," from the Norman Conquest to the present time, few have been more illustrious or more distinguished than the Despensers and Spencers. The family was of noble degree in Normandy.

Banks, in his *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, 1808, says: "Almaric D'Abetot, lord of the town and territory of D'Abetot, in Normandy, whence this surname was derived, had two sons, Urso and Robert, which last was surnamed le Despenser, because steward* to William the Conqueror, and was ancestor to the noble house of Despenser, or Spencer, yet flourishing." It is a well known fact to students of English history, that the Despensers and Spencers have been titled people in England continuously from the Norman invasion to the present day.

Urso D'Abetot was made hereditary Sheriff of Worcestershire by William the Conqueror, and died without male issue, leaving an only daughter, Emeline, who married Walter de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and thus she became an ancestress of the great de Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, who figured so conspicuously in the annals of England for several generations.

Favored by William the Conqueror with numerous lordships—four in Warwickshire, one in Gloucestershire, fifteen in Lincolnshire, and seventeen in Leicestershire—as a reward for his services in his successful endeavour to obtain possession of the Kingdom, Robert le Despenser is recorded by the monks of Worcestershire as a very powerful man in those days, and was among the bishops and barons assembled in Council with William the Conqueror in London, A.D. 1082. His name, Robertus

* The office of Lord Steward of the Household, in England, was one of great trust and dignity. His authority was very great, and extended over many other offices. He was a member of the Privy Council, and by virtue of his office took precedence of all peers of his own degree. (*The Book of the Court*. Thoms, 1844.)

Dispensator, is in the great Domesday Book, and also in the somewhat discredited Roll of Battle Abbey.

During the reign of Henry iii, (1216-1272), there were then living two brothers, Sir Hugh le Despenser, and Geoffrey le Despenser, sons of Sir Geoffrey le Despenser, the youngest being the ancestor of the Dukes of Marlborough, the Earls Spencer and of various branches of the Spencer family.

Sir Hugh le Despenser was one of the greatest Barons of his time. He was Chief Justiciary of all England in 1260, presiding in the King's Court, and by virtue of his office Regent of the Kingdom during the absence of the Sovereign, and thus the greatest subject in the Kingdom. He was created a Baron by writ, 14 December 1264, his ancestors having been Barons by tenure, and summoned to the first Parliament by Henry ii, when the great Council of the Nation was established. He was killed at the battle of Evesham, 4 August 1265. The Barony of le Despenser still exists in the Boscowen family, now represented by Viscount Falmouth, and officially it is the second oldest barony in England.

His son Hugh le Despenser, Sr., Earl of Winchester, and his son Hugh le Despenser, Jr., Earl of Gloucester, the ill fated and unfortunate favorites of Edward ii, and who took such a prominent part in the Baron's wars, were both beheaded in 1326. In 1321, the lands of the Despensers included sixty-nine manors, situated in eighteen counties in England and Wales.

Sir Hugh le Despenser, 4th, son of Hugh le Despenser, Jr., Earl of Gloucester and his wife Alianora de Clare, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, whose name appears at the head of Magna Charta, and his wife the Princess Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward i, was summoned to Parliament by Edward iii, in 1338. He succeeded to the

“Memories of power and pride which long ago,
Like dim processions of a dream had sunk
In twilight depths away.”

He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and was actively engaged in the business of war during the greater part of his young life.

His nephew, Edward, 5th Lord le Despenser, K.G. who died at Cardiff Castle in 1375, was a man of mark, one of the early Knights of the Garter, and a hero at the battle of Poitiers, under the Black Prince.

His son, Thomas, 6th Lord le Despenser, who married his cousin Constance Plantagenet, daughter of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, and grand daughter of Edward iii, was beheaded 13 January 1400, at the early age of twenty seven, for taking an active part to dethrone Henry iv, and restore Richard ii.

His daughter, Isabel le Despenser, born at Cardiff Castle, a few months after her father had been beheaded, and one of the greatest heiresses of that day who died in 1439, was the last of the Despensers. She married first Richard de Beauchamp, Lord Abergavenny and Earl of Worcester, and secondly his cousin Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Their daughter Anne Beauchamp married Richard Neville, by virtue of his wife Earl of Warwick, and commonly known as the King maker, "the last of the Barons." Their two daughters, of pathetic story, were Isabel and Anne Neville. Isabel, the eldest, became the wife of the unfortunate Duke of Clarence, and Anne was the unhappy wife of Richard iii.

On the eve of the battle of Bosworth Field, Shakespeare makes the ghost of Queen Anne to appear and say to the King,

Richard, thy wife, that wretched Anne, thy wife,
That never slept a quiet hour with thee,
Now fills thy sleep with perturbations;
To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy edgeless sword—despair, and die.

He was slain on Bosworth Field, 22 August 1485, and with his death ended the "Wars of the Roses," and the reign of the Plantagenet Kings. In this battle Sir Rhys ap Thomas, a powerful Welsh Chieftain, at the head of a large body of horse, fought valiantly, and performed a distinguished and important part in placing Henry vii, of the House of Tudor, upon the English throne.

The Despensers were the Lords of Tewkesbury, and were all laid to rest beneath the traceried roof of Tewkesbury Abbey,

Gloucestershire, founded before the Norman Conquest, that gray, mighty pile, with its lordly tower, its lichen covered walls, colored by the storms of the Severn for eight hundred years; with its solemn and impressive interior, and with its hallowed memories and deathless traditions. It is particularly distinguished for the number of its monuments and effigies, marvels of beauty and elegance; its exquisite chapels and chantries grouped around the choir, and its religious imagery and heraldic badges, all imparting an air of solemn magnificence to the scene.

The Dean of Gloucester, in *Cloister Life in the days of Coeur de Lion*, 1892, says, "For some four centuries most of the heirs of the lordly and related houses of Fitz Hamon and de Clare, Despenser and de Beauchamp, were laid to rest—some few after peaceful deaths; four of them bruised and battered in the battle field; four sent thither by the ax or the halter; some in early youth, but none reaching old age—within the walls of Tewkesbury. For eighty-seven years the de Clares were the Lords of Tewkesbury and ruled over the splendid heritage of Fitz Hamon, and succeeding them for nearly a century, the illustrious house of Despenser reigned in Tewkesbury, from A.D. 1321 to A.D. 1414. The Despensers were proud of the great Abbey which threw its broad shadow over their home and vast estate, and under their care most of the splendid architectural ornaments of the noble pile were planned and executed. But the Abbey is something more than a noble and exquisite Church, which charms and delights the eye, more than a venerable pile which affords an ever fresh and varying interest to the archaeologist and the architect. It was, we remember, for some four hundred eventful, stirring years, the prayer-house, the sanctuary, the oratory, the tomb of a long line of those mighty Norman Barons who, from the battle of Hastings till the day of the battle of Tewkesbury, were at once the strength and terror of the English and their King."

On the death of Fitz Hamon in 1147, Tewkesbury Manor passed to the de Clares, who became merged in the Despensers, they in turn in the de Beauchamps, and the de Beauchamps in the Nevilles.

Tewkesbury Abbey is also enriched with a series of genealogical portraits in stained glass, in rich and brilliant colorings, of the de Clares, the Despensers, the de Beauchamps and other benefactors of the Abbey,

“Enraptured have I loved to roam,
 A lingering votary, the vaulted dome,
 Where the tall shafts, that mount in massy pride,
 Their mingling branches shoot from side to side;
 Where elfin sculptors, with fantastic clew,
 O'er the long roof their wild embroidery drew;
 Where superstition, with capricious hand,
 In many a maze the wreathed window plann'd,
 With hues romantic tinged the gorgeous pane,
 To fill with holy light the wondrous fane.”

No sketch of the life of Isabel (le Despenser), Countess of Warwick, before mentioned, the last of the Despensers, has ever been written, only a few short notices, but they reveal a life so pathetic in the thirty-nine years allotted to her on earth, amid such magnificent surroundings, and in whose history and that of her family there is interwoven so much tragedy, romance and chivalry, that one is reminded of the fact upon what a slender thread the glory of a great family rested in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries of our era.

Possessed of immense wealth, of royal lineage, she lived in great state at Cardiff Castle where she was born; and also at Caerphilly Castle, that almost impregnable stronghold, the refuge of Edward ii, in 1326, when pursued by his relentless Queen Isabella, and whose ruins to-day are the wonder and delight of the antiquary; and at Tewkesbury Manor, whose ancient Abbey was so rich in historic interest to her, the burial place of many of her ancestors, whose tragic deaths are a part of England's history; and at Warwick Castle, on the banks of the Avon, the ancestral home of her second husband, Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, remaining still to us a proud monument of baronial grandeur, and where a great pageant was given in July 1906, to illustrate its one thousand years of history. And no doubt she lived in regal splendor at the Castle of Rouen, when her husband was Regent of France, and where

he died in April 1439, she, twice a grief stricken widow, fatherless always, retiring a few months afterwards to the Convent of the Minories in London, to die.

Her royal lineage, for she was of both Plantagenet and Castile and Leon descent, her vast possessions and all of life's pleasures a seeming mockery to her. Doubtless she had many times knelt at the altar in Tewkesbury Abbey, on the encaustic tiles emblazoned with the arms of her ancestors, and offered up her prayers for them and poured forth her grief from an overburdened heart.

"Prostrate on these cold tiles, what tears and sighs
Have poured from breaking hearts the sacrifice."

In Convent Walls, The Story of the Despencers, by Emily S. Holt, 1860, an historical novel, founded on fact, and written in the style of the fourteenth century, there is a very interesting and graphic account of the Convent life of the two youngest daughters of Hugh le Despenser, Jr., Earl of Gloucester, their mother being Alianora de Clare, born at Caerphilly Castle in November 1292, the daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and his wife the Princess Joan of Acre, born in Palestine in 1272, the eldest daughter of Edward I, and his wife, Eleanor of Castile.

Alianora le Despenser, the eldest of the two children, was contracted in marriage 27 July 1325, when quite young, to Lawrence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke. The contract was broken by Queen Isabella, who, on 1 January 1327, sent a mandate to the Prioress of Sempringham, Lincolnshire, commanding her to receive the young child and "to veil her immediately that she may dwell there perpetually as a regular nun."

Margaret, her younger sister, was also forced to become a nun the same year, by a similar mandate of Queen Isabella. The two sisters lived together for many years in this Convent, and until their death, their companions being ladies of the highest rank, among them Matilda Neville, Maria Fairfax and Alicia Fairfax. Their aunt Alianora le Despenser was Prioress of Sempringham after they had reached their majority and they were present at her death about A.D. 1370.

It is a sad tale of the enforced, secluded life of these two nuns, immured and veiled while little children in the Convent of Sempringham, by order of Queen Isabella, whose husband Edward ii, was their great uncle, their father having just been beheaded. Alianora le Despenser bemoaning always that she had been bereft of her betrothed husband, the Earl of Pembroke, "with a longing cry within her for some real human love, that ceaseless regret for the lost happiness which was meant to have been hers." And Margaret, her younger sister, knowing nothing of the outside world, falling in love with a young priest, a scion of the nobility, whom she met only at the confessional, complaining that she too had been torn from her family while yet a child, and forced to live ever afterwards within Convent walls, to lead a life of self denial and communion with her own thoughts.

"O, closed about by narrowing Nunnery walls,
What knowest thou of the world and all its lights
And shadows, all the wealth and all the woe?"

The tragical history of the Despensers, the eldest branch of the family, now extinct, who lived during the reign of the Plantagenets, an era of wars and tragedies and the closing years of mediaeval life in England and one of the most important and interesting epochs in its history, is in marked contrast with the quiet and serene lives of the Spencers, the youngest branch of the family, who omitted the "le De," in their surname in the fourteenth century, who lived after the Reformation and during the reign of the Tudors and Stuarts, an era of peace and literature and the pleasures of cultured life, whose history is so full of romance and poetry and made illustrious by the poetic pens of Spenser and Milton, of Ben Jonson and Waller.

It was to Alice (Spencer)* Countess of Derby (1560-1636),

* It was to her two sisters, Elizabeth, Lady Cary, wife of Baron Hunsdon, and Anne, Lady Compton and Monteaule, that Spenser dedicated his *Muioptomus*, and *Mother Hubbard's Tales*.

Baron Hunsdon was descended from Sir Thomas Cary, and his wife

one of the daughters of Sir John Spencer of Althorp, Northamptonshire, the theme as well as the patroness, in her early life, of her poet kinsman Edmund Spenser,† the author of the *Fairie Queene*, to whom he dedicated his *Tears of the Muses*. She had the rare good fortune to be a personal link between Spenser and Milton, for Spenser died before Milton was born.

This dedication was but the first of a long series of poetic honors to be paid to her, for to this Countess whose "excellent beauty and virtuous behavior," is often spoken of, many of the poets of the day dedicated their masques, then the favorite form of private theatricals.

In 1602, Alice (Spencer) Countess of Derby, was honored by a visit of four days from Queen Elizabeth, at her seat "Harefield Place," Middlesex, whom she received with all the pomp and pageantry of those days, in a round of feasts and other amusements, including "the first recorded performance of Shakespeare's *Othello* by Burbridge's players, (Shakespeare himself almost certainly among them), specially brought there for the occasion."

But her greatest poetic triumph came to her in her old age, when "she was to cull that one more meet and memorable evidence of her most excellent deserts, which Spenser in words more prophetic than he himself knew had predicted for her forty-two years before, when he presented her in her blooming youth with his *Tears of the Muses*." She was now the friend and patroness of Milton, who wrote for her *Arcades*, a masque

Margaret Spencer, daughter of Sir Robert Spencer, Knt. (1440) of Spencer Combe, Devonshire, and his wife Alianora (Eleanor) daughter of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, whose wife Alianora was the daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick and the great granddaughter of Sir Hugh le Despenser.

† Edmund Spenser is buried in Westminster Abbey, with this epitaph inscribed upon his tomb:

Heare lyes (expecting the Second comminge of our Saviour Christ Jesus) the Body of Edmund Spenser, the Prince of Poets in his Tyme. Whose Divine Spirrit needs noe other witnesse than the works which he left Behinde him. He was borne in London in the year 1553 and died in the year 1599.

performed before her by her young grand children, the children of her accomplished son-in-law, the Earl of Bridgewater and her daughter Fraunces, at her seat "Harefield Place," in 1633, on her return home, after a prolonged absence, and who had chosen this way of showing their love and respect for her.

Milton also wrote for her family his immortal *Masque of Comus*,* one of the most beautiful of his poems, which was first performed by her young grand children, the children of her son-in-law, the Earl of Bridgewater, at Ludlow Castle, in 1634, where the Earl held his court as Lord President of Wales. It has been said of her that "the peerage book of this Countess was the poetry of the times." No other family in England has been so closely connected with the best of English poetry as the Spencers.

It was for Robert, Lord Spencer of Althorp, Northamptonshire, the nephew of Alice (Spencer) Countess of Derby, and the friend and kinsman of Lawrence Washington, said to be the ancestor of General George Washington, that rare Ben Jonson wrote the *Masque of the Fairies*, which was performed, 25 June 1603, at night, in the park at Althorp, on the occasion of the visit of Queen Anne of Denmark and her young son Prince Henry, of which Miss Strickland gives an interesting account in her life of the Queen of James I.

And it was to the lovely Dorothy Sidney, daughter of the Earl of Leicester, and wife of Henry Spencer, First Earl of Sunderland, (1620-1643), killed at the battle of Newbury, 20 September 1643, fighting for Charles I, that Edmund Waller, the poet, wrote his beautiful lyric *Go Lovely Rose*, pouring forth his love for her in strains of immortal melody, but all in vain, and as *Sacharissa*, making her the heroine of many of his poems. Her husband was the eldest son of William, Lord Spencer and Penelope Wriothesley, daughter of the Earl of Southampton, the friend of Shakespeare, who dedicated to him

* Sir Egerton Brydges, in his life of Milton, observes that "Comus is the invention of a beautiful fable, enriched with shadowy beings and visionary delights; every line and word is pure poetry, and the sentiments are as exquisite as the images. It is a composition which no pen but Milton's could have produced."

two of his plays. She was the great niece of Sir Philip Sidney, the author of *Arcadia*, whom Cowper calls "the warbler of poetic prose," and who was commanded by Queen Elizabeth not to embark with Sir Francis Drake's second expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies, "lest she should lose the jewel of her possessions," upon whose death in 1586, Edmund Spenser wrote his famous elegy under the title of *Astrophel*. She was the sister of the celebrated Algernon Sidney, the martyr patriot, who was beheaded in 1683.

Her eldest daughter Dorothy Spencer became the wife of the great statesman, the Marquis of Halifax; her second daughter Penelope Spencer and her youngest son Henry Spencer, both died young. Her eldest son, Robert Spencer, Second Earl of Sunderland, ancestor of the Dukes of Marlborough, and of the Earls Spencer, was a famous statesman during the reigns of Charles ii, and James ii, and played an important part, as did other Spencers of that family, as members of The Virginia Company, in the early settlement of that part of the New World.

This fact doubtless induced Nicholas and Robert Spencer,* descended in the seventh generation from Robert Spencer of South Mylls, Bedfordshire, Gent. A.D. 1475, great grandsons of Robert Spencer and his wife Rose Cokaine of Cokaine Hatley, Bedfordshire, and younger sons of Nicholas Spencer and his wife Mary Gostwick, daughter of Sir Edward Gostwick, Knt., of Cople, Bedfordshire, thirty miles from Althorp, and a branch of the Northamptonshire Spencers, to emigrate to Virginia. The late Earl Spencer, in a letter written by him in 1890, to a member of the Spencer family of Talbot County, Md., stated that two members of his house Nicholas and Robert Spencer, brothers, had emigrated to America in 1657, with John and Lawrence Washington, also it appears from Bedfordshire, all of the young men being about the same age.

It may not be generally known that the slab covering Lawrence Washington who died in 1616, with little doubt the grandfather of the Virginia emigrants, is in the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Brington, Northamptonshire, near the mortuary chapel

* *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. ii, page 33.

containing the monuments, effigies* and armorial bearings of the Spencer family, who have been buried there from the reign of Henry viii, to the present time.

Although Nicholas Spencer owned large tracts of land on the Eastern Shore of Maryland some, if not all of which he owned as late as 1667, he finally settled at "Nominy," in Westmoreland County, Virginia, where the Washingtons had established themselves. He was later known as Colonel Nicholas Spencer and was Secretary of Virginia from 1679 to 1689, and acting Governor in 1683. He and his brother Robert Spencer were cousins of Lord Culpeper, Governor of Virginia, 1680-1683. It may be added that the Mount Vernon estate was originally the half of five thousand acres of land that was assigned on division to John Washington, the great grandfather of General George Washington, in conjunction with Nicholas Spencer, under a patent from Lord Culpeper in 1670, who owned the Northern Neck of Virginia, and which later was inherited by his daughter Catherine Culpeper, wife of Thomas, 5th Lord Fairfax.

Robert Spencer, baptized at Cople, Bedfordshire, 5 May 1635, first came to Virginia in 1657, with his brother Nicholas, but soon afterwards went to Barbadoes where he lived for many years. He came to Maryland in 1678, and in 1683, was living

* "So still, so still they lie
 As centuries pass by,
 Their pale hands folded in imploring prayer;
 They never lift their eyes
 In sudden, sweet surprise;
 The wandering winds stir not their heavy hair;
 Forth from their close-sealed lips
 Nor moan, nor laughter, slips,
 Nor lightest sigh to wake the entranced air.

Yet evermore they pray!
 We creatures of a day
 Live, love, and vanish from the gaze of men;
 Nations arise and fall;
 Oblivions heavy pall
 Hides Kings and Princes from all human ken,
 While these in marble state,
 From age to age await
 The rolling thunder of the last amen!"

in Talbot County where he died prior to April 1688. He left an only son James Spencer, who was born in Barbadoes in 1667, and died in 1714, leaving by his wife Isabella, three sons James Spencer, Jr., of "Spencer Hall," Talbot County, Charles and Hugh Spencer and two daughters, Mary and Alice Spencer (born in 1799), both of whom died young.

Among the prominent members of this family were and is:

JOSEPH HOPKINS SPENCER, 1756-1782, son of Nicholas Spencer and grandson of James Spencer, Jr., 1693-1741, of "Spencer Hall," Talbot County, who joined the Continental Army while yet a youth, served throughout the War of the Revolution and died soon after.

COLONEL PERRY SPENCER, of "Spencer Hall," 1756-1822. Member Flying Camp, 1776. War of the Revolution. Member Md. House of Delegates, 1804-1805, 1807, 1809-1810. Presidential Elector (Jefferson) 1801 and 1805, and Elector (Madison) 1809. Colonel 26th Maryland Regiment, 1807, and served in the War of 1812.

RICHARD SPENCER, of "Beverly," 1760-1819. In the "Maryland Line," under General Smallwood at the age of seventeen. Present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, 1777, and probably at the battle of Monmouth, June 1778. He was with the troops at Valley Forge during the terrible winter of 1777-1778.

LAMBERT WICKES SPENCER, 1776-1836. Judge of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, 1830-1836.

REV. JOSEPH SPENCER, D.D., 1790-1863. Professor of Ancient Languages, Dickinson College, Penn. 1822-1829. Rector St. Michael's Parish, Talbot County, Md., 1829-1859. During a vacancy in the Episcopate of Maryland in 1839, he modestly declined the offer of an election to the Bishopric. He published several sermons and an occasional poem.

HENRY SPENCER of "Mitcham Hall," 1791-1837. Member Md. House of Delegates, 1828-1829.

RICHARD SPENCER of "Solitude," 1796-1868. Member Md. House of Delegates, 1823-1825, 1833-1835. Member of Congress, 1829-1831.

MATTHEW SPENCER, 1803-1865. Graduated at Dickinson College. Admitted to the bar, practiced his profession a few years, but abandoned it for the more useful, yet less lucrative, occupation of teaching. For many years Principal of the Classical Department of the Easton (Md.) Academy. He was "a man of pre-eminent talents, a thorough classical scholar, and possessed of almost unbounded scientific and general information." He was the author of several valuable treatises on education; an essay on *Religious Development and Progress under Free Political Institutions*, 1858; and a political poem *Xilef*.

EDWARD SPENCER, 1834-1883. Graduated at Princeton College. An author, a poet, a magazine and an editorial writer. He wrote *Kit, the Arkansas Traveller*, a melodrama; *Maturmus*, a tragedy, 1876; *Life of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard*; and a great part of *Scharf's History of Maryland*, 1879. "He was a writer of rare talent and remarkable literary versatility, with a grace of style common to but few writers of the day." The following poem was written to his little son Robert, in 1868.

BEING AND SEEING

The amber grapes on yonder hill
 Above the laughing Rhine,
 The while their globes with juices fill,
 To ripen into wine.
 What know the grapes of dress and tun,
 Easily mellowing in the sun?

My little lad with sunny hair,
 So merry at his play,
 A doll's welfare his simple care
 The livelong gliding day,
 What knows the child of life's weird dream,
 Carelessly floating in springtime's stream?

The amber grapes grow ripe in time,
 Are gathered, pressed and sealed;
 The careless boy will reach his prime,
 To sober and grow steeled,
 But the wine will reck no more than the grape—
 What recketh the man in his molded shape?

Of Being's problems, shapes and dreams,
 Of Life before and after,
 The hardened man has fainter gleams
 Than the nursling in his laughter—
 But this he learns—and so, is wise:
 Seeing is never because of eyes!

And, if in wisdom he has strength
 To deem his learning naught,
 He comes to find true things at length
 Quite elsewhere than he thought:
 He seeth the path where true things move
 Only through eyes of Faith and Love.

REV. CHARLES SIDNEY SPENCER, D.D., 1834–1906. Graduated at Princeton College. Rector of Coventry Parish Somerset County, 1858, and of Somerset Parish, 1859. Rector of Immanuel Church, New Castle, Delaware, 1867–1881.

SAMUEL SPENCER, 1847–1906. Graduated at the University of Georgia, in 1867, "with first honors." Graduated in the Engineering Department of the University of Virginia, in 1869, "again at the head of his class," with the degree of C. E. President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, 1887–1888. President Southern Railway, 1894–1906.

HENRY BENNING SPENCER, 1872–. Graduated at Harvard University. General Manager Southern Railway, 1905. Vice-President Southern Railway, 1906–.

The Spencers of Talbot County were never numerous; the old homesteads of the family "Spencer Hall," "Beverly," "Mit-cham Hall" and "Solitude," have long since passed into other hands, and the writer of this sketch is the last surviving member of his family in Maryland.

How true it is as Shakespeare, in one of his sonnets, says:

Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore,
 So do our minutes hasten to their end;
 Each changing place with that which goes before,
 In sequent toil all forwards do contend.

Time doth transfix the flourish set on youth,
 And delves the parallels in beauty's brow,
 Feeds on the rarities of nature's truth,
 And nothing stands but for his scythe to mow.

THE FRANCIS'S

The Anglo-French surname of le Franceis and le Fraunceys appears very frequently in the *Close Rolls*, *temp.* Henry iii. At an Inquisition as to Kirkleatham Church before the official of the Lord Archbishop of York, 1 Feb. 1267-68, Sir John Fraunceys is mentioned. (*Surtees Society Publications*, Vol. 109). Robert le Franceis, William le Franceis and Phillippus Frances were living in Kent, *temp.* Edw. i. Walter le Franceys is referred to in the *Hundred Rolls*, 1274. Everard le Fraunceis, was Mayor of Bristol in 1285. John le Fraunceys was Baron of the Exchequer, *temp.* Henry iii. Magister Johannes Fraunceis was summoned to Parliament at Westminster, 26 July, 7 Edw. ii, 1313, (*Parliamentary Writs*). Rev. Richard Francis was Bishop of Waterford, Ireland, 1338. Sir Adam Fraunceys was Lord Mayor of London, 1353-1354. His daughter Maude Fraunceys married John de Montacute afterwards 3rd Earl of Salisbury, son of Sir John de Montacute, and grandson of the 1st Earl of Salisbury. Simon Fraunceys was Lord Mayor of London, 1335-1356.

The surname Francis was finally adopted. A branch of the family settled in Derbyshire where Sir Robert Francis was living in 1377, being knighted in that year at the coronation of Richard ii. He was then seized of the manors of Fornwerk, Engleby, Allestre, Querndon, Boulton, Stretton, Biggin, Sidenhall, Hartestoft, Tibshelve, and Tetingly, Derbyshire. Sir Richard Francis was made Knight of the Bath in 1400. Sir Hugh Fraunceis, Knt., Suffolk, was living in 1430. Sir William Francis was knighted in 1547. Thomas Francis was Regius Professor of Physic, Oxford, Clar. 1554, and Physician to Queen Elizabeth. Sir Edward Francis was a Member of Parliament in 1625, as was also Hon. John Fraunceis, a member from Devonshire the same year.

Hon. Philip Francis was Mayor of Plymouth, England, in 1644, during the Civil War, and a Royalist. His son the Rev.

John Francis, D.D., was Dean of Leighlin, Ireland, which he held until 1704. He was a scholar and was described as a very eloquent preacher. His son, The Very Rev. John Francis, D.D., was Dean of Lismore, in 1722, and Rector of St. Mary's Church, Dublin. He married Miss Tench, a lady of good family, and died in 1724, leaving a widow and five children; Tench, Richard, Philip, Mary and Anne Francis.

The armorial bearings of this family were the same as those of a West of England clan of the same surname, and whose genealogical root is assigned by the Herald's office to have been honored by Knighthood at the coronation of Richard ii, before mentioned, and the family tradition derived its origin from that part of England.

Tench Francis, the eldest son, emigrated to America, of whom more hereafter.

Richard Francis, the second son, born in 1705, entered Trinity College, Dublin, 20 April 1723, having been previously entered in the Middle Temple, 30 June 1719, and was called to the bar of that Inn, 15 May 1724. He emigrated to Maryland prior to March, 1733. He was a member of the Lower House of Assembly from the City of Annapolis, 1734-1737, and where he resided as late as 1739. He may have returned to England and died there. He was the author of a law treatise *Maxims of Equity*, which long held a high rank among books of authority, which was first published in 1729, and has frequently been re-printed.

The Rev. Philip Francis, D.D., the youngest son, was born in Dublin about 1708. He took the degree of B.A., at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1728, and studied for the ministry. He was for a time curate of St. Peter's Church, Dublin. Prior to 1740, he married Elizabeth Rowe, who died in 1744, and who claimed descent from Sir Thomas Roe.

Dr. Francis was the able translator of Horace and Demosthenes. His edition of Horace appeared in Dublin in 1743, and "made him a reputation as a classical editor and translator, which no subsequent attempts have been able to diminish." He went to England after the death of his wife, and where he

held a Rectory in Norfolk, in 1749. He received the degree of D.D. in 1762, from the University of Dublin, and was a man of fine talents and learning. He died in Bath, England, 5 March 1773, leaving an only son.

Philip Francis, born in Dublin, 22 October 1740. He was educated at St. Paul's School, London, after which in 1756, he obtained a place in the Secretary of State's office, of which Henry Fox was the head. In January 1760, he went as Secretary of Lord Kinmont's special embassy to Portugal, and where he remained until November 1760. On his return to London he was presented at Court by Lord Kinmont. The Earl gave him the highest character for his ability and industry, and they were friends and correspondents during life. In 1761-1762, he acted as amanuensis for Pitt. In 1762, he married Miss Elizabeth Mackrabbie, the daughter of a retired London merchant. In 1763, he was made first clerk in the war office, under Lord Barrington, and which he held for nearly ten years.

Alexander Mackrabbie, his brother-in-law, left England in 1767, for a managing clerkship in a British mercantile house in Philadelphia. In March 1768, Francis writes from London to Mackrabbie, as follows: "I so much agree with you about landed possessions in America, and the security that may arise again from them hereafter, that I shall commission my cousin Captain (Turbutt) Francis, who is now here, to purchase a thousand acres for me in the course of next summer, which he assures me he can do for a mere trifle."

In a letter from Mackrabbie to Francis from Philadelphia, in January 1769, he writes, "That cousin of yours and I have had some converse about lands. He is managing his own matters in that way, and has promised to take care of a thousand acres for you." In another letter from Mackrabbie to Francis, dated Philadelphia, 12 December 1769, he writes, "The only point of appearance in which Maryland differs from this province is, that they have not any large towns. The rivers, and their navigable branches, are so numerous, that the gentlemen of that country live generally upon their own plantations, and keep negroes to cultivate tobacco and other produce. . . ."

Were it not that the expensive, hospitable manner in which everybody lives here, (for you may really go from house to house for a month, living upon delicatesses, and drinking claret you would not despise at the first tavern in London), and that their number of negroes and equipage serves as a mighty counterbalance, they would grow immensely rich; too rich, *mon ami*, for your system of American politics." In another letter to Francis, dated Philadelphia, 2 January 1770, Mackrabe writes. "He is actually in treaty for two tracts for you, and I think he will make you an American landowner as soon as he gets about again."

In June 1773, Mr. Francis was nominated by Lord North, on Lord Barrington's recommendation, a member of the Supreme Council of Bengal, India. Upon Francis's arrival in Calcutta, India, 19 October 1774, he entered upon his duties as a member of the Council. He fought a duel with Warren Hastings, 17 August 1780, and was severely wounded.

He is said "to have made judicious suggestions for the government of India, and to have proposed the permanent settlement of Bengal, afterwards carried out by Lord Cornwallis."

In 1781, he returned to England. In April 1784, he was elected a Member of Parliament for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, afterwards sitting for Appleby. In 1806, he was made a Knight of the Bath.

Many critics, including Lord Macaulay, maintain that Sir Philip was the writer of the "Letters of Junius." A biographical sketch of him, says, "Francis, whether Junius or not, was a man of great ability and unflagging industry, arrogant and vindictive, and courageous in attacking men, rigid and even pedantic in his adherence to a set of principles which had their generous side; really scornful of meanness and corruption in others, and certainly doing much to vindicate the power of public opinion."

Francis was the personal opponent of Warren Hastings in India, and the assistant of Burke in the Parliamentary impeachment of Hastings. He died 22 December 1818, leaving a widow and several children.

Sir Philip Francis, K.C.B. (1825–1876), a grandson of Sir Philip Francis, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, London, in 1845. In 1867, he was appointed Consul General in Constantinople, and Judge of the Supreme Consular Court of the Levant. He died 10 August 1876. He is said to have performed his long and most difficult duties with as much ability as integrity and uprightness.

Hon. Tench Francis, the eldest son of the Rev. John Francis, D.D., and Miss Tench, was born about 1700, probably in Ireland. He received an excellent classical education and came to America about 1720, and settled in Talbot County, Md., where he studied law and married 29 December 1724, Elizabeth Turbutt, born 17 March 1708, daughter of Hon. Foster Turbutt of "Otwell," Talbot County. He was Clerk of Talbot County Court, 1726–1734. One of the Burgesses in the Lower House of Assembly, 1734–1737, and Attorney General of Maryland, 1735–1737. He afterwards removed to Philadelphia, as a better field for his talents and where he became a leading lawyer. Attorney General of Pennsylvania, 1742–1754. Recorder of Philadelphia 1750–1755. He was very highly esteemed as a man, a lawyer and an author. He died 16 August 1758. At the time of his death, *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, of 24 August 1758, and of which Hon. Benjamin Franklin was the proprietor, said, "*On Wednesday the 16th instant died here, TENCH FRANCIS, Esq., attorney at Law. He was no less remarkable for his strict Fidelity than for his profound Skill in his Profession. He filled the stations of Attorney General of this Province, and Recorder of this City, for a Number of Years, with the highest Reputation. His domestic Virtues made him dear to his Family; his Learning and Abilities valuable to the Community; to both his Death is a real Loss.*"

Mr. Francis is said to have been the first of the Philadelphia lawyers, "who mastered the technical difficulties of the profession." His life was full of professional honor and unlimited public respect.

The children of Hon. Tench and Elizabeth (Turbutt) Francis, were, John, Anne, Mary, Tench, Elizabeth, Margaret, Rachel Turbutt and Philip Francis.

John Francis, the eldest son, born in Talbot County, 20 January 1726, died unmarried.

Anne Francis, the eldest daughter, born in Talbot County 1 October 1727, died 18 December 1771, married 30 September 1743, Hon. James Tilghman. Their children were, Tench; Richard, who died unmarried; James, who married Elizabeth Buely; William, who became Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; Philemon, who entered the British Navy and married Harriet Milbanke, daughter of Admiral Milbanke, R. N.; Thomas Ringgold, who died unmarried; Anna Maria, who married William Hemsley; Elizabeth, who married Major James Lloyd; Mary, who died unmarried; and Henrietta Maria, who married her cousin Lloyd Tilghman.

Colonel Tench Tilghman, the eldest son of Hon. James and Anne (Francis) Tilghman, born in 1744, died in 1786, was an aid-de-camp to General George Washington during the War of the Revolution, and married in 1783, Anna Maria, daughter of Hon. Matthew Tilghman. Their eldest daughter, Anna Margaretta Tilghman, married in 1807, Tench Tilghman; and Elizabeth Tench Tilghman, her sister, married in 1811, Colonel Nicholas Goldsborough of "Otwell," Talbot County.

Mary Francis, born at "Fausley," Talbot County, 19 December 1729, died 1801, married William Coxe of New Jersey. One of their sons Tench Coxe, was an author and politician.

Tench Francis, Jr., born at "Fausley," 3 November 1731, died 2 May 1801, married Anne, daughter of Charles and Anne Willing of Philadelphia. Mr. Francis was for many years agent of the Penn family in connection with Proprietary interests, and the first Cashier of the Bank of North America. He was a friend of General George Washington, who frequently mentions him in his diary. One of his descendants, Hon. John Brown Francis, (1791-1864,) was Governor of Rhode Island, 1833-1838, and United States Senator, 1844-1845, and another descendant, Hon. Thomas Francis Bayard, (1828-1898,) United States Senator from Delaware, 1869-1885. Secretary of State, 1885-1889. Ambassador to Great Britain, 1893-1897.

Elizabeth Francis, born at "Fausley," 20 September 1733,

died in 1800, married John Lawrence. One of their granddaughters Margaret Allen married her cousin Chief Justice William Tilghman before mentioned, and her sister Mary Allen married Hon. Henry Walter Livingston of Livingston Manor, New York.

Margaret Francis, born at "Fausley," 24 August 1735, died in 1796, married in 1753, Chief Justice Edward Shippen of Philadelphia, one of whose daughters Margaret Shippen married in 1779, General Benedict Arnold. This alliance was an unfortunate one in many respects for the beautiful and amiable Margaret Shippen, but she was an excellent woman in every relation of life, and she had the satisfaction of moulding the character of several sons and daughters. Two of her sons reached high military positions in the British service, one of them attaining the rank of Major General. General Benedict Arnold was uniform in his kindness to her, but her letters published in *The Pennsylvania Magazine*, a few years ago, show that she was not a happy woman. She died 24 August 1804.

Rachel Francis, born in 1737, married in 1760, first John Relfe, and secondly Matthew Pearce.

Turbutt Francis, born in Philadelphia in 1740, died in 1797. He was a Colonel in the British Continental Army and distinguished in the French and Indian Wars. He married Rebecca, the only daughter of Samuel Mifflin. Their children were Tench, Samuel, who took the name of Mifflin, and Rebecca Francis, who married Matthias Harrison.

Philip Francis, the youngest son, was born in Philadelphia in 1748. Admitted to the bar and practiced his profession in that city until his death. He married his cousin Henrietta Maria Goldsborough, born 1754, died 5 January 1839, daughter of Hon. John Goldsborough (1711-1778), of "Four Square," Talbot County. Their only son John Francis was lost at sea when a young man, and their only daughter Maria Francis married 23 November 1809, Dr. Tristram Thomas of Easton, Talbot County, Md. (See Thomas Family).

THE KERRS

The Cars, Carrs, Kers and Kerrs are all one family. The surname is widely distributed, being found in Norway and France, as well as in England and Scotland. The name of Ker or Kerr is of Scandinavian origin. It is found in the early North Saga of tenth century date, in which the deeds and voyages of Kari, the Icelander are described. It is said to have entered England with the followers of William the Conqueror, and a Karre certainly appears in the Roll of Battle Abbey, but that document is now generally discredited. The name is not in Domesday Book, but it may have come in a later immigration from either Normandy or Brittany. Genealogists say, however, that "no link between the Border Kers and any particular Norman ancestor entering either England or Scotland at any particular date has yet been discovered."

John Ker, the first of the name on record in Scotland, appears as a witness to the perambulations of the bounds of Stobo Manor, belonging to the See of Glasgow, in the reign of William the Lion, 1165-1214. Richard Ker, the next on record, is referred to in 1245, in a Charter to Melrose Abbey, founded by King David I, 1124-1153, now so picturesque in its ruinous solitude and so rich in historic and poetic association. The witchery of the place, the magic, the singular beauty of it all is incomparable. Here, within its crumbling walls, enshrouded in ivy, Sir Walter Scott often lingered and mused awhile.

"If thou would'st view fair Melrose aright,
Go visit it by the pale moon-light;
For the gay beams of lightsome day
Gild, but to flout, the ruins gray;
When the broken arches are black in night,
And each shafted oriel glimmers white;

When the cold light's uncertain shower
Streams on the ruined central tower;

* * * * *

Then go—but go alone the while—
Then view St. David's ruined pile;
And home returning, soothly swear
Was never scene so sad and fair."

A Robert Ker was defendant in a case before the Justices of New Castle-on-Tyne, in June 1231, and the names of Robertus de Kari and Johannes Kir appear in 13th century handwriting in Durham. These seem to be the first of the name on record in England.

Nicol Ker of Peebleshire signed the Ragman's Roll in 1296, as did Andrew del Ker of Stirlingshire. The Ragman's Roll is a list of all the Scotch barons and men of note who subscribed on a roll of parchment their fealty to Edward i. It contains the largest and most authentic enumeration extant of the nobility, barons, landholders, burgesses and clergy of Scotland prior to the 14th century. For many years after the Conquest the name is found only in isolated instances in the public records and not until the beginning of the 14th century does it become frequent. It is often found then in the *Patent Rolls* and the *Hundred Rolls* and other records in England as del Ker, or Carr or Ker.

In the reign of David ii, about the year 1357, when John Ker, of the Forest of Selkirk, acquired the lands of Auldtounburn, various families of Kers or Kerrs also acquired lands in Peeblesshire, Haddingtonshire, Dumfriesshire, Lanarkshire, Stirlingshire, and in Aberdeen. From this it would seem that though probably of the same stock, there are many families of the name in Scotland who are not descended from the great Border Houses of Cessford and Fernieherst who first settled in Teviotdale, at Ancrum, Cessford and Fernieherst.

These Kers were very powerful on the Border, their influence extending from the village of Preston Grange in Lothian to the limits of England. Cessford Castle, the ancient baronial residence of the family, is situated on a ridge inclining towards

the river Kale and within two or three miles of the Cheviot Hills. It was formerly of great strength, but is now in ruins.

“There is given
To the things of earth, which Time hath bent,
A spirit's feeling, and where he hath leant
His hand, but broke his scythe, there is a power
And magic in the ruined battlement;
For which the palace of the present hour
Must yield its pomp and wait till ages are its dower.”

Miss Catherine L. Johnstone, in her *Historical Families of Dumfriesshire*, 1889, says: “In 1459, Andrew Ker of Cessford, John Johnstone of that ilk, George Ormiston, Charles Murray of Cockpool, William Carlile of Torthorwald, and James Rutherford of that ilk, are bracketted as “scuteferi” and as all “naval admirals,” in the list of Border Chiefs charged with the care of the marches. The chief landowners among the borderers were given baronial rights, which included the services of the freemen on their lands, whom they protected from each other and from the enemy.” Their mode of life as described by Froissart in 1323, was of the roughest description, but when we read “that Bruce's army, which was all cavalry, contained a Knight or squire to every five troopers, its marvellous success is no matter of surprise.” Froissart says, “They can live on flesh half sodden, without bread, and drink the river water without wine. But in those times even the table of a Prince of Wales was not supplied with modern refinement. At Perth on February 14, 1303, when the Earl of Warwick and Sir Hugh le Despenser dined with the Prince, afterwards Edward ii, on that occasion, the King's stores supplied 1600 herrings, 44 stock fish, 1 bushel of pease, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of honey, 4 lbs. of anydoyne, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of vinegar, two shillings worth of bread, and 62 sesterces of wine, and from the Prince's store were added nine pieces of sturgeon.”

Sir Andrew Ker, a descendant of Andrew Ker of Cessford, and also of John Ker of the Forest of Selkirk, left three sons, Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, Mark Ker, Abbot of Newbottle,

and Thomas Ker of Fernieherst. These three sons all left descendants, and are now represented by the Duke of Roxburgh and the Marquis of Lothian.

On 24 July 1526, Sir Andrew Ker of Cessford, with the Earl of Angus, Lord Home and other Border Chiefs, while escorting King James v, to Edinburgh, were attacked near Melrose by Sir Walter Scott of Buccleugh and Braxholm on the Teviot, and the scene of Sir Walter Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, whose object was to free the King from the hand of the Douglasses.

Sir Walter Scott, in his notes to Canto i, of this beautiful poem, says: "In consequence of the battle of Melrose on Hali-don Hill in 1526, there ensued a deadly feud betwixt the names of Scott and Ker, which, in spite of all means to bring about an agreement, raged for many years upon the Borders. Sir Walter Scott of Buccleugh was imprisoned, and his estates forfeited in the year 1535, for levying war against the Kers and restored by Act of Parliament, dated 15 March 1542, during the regency of Mary of Lorraine. But the most signal act of violence, to which this quarrel gave rise, was, the murder of Sir Walter himself, who was slain by the Kers in the streets of Edinburgh in 1552."

From one of these various branches of the Ker or Kerr family, that of Cessford, it is claimed, was descended David Kerr, Sr., born 3 February 1749, in Galloway, Scotland, who emigrated to America in the year 1769, and settled at Falmouth, on the Rappahanock River, opposite Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He remained there until 1773, when he removed to Anne Arundel County, Maryland, and became a tobacco planter at Greenberry Point, on the Severn River, near Annapolis, where he married in March 1773, Miss Bishop, granddaughter of Colonel Charles Hammond, the Provincial Treasurer of the Western Shore. After the death of his wife in October 1775, who left no issue, he married secondly 17 April 1777, Mrs. Rachel Leeds Edmondson, who died in 1830, widow of James Edmondson of Talbot County, the daughter of John Bozman and Lucretia Leeds, and sister

of Hon. John Leeds Bozman, the historian. Mrs. Kerr's daughter, by her first husband, Lucretia Edmondson married William Barroll of Chestertown, Md.

Mr. Kerr continued to reside in Anne Arundel County until 1789, when he removed to Talbot County, and entered again into mercantile business, being associated with Robert Lloyd Nicols and Thomas Chamberlaine. Soon after his arrival in Talbot County, he became quite prominent in political affairs. Delegate to the General Assembly, 1788-1794, and again in 1797. One of the Justices of the Peace, 1789. One of the Associate Judges of the County, 1801. One of the Judges of the Orphan's Court, 1802. He died 2 November 1814, a few months after the death of his youngest son, David Kerr, Jr., who died 23 August 1814, in the 32nd year of his age.

Among the prominent members of this family were:

JOHN LEEDS KERR, 1780-1844. Member of Congress from Maryland 1825-1829, 1831-1833. United States Senator, 1841-1843. Presidential Elector (Harrison & Tyler) 1840.

DAVID KERR, JR., 1782-1814. Member Md. House of Delegates, 1806-1809.

JOHN BOZMAN KERR, 1809-1878, Member Md. House of Delegates, 1836-1838. Member of Congress, 1849-1851. Charge d'affaires to Nicaragua, 1851-1853.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH KERR, 1832-1898. States Attorney for Baltimore City, 1879-1895. Presidential Elector (Tilden.) 1876.

THE MARKOES

The Markoe family was for many generations seated at Mont-béliard, Franche-Compte, an old province in the east of France, which formed part of the old Burgundian realm at the close of the Middle Ages, then became a Spanish possession and was conquered by Louis xiv, in 1674, and annexed to France. The capitol is Besancon.

The Markoes were Huguenots, and upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, a Proclamation of Louis xiv, of France, 22 October 1685, which forbade the free exercise of the Protestant religion and annulling the Edict of Nantes, they resolved to emigrate. The promulgation of this Proclamation was followed by the emigration from France of about 300,000 persons, including artisans, men of science and letters, and others to Holland, England, America and the West Indies.

Peter Markoe, a member of this prominent family, with his wife Mary, emigrated it is claimed, to the West Indies, and settled either upon the island of Nevis or St. Christopher, then as now two of the colonies of Great Britain. His son Peter Markoe, born 1702, died 1747, removed to the island of Santa Cruz, West Indies, and became the owner of an estate known as "Clifton Hill," and engaged extensively in the cultivation of sugar. He married Elizabeth Farrell, who was born 24 October 1703, and died 14 May 1774. They had ten children, Peter, John, James, Abraham, Francis, Elizabeth, Isaac, Mary, Francis 2nd, and John Markoe, only one of whom Abraham Markoe came to America to live about the year 1770, settling in Philadelphia in the interest of the sugar trade of his family. He was followed later by his nephew, Francis Markoe and his niece Margaret Hartman Markoe, the one to enter Princeton, the other as the guest of her uncle, to enjoy the gaities and pleasures of fashionable life in the Quaker City.

Peter Markoe, the eldest son of Peter and Elizabeth (Farrell) Markoe, born 10 January 1722, remained a resident of Santa Cruz.

Abraham Markoe, before mentioned, the fourth son of Peter and Elizabeth (Farrell) Markoe, was born on the island of Santa Cruz, 2 July 1727, and married there in 1751, a widow Mrs. Elizabeth Kenny Rogers, but soon losing his wife, was left with the care of two sons, who were subsequently sent to Dublin to be educated. Abraham Markoe, after his wife's death visited Denmark, and finally emigrated to America and located in Philadelphia, not long before the War of the Revolution, but retaining his large estates in Santa Cruz. In 1772, he purchased a block of ground, bounded by Chestnut and Market and Ninth and Tenth Streets, upon which he built a handsome residence. In 1774, he was instrumental in raising the light horse troop, known as the "City Troop," and was its Captain until forced to resign his command by Denmark's declaration of neutrality in October 1775. In the summer of 1775, he presented to the Troop a flag which is believed to be the first bearing thirteen red and white stripes, symbolizing the thirteen colonies then asserting their rights and ultimately struggling for their independence. In the same year Congress adopted it on the recommendation of Franklin, Lynch and Harrison, but still retaining the British "Union" in a corner. This flag was raised over the American Headquarters at Cambridge, Mass, January 1, 1776. It was only after the Declaration of Independence, that Congress by a resolution adopted on January 14, 1777, ordered the Union to be replaced by thirteen stars. At that time Captain Markoe owned valuable estates in Santa Cruz, a Danish possession, and they would have been confiscated, the penalty for the violation of the act of neutrality.

His son by his first wife, Peter Markoe, (1753-1792), was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and studied law in London, but after returning to Philadelphia about 1783, devoted himself to literature. His productions under the pen name of "A Native of Algiers," include *The Patriot Chief*, a tragedy

(1783), *Miscellaneous Poems*, (1787), *The Times*, a poem (1788), and *Reconciliation*, a comic opera (1790). He died unmarried. His second son Abraham Markoe, born 1 October 1755, married 5 October 1779, his cousin Mary Markoe, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Rogers) Markoe. They left no issue.

Captain Abraham Markoe married secondly, 16 December 1773, Elizabeth Baynton, a daughter of Peter Baynton, an old merchant of Philadelphia, who died 26 January 1795, leaving him three children. One of their sons Isaac Markoe was lost at sea, on the packet "St. Domingo," on his way to the West Indies. Elizabeth Baynton Markoe, their only daughter, born 20 February, 1778, one of the belles of Philadelphia, died 20 January 1842, married 22 October 1801, Isaac Hazlehurst, leaving issue. John Markoe, the youngest son, born 24 December 1781, died 26 October 1834; married 6 February, 1804, Miss Hitty Cox, leaving issue

Elizabeth Markoe, the eldest daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Farrell) Markoe, born 6 May 1732, died 16 December 1801, married Frank Créqui a descendant of an old French family.

Isaac Markoe, the sixth son of Peter and Elizabeth (Farrell) Markoe, born 4 July 1736, died 6 December 1777, married Elizabeth Rogers. Their descendants remained for the most part in the West Indies, although their daughter Anna Markoe, born 23 May 1765, who married 19 November 1785, Nicholas Cruger, who died in Santa Cruz, spent the latter part of her life in New York City, where some of her descendants now live. She married secondly William Rogers.

Francis Markoe, the seventh son of Peter and Elizabeth (Farrell) Markoe, born 20 September 1740, died in 1779, seems to have been a resident of Santa Cruz. He visited America, but returned to the island. He married 15 June 1769, Elizabeth Hartman, daughter of Isaac Hartman and Margaret Carroll Nanton, born 19 August 1755, died 25 February 1791. Their daughter Margaret Hartman Markoe, before mentioned, born 7 November 1770, died 28 July 1836. During her early womanhood she visited Philadelphia, doubtless as a guest of

her uncle Abraham Markoe, and where she was very much admired if we can judge from the effusion of some local poet of the day, while lamenting the void left by the absence of the young lady from one of their social entertainments.

“Say why! amid the splendid rows
Of graceful belles and polish'd beaux,
Does not Markoe appear?
Has some intrusive pain dismay'd
From festive scenes the lov'ly maid,
Or does she illness fear?”

She married first, 17 November 1791, Benjamin Franklin Bache, grandson of Hon. Benjamin Franklin, and secondly, 28 June 1800, William Duane. Many of her descendants, through both marriages, are now living in Philadelphia.

Peter Markoe, the eldest son of Francis and Elizabeth (Hartman) Markoe, born 19 November 1771, died 1841, married November 1801, Mary Aletta Heyleger, leaving issue.

Elizabeth Markoe, the second daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Hartman) Markoe, died 5 March 1855, married 5 June 1794, Samuel Prom, a Danish gentleman of St. Thomas, West Indies. They had six children, two of whom died unmarried. Peter Prom, their only son, settled in Brazil and died there. Sarah Caldwell Prom, the eldest daughter, married Major Rowan of the British Army. Ann Elizabeth Prom married Count Scheel or Schele, and Mary Aletta Prom married a Lutheran Clergyman in Copenhagen. Mrs. Prom and her family removed to Denmark, where she died at “Ryegarde,” the Scheel estate, her son-in-law having succeeded to the title and estates.

Francis Markoe, only son of Francis and Elizabeth (Hartman) Markoe, was born 5 June 1774. He was sent to this country to be educated, and graduated from Princeton College, now Princeton University, in the class of 1795. He then entered the counting house of Mr. Yard of Philadelphia. He made frequent voyages to the West Indies, on business. On 4 November 1797, he married Sarah Caldwell, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Round) Caldwell, of Philadelphia, and for the

next ten years resided almost wholly in Santa Cruz. He then sold his share of their jointly inherited estate to his brother and returned to Philadelphia, where he established himself as a merchant. He finally removed to the City of New York, where he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas Masters. He was a man of the highest probity of character and deeply religious. He died 16 February 1848. Among his ten children were Francis Markoe, for many years connected with the State Department, Washington, D.C. and Thomas Masters Markoe, M.D., a distinguished physician and Professor at Columbia University, New York City.

Francis Markoe before mentioned, the third son of Francis and Sarah (Caldwell) Markoe, born 19 January 1801, died 31 October 1872, married 7 October 1834, Mary Galloway Maxcy, daughter of Hon. Virgil Maxcy, who was killed by the explosion of a large gun on board the Princeton, 28 February 1844. The children of Francis Markoe and Mary Galloway (Maxcy) his wife, were, Mary Galloway, Francis, Sarah Caldwell, Cornelia Maxcy, Sophia Dallas, Emily Maxcy and Virgil Maxcy Markoe.

Mary Galloway Markoe, the eldest child, died unmarried; Francis Markoe, Jr. married Maria Perry Thomas, (see Thomas Family); Sarah Caldwell Markoe died unmarried; Cornelia Maxcy Markoe died unmarried; Sophia Dallas Markoe married Professor Samuel F. Emmons; Emily Maxcy Markoe married D. C. F. Rivinus, and Virgil Maxcy Markoe married Mrs. ——— Brown.

THE TRIPPES

When William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066, he found it peopled with the descendants of Britons, Saxonized Britons, Saxons and Danes. Very few of them had any surnames, and as the population at that time was estimated to be about 2,500,000, added to which was the great influx of the Normans, it became absolutely necessary to adopt surnames, in order to distinguish one family from another.

Among the divisions of land at the time of the Domesday Survey, in the County of Kent, was the hundred of Trepeslau, also called Trepesai, Trepelau or Tripelau, which was afterwards known as Trippelowe.

The name of Trippe does not appear in Domesday Book, but in the *Rotuli Hundredorum*, (Hundred Rolls) *temp.* Henry iii, 1216-1272, the name of Gilbertus Trippe is mentioned, as also the names of Robertus and Walterus Trippe *temp.* Edw. i, and the name of Johannes Trip in the *Parliamentary Writs and Writs of Military Summons*, of that date.

The hundred of Trippelowe, County Kent, is described in the Hundred Rolls, *temp.* Edw. i, which gave rise to a family of that surname, Ricardus de Trippelowe being mentioned in the *Parliamentary Writs*, in 1322. The name of Trippe was also derived from the same source, a family assuming that surname no doubt then owning a manor in that part of the fertile County of Kent. The name of Trippelowe seems to have been continued and applied to family estates in the Province of Maryland, for in 1693, Henry Trippe, the emigrant, in his will, gives and bequeathes to his son Edward Trippe all the tract of land called Trippelow's Forest, Dorchester County.

The Trippe family were no doubt of Saxon origin, for after the battle of Crayford in A.D. 457, in which four thousand Britons are said to have been slain, the County of Kent was abandoned by the Britons, and taken possession of by the

Jutes, under Hengest, the Saxon, who founded the Kingdom of Kent, the first of the Heptarchy, or seven Kingdoms of the Saxons. In A.D. 796, Kent was conquered by Cenwulf, King of Mercia, a Saxon, and about A.D. 823, it was conquered by Egbert, King of Wessex, who appointed his son Ethelwulf, King of Kent. Egbert was as a conqueror, the most successful of all the Saxon Kings.

Nicholas Tryppe gave Laplands, County Kent, to Elham Church, in 1234-1242. Thomas Trippe and his son Thomas Trippe are mentioned in a deed of land at Sandwich, County Kent, 18 Edw. ii, 1325, from whom was descended John Trippe of Sandwich and Sellings, whose will is of 29 November 1543, and who left two sons John and Henry Trippe.

John Trippe, the eldest son, was Vice Marshal of Calais, France, which was lost to England in 1558. He married a Miss Kelé and left two sons Reginald and John, and one daughter, Alienora Trippe.

John Trippe, the second son, married first Benedita Boteler, and secondly Elizabeth More, who was living in 1644, and whose son Charles Trippe, of the Middle Temple, became a very distinguished lawyer.

Charles Trippe, of Tripham, in the parish of Wingham, County Kent, was born in 1584. He entered St. Mary's College, Oxford in 1598. He married first Rose, daughter of Sir Thomas Harfleete of Ashe, County Kent, who died leaving no issue. He married secondly Katherine, daughter of Sir Edmund Bell of Ontwell, County Norfolk, son of Sir Robert Bell, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, leaving issue. He died at his house in Trapham, in the parish of Wingham, 12 January 1624, and is buried in the Parish Church of Wingham, in the "South Crosse Isle," where there is a fine mural monument to his memory.

Henry Trippe, the second son of John Trippe (1543), before mentioned, of Sandwich and Sellinge, married whom is not known, and had a son.

Rev. Henry Trippe, M.A., author and translator, who matriculated as a sizar of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in May 1562. Rector of North Okendon, Essex, 1570. Rector of St. Stephen's

Walbrook, London, 1572. Rector of St. Faith's Church, London in 1583, and held it until his death. He translated *The Regiment of Povertie*, published in 1572, and wrote *Brief Answers to Maister Pounds Six Reasons*, published in 1581. He married and left a son Francis Trippe, who married Marian, the only daughter of Daniel Shorte of Tenterden, County Kent, and died about 1620, leaving an only son.

Rev. Thomas Trippe, born 1584, of Canterbury, County Kent, who married Henrietta Measaim of Richmond, County Surrey, and had three daughters and six sons, Henry, Thomas, James, John, Samuel and Henry Trippe, 2nd. Henry Trippe, the eldest son, died an infant. Thomas Trippe, the second son, is mentioned in Jesse's *Memoirs of the Court of England, during the reign of the Stuarts*, as having promoted with Mr. George Howard and Colonel Bamfield, on 20 April 1648, the escape of James ii, when Duke of York, from St. James' Palace, during the Great Rebellion: James Trippe born 1623; John Trippe, born 1625; Samuel Trippe of Chipping-Wycombe, County Bucks, born 1628; and Henry Trippe.

Henry Trippe, the youngest son of Rev. Thomas Trippe of Canterbury, County Kent, and great grandson of Rev. Henry Trippe, was born in 1632. He fought in Flanders under William of Orange, and had the rank of Captain of Foot. He came to the Province of Maryland in 1663, bringing with him three of his command and located in what is now known as Dorchester County, and died there in 1698, and from him is descended the Trippe family of Maryland.

The surname of Tripp is traceable also in West county records "for more than a hundred years prior to the time of Henry v, where the family held a most respectable position in Somersetshire, and have numbered amongst their members churchmen, lawyers and soldiers, who have attained very creditable prominence," and where the family owned landed property *temp.* Henry viii, and for many generations afterwards, one of the estates being known as "East Brent." A branch of this family settled in Bristol, Gloucestershire, one of whom went to Holland, and amassed great wealth at Amsterdam, where, from

him, a street is still called Tripp Street. His son was created in Holland, Baron Tripp, and one of his descendants was in the British Army and served in the campaigns against Napoleon. He was most highly commended by the Duke of Wellington in his Waterloo dispatch, "as having conducted himself with much to my (his) satisfaction." Sir Walter Scott, in his *Diary* in October 1827, published in John Lockart Gibson's *Life of Sir Walter Scott*, says, "that he met him at Lord Somerville's and liked him much."

Another member, presumably of this family, Mynheer John William Van Trip, Postmaster General of Amsterdam, who died in June 1738, married Lady Catherine Grey, daughter of Henry Grey, third Earl of Stamford, and of the same family as the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey. (Brydges Collins' *Peerage*, vol. 3, p. 368). And Cecilia Trip of Amsterdam, married John Munter, Counsellor of the Court of Holland, whose daughter Margaretta Cecilia Munter married William, first Earl of Cadogan, a general officer in the British Army, who took part in the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough and who succeeded his illustrious chief in his command of the army, (Burke's *Peerage*).

Among the prominent members of this family were and are:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL HENRY TRIPPE, 1632-1698. Burgess for Dorchester County, 1671-1675, 1681-1682, 1692-1693. Captain of Foot, 1676. Major of Horse, 1689. One of the Committee of Twenty for regulating affairs in Md. 1690. Justice, 1669, 1674-1676, 1681-1685, 1687-1691.

CAPTAIN HENRY TRIPPE, ——— 1724. Burgess for Dorchester County, 1712-1715. Justice, 1715, 1717-1719, 1721.

MAJOR HENRY TRIPPE, ——— 1744. High Sheriff of Dorchester County, 1731-1733. Justice 1735-1744. Deputy Commissary, 1740; Burgess, 1733-1736, 1738-1742.

EDWARD TRIPPE, ———. High Sheriff of Dorchester County, 1740-1742. Justice, 1740-1743, 1749-1758, 1760-1763, 1765-1770.

JOHN TRIPPE, ———. Captain of Cavalry, 1750.

LEVIN TRIPPE, 1752–1780. Killed on board of Privateer *Isabella*, at sea, during the War of the Revolution.

LIEUTENANT JOHN TRIPPE, 1785–1810. Midshipman U. S. N. 5 April 1799. Master 6 May 1803. Served gallantly under Commodore Preble in attack on Tripoli, July–September 1804.

On the title page of the *Two Admirals*, by J. Fenimore Cooper, are the following lines on Lieut. Trippe.

Come all ye kindred chieftains of the deep,
In mighty phalanx round your chieftain bend;
Hush every murmur that invades his sleep,
And guard the laurel that o'ershades your friend.

ANDREW CROSS TRIPPE, M.A., 1839 ———. Confederate States Army 1862–1865. Severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, 1863. Lieutenant and Ordinance officer, C. S. A. Attorney at law.

JAMES McCONKY TRIPPE, 1874 ———. Member and Speaker House of Delegates from Baltimore City, 1912, 1914. Attorney at Law.

THE HEMSLEYS

At the completion of the Domesday Survey in 1086, among the manors in North Riding, in the hundred of Ryedale, Yorkshire, was Elmeslac, situated on the river Rye. It was one of the estates confiscated by the Conqueror, and which afterwards became the lordship or manor of Walter d'Espec, a Norman of high renown in his day, who having no issue of his own, left all of his estates in 1131, not settled upon three religious houses, to his three sisters. He founded one monastery Kirkham Priory on the river Derwent, for Augustine Canons; one Rievaulx Abbey on the river Rye, for Cistercian Monks; and another Wardon, also Cistercian, in Bedfordshire.

Walter d'Espec gave to Rievaulx Abbey much land and many rights in his manor and forest of Elmeslac. The first two Abbots William and Waltheof, were friends of St. Bernard, but the third, the Monk Ailred was the literary Abbot of Rievaulx and wrote its history. It was from Rievaulx that Abbot Ailred sent out the colony of monks who founded the celebrated Melrose Abbey, whose ivy clad ruins are so full of historic and poetic interest. Walter d'Espec, the aged founder, spent the last two years of his life as a monk at Rievaulx, and dying in 1138, was buried there. The abbey is now in ruins. It was not only beautiful in itself, but it was beautifully situated in the quiet loveliness of the Valley of the Rye.

“There, in their sepulchres of costly art,
Where still the gold clings to the Parian stone,
Legend and shield and effigy impart
The accumulated fame of ages flown,
O'er sainted dust the classic wreath is strewn.
But now no mass is said—no requiem sung,
The priest is mute, the choristers are gone;
No votive “rose,” upon the shrine is hung,
No flowers upon the Founder's tomb are flung.”

As Walter d'Espece died without male heirs, the manor of Elmeslac, subsequently Helmeslac, Hamelac and finally Helmsley, passed to his youngest sister Adeline, with the patronage of Kirkham and Rievaulx, and who married Peter de Ros *temp.* Henry i. They left a son Robert de Ros, the elder, whose son Everard de Ros, married an heiress Rose Trussebut. Their son Robert de Ros, the younger, built the Castle of Helmsley, near the town of Helmsley, and two miles and a half from Rievaulx Abbey, about the end of the twelfth century. Here his descendants dwelt for seventeen generations, until the castle, town and manor of Helmsley passed from the great and noble family of Ros, by marriage to the Manners family, one of whom Thomas Manners was created Earl of Rutland in 1526. Lady Katherine Manners, daughter and only child of the sixth Earl of Rutland, came into possession of all the vast estate of the family on his death in 1632. She married George Villiers, First Duke of Buckingham, the favorite of James i.

Helmsley Castle was besieged in 1644, by Sir Thomas Fairfax, and surrendered to the arms of Parliament, and by its order was soon afterwards dismantled. It is now in ruins.

“There is a spirit brooding o'er these walls,
That tells the records of a bygone day;
When, 'midst the splendor of thy courtly halls,
A pageant shone, whose gorgeous array,
Like Pleasure's golden dream, has passed away;
Where Beauty's smiles, and winning graces, lent
The witching radiance of their love-lit ray;
And from the scene a mingled strain was sent
Of music, laughter, festive song and merriment.”

George Villiers, Second Duke of Buckingham, the friend and companion of Charles ii, married Mary Fairfax, daughter of Thomas, Lord Fairfax. On the death of her father in 1671, the Duchess inherited all of his estates and her husband doubtless squandered much of her property, as he had his own. Some years after the Duke's death, the Hemsley estates were sold to Sir Charles Duncombe, Lord Mayor of London in 1708, who died unmarried in 1711. His sister Ursula, having married

Thomas Browne of the City of London, who, inheriting the fortune of Sir Charles Duncombe assumed with her husband the name of Duncombe. Their descendant William Ernest Duncombe, Third Baron Feversham was created Viscount Helmsley of Helmsley and Earl of Feversham, 25 July 1868.

From the town and manor of Elmeslac,* the family of de Helmeslac, de Hamelac, de Helmysley, de Helmesle, de Hemelseye, de Elmeslay, de Hemelsey, de Helmesley, Hemysley, Emesley, Hemeslay, Emsley, Helmsley, Hemsley and Hemsley derived their surname. About the close of the sixteenth century, however, the surname was usually spelt Hemsley, as shown by the wills filed and probated in the York Registry, and published by the *Yorkshire Archaeological Society*, Record Series.

The first mention of the surname is in a grant from Robert de Stuteville iii, to Rievaulx Abbey, of the entire vill of Houston in 1181, wherein appears the name of Willelmo de Helmeslac, and also that of Bernardus de Helmeslac in 1291. (*Chartulary of Rievaulx*.)

William de Hamelac (Helmsley) was Prior of Helaugh Priory, in northwest Yorkshire, two miles from Reeth, in 1218. (*Dugdale's Monasticon* Vol. 5.) Adam de Helmesle was Canon of Walton, Yorkshire, *temp* Edw. i.

At an inquisition held in Yorkshire, 45 Henry iii, (1264), Walter de Hemelsey is mentioned, and at another inquisition held at York, in 1292, Robert de Helmysley is mentioned, and at an inquisition in 1302, the name of Henry de Hemelseye appears.

In the *Issue Rolls of the Exchequer*, 32 Edw. iii, 17 Jan. 1359, is this entry, "To Miles de Stapelton, in money paid to him by the hands of William de Helmesley, for his wages in going as the King's Messenger to Normandy. By writ of Privy Seal, &c, £50."

Robert de Helmsley was Abbot, in 1370-1381, of Byland Abbey, (*Yorkshire Archaeological Society*, vol. 17), founded in 1143, for Cistercian Monks, by Roger de Mowbray, a great

* The original nomenclature of Helmsley, meaning "a forest glade distinguished by a large elm tree."

Norman, who to the calm retirement of Byland, in his old age, did the warlike founder retreat, and after having fought the Holy Wars in Palestine took upon himself the monastic habit and here ended his days. The once beautiful Abbey is now in ruins.

“And lo, these mouldering fragments to sustain,
 Her graceful network nature’s hand hath hung;
 Bound every arch with a supporting chain,
 And round each wall her living verdure flung;
 And o’er the floor that sepulchres the dead—
 The saints and heroes of departed years;
 The flower of memory lifts its modest head,
 And morning sheds her tributary tears.”

William de Helmesley was Member of Parliament from York, in 1392, and Lord Mayor of York, in 1395.

John de Helmesley was Prior of Kirkham Priory, in 1398. It was situated in a meadow of great beauty on the river Derwent, and bounded by low wooded hills.

John de Helmsley was Prior of Guisborough Priory, in 1398–1408, founded in 1129, for the Augustinians, by Robert de Brus, Lord of Skelton, eldest son of Robert de Brus, who came over with the Conqueror, and from whom was descended Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. Many of the Bruces, Nevilles, Latymers and D’Arcys are buried there. The Priory is said to have been “classical in its majesty and simplicity, a masterpiece of the highest type of Gothic design.”

In *Testamenta Eboracensia*, Surtees Society Publications, Vol. 45, is the following profession. “1425, 20 Sept. Commission “to Nicholas, Bishop of Dromore, to veil Cecily, widow of “John Helmesley of Gisburne, and her profession. I, Cecil, “sometyme ye wyfe off John Helmesley, of Giseburn in Clive- “land, whose soule God assoyle, avowe to be chaste fro this “tyme forward, in the presence of you, holy fader, at this tyme “suffragayn of the kirke off Yorke, be the commission and “auctorite given you of myne wurschipfull lorde’s William the “dean and chapetre off York, the see of the erschebischo pryke “beyng voyde; and I behete to lyfe stably in this avowe

“duryng my lyfe. And, in wittenes ther off, I with my owne
“hand makes here this subscripcion. †”

William Helmesley was Prior of Newburgh Priory, in 1459–1463, founded in 1145, by Roger de Mowbray for Augustine Canons.

Rev. William Helmsley, Vicar of Marske, in his will dated 8 August 1460, directs that his body be buried in the high choir of Marske Church before the image of St. Germain. He bequeathed to the said choir his surplice for the honour of God, and twenty pence to the light of the Blessed Virgin, and twenty pence to the light of St. Germain, in Marske Church. These lights would be large wax candles burning perpetually before these images.

Sir Richard Helmysley was Chaplain of Thrisk, Yorkshire, in 1471. Rev. William Helmeslay was Vicar of Patching, Sussex, in 1475.

William Helmesley, D.D., a graduate of Oxford, was Abbot of Rievaulx Abbey, in 1513–1529 (Dugdale's *Monasticon*). It was the most beautiful of all the Cistercian Abbeys, situated on the river Rye, in a rich and well wooded valley, hidden in a deep glen, a lovely and sheltered haven and the most typical and perfect abbey of monastic England. Its Abbot was head of the order in England. Nowhere were there more splendid monasteries than in Yorkshire, many of them being situated in lonely mountain valleys away from the haunts of men. Several of their Abbots wore mitres, and sat in the House of Lords.

In the York Register, published by the *Yorkshire Archaeological Society*, Record Series, there are many wills of this family under the different ways of spelling, from 1535 to 1600. In the Parish Register of Otley, Yorkshire, is recorded the baptism of William, son of Alexander Hemsley of Denton, Yorkshire, in 1614. And another William Hemesley was “buried the 16th day of Aprill 1628, Parish of St. Michael le Belfrey, City of York.”

The first members of the Hemsley family to settle in the Province of Maryland, were William Hemsley, a surgeon, his wife Judith and his daughter Penelope Hemsley, in 1658.

It is not known positively from what part of England they emigrated, but it is more than probable they were from Yorkshire, where the family surname originated and was variously spelt for many generations. Like a great number of the early settlers William Hemsley took up and had surveyed several large tracts of land. These lands were located in what was then Kent County, but now lying partly in the counties of Queen Anne's and Talbot, on the Wye and Chester Rivers and on the Eastern bay, bordering upon the blue waters of the Chesapeake, a very beautiful and picturesque part of the Eastern Shore.

Among the prominent members of this family were:

WILLIAM HEMSLEY, ——— 1685. Sheriff of Kent County, 1663. Clerk of Talbot County, 1668–1673.

WILLIAM HEMSLEY, 2nd, 1661–1699. Clerk of Indictments Kent County, 1696. Burgess for Talbot County, 1698.

PHILEMON HEMSLEY, 1670–1719. Deputy Surveyor General 1695. Justice for Talbot County, 1702. Justice for Queen Anne's County, 1706, 1708. Burgess for Q. A. Co. 1708–1711.

VINCENT HEMSLEY, 1672–1729. High Sheriff of Talbot County, 1702–1703.

WILLIAM HEMSLEY, 1703–1736. High Sheriff of Queen Anne's County, 1724. Justice, 1729. Burgess, 1728–1736.

WILLIAM HEMSLEY, 1737–1812. Provincial Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, 1773. Colonel 20th Battalion Q. A. Co. Militia, 1777. Justice Q. A. Co., 1777. Member Continental Congress, 1782–1784. State Senator, 1779–1781, 1786–1790, 1800.

THE RIDGELYS

The return of the survey for *Domesday Book*, which was completed twenty years after the Conquest, shows at that time among the Terra Regis in Staffordshire was the manor of Rugelie, being a part of the confiscated estate of Algar, Earl of Mercia, who was the son of Leofric, Earl of Mercia and the celebrated Lady Godiva.

In early ante-Roman days Staffordshire was famous for the presence and power of the Druids. According to Caesar's *Commentaries*, "The Druids attend to Divine Worship, perform public and private sacrifices, and expound matters of religion. They believe that men's souls do not perish, but transmigrate after death from one individual to another."

"The sources of sacred things are hidden in night," says the Druid priest in *Lights and Shadows of the Early Dawn*, "our aged priests teach the sacred words in solemn chants to the priestly neophytes, and initiate them in the sacred rites. So we were taught; so shall we teach those that follow. We have but one image of the highest, if indeed, he is only an image! Our worship is directed to the Sun. Following his eternal course from east to west our sacred dances move. At his rising we rejoice. When in flowery May his beams once more begin to make the earth fruitful, we kindle in his honor the 'Fire of God,' and begin our year anew. When he has risen in mid-summer to his highest seat in the heavens, and reigns in his fullest might, we kindle the sacred 'Fire of Peace,' in honor of his peaceful and consummated dominion."

The Druid priests had an unbounded influence over their followers at all times and on every subject; they held with a powerful restraining hand the reins of a government oligarchical in its form and in directing all things, whether of a religious or secular character; they pretended to have the exclusive right and ability of educating the youth, and all by means

of that power of mystification which takes such deep hold upon the untutored mind. The religion of the Druids was dread-inspiring, and their rites and ceremonies barbaric. Their sacrificial offerings to unknown deities, as most of their ceremonies, were performed in thick groves of oak, their sacred tree, they believing that the mysterious Author of Nature had chosen this tree as a medium of intercourse with the children of men.

The poet Lucanus, a Latin author of the first century, thus describes one of their sylvan retreats for religious worship.

Not far away for ages past had stood
An old unviolated sacred wood,
Whose gloomy boughs, thick interwoven, made
A chilly, cheerless, everlasting shade:
There, nor the rustic Gods, nor satyrs sport,
Nor fawns and sylvans, with the nymphs resort,
But bar'brous priests some dreadful power adore
And lustrate every tree with human gore.

In Saxon times Staffordshire formed part of the great Kingdom of Mercia, which was remarkable for the tenacity with which the people clung to their old faith (paganism), and resisted the introduction of Christianity, but finally the new faith prevailed and some three centuries from the Norman invasion, a Cathedral was founded at Litchfield. Mercia was frequently invaded by the Danes and in 1016, when the Danish King Canute divided his conquests into four earldoms, Mercia was believed to have as many Danish as Saxon inhabitants.

The manor of Rugelie contained several thousand acres of arable land, some mills and a large tract of woods. The town of Rugelie or Rugeley is situated near the south bank of the river Trent and although in a low situation, is in a delightful and healthy country. The family of Rugeley, with its various ways of spelling, was for several centuries quite numerous in Staffordshire, and received their surname from the place of their ancient original abode at or near the manor and village of Rugelie.

Robert de Rugele attested a grant of lands, *temp.* 4 Henry iii, (1220). In the catalogue of the muniments and manuscript

books pertaining to the Dean and Chapter of Litchfield, Staffordshire, there is mention of a "grant to Henry Pesseleive, Vicar of Rugeley, and his successors, of a vicarage house for 12 d. rent from Richard de Rugley, with quit claim of the same in 1325." And a "grant from Juliana de Rugeley to William le Shepherd and William Tybbesau of a plot of land at Little Wyrley, called Lowefield in 1370." And on 25 March 1488, there is notice of the death of Thomas Rigeley, "Verger" of the Church. The verger is one who carries the mace before the Bishop and the other members of the Chapter, being also the chief officer of a cathedral.

Shaw, in his *History of Staffordshire*, 1798, says, "Hawksyard was an antient manor, adjoining the town and manor of Rugeley, and had an old mansion, which was the seat of gentlemen for several years. I presume it was once the property of a family that assumed their name from this their place of residence. Of this family I have not found any particular mention, yet it is likely the estate was carried antiently by Hawksyard's heiress into the family of Rugeley, who always bore Hawksyard's among their quarterings. Nor does it appear at what period the Rugeleys became lords of Hawksyard. It is asserted, indeed, that they were seated here *temp.* Henry iii, but I have not met with them, in this parish, before the reign of Edward iii, or a little earlier, from which time they appear to have been a family of consequence, allied by marriage to the neighbouring gentry, and to have spread themselves, and flourished in various places, at Longdon, Shenstone, Smallwood, Sarden, Callingwood, &c."

Simon de Ruggeley was living *temp.* 7 Edward iii, when he released to Bishop Roger Northborough lands in Longedon and Ruggeleye, and in the years, 1336-1337, and 1339-1340, he was Sheriff of Staffordshire, and one of the family was a Knight of the Shire about the same time. Nicholas de Ruggeley was a contemporary with Simon.

Humphrey de Rugeley was owner of Hawksyard *temp.* Edward iii, it being then his seat. His son Thomas was living in 1401. Nicholas de Ruggeley, son of Thomas, was living in 1429,

and was the first of the family that had to do with Warwickshire, for two years afterwards being then of Dunton, where the family was seated for six generations, he is recorded among the Knights and Esquires of this Shire who made oath, for observation of the articles concluded on in the Parliament then held. And he was also employed in discovering such persons as were disaffected to the Lancastrian interest and favored the York title to the Crown.

In 1474, Nicholas Rugeley, gent., and Thomas Rugeley, gent., were amongst those who covenanted to aid and assist William Lord Hastings. Simon Rugeley, son of Thomas, was living in 1508, From him was descended Simon Rugeley of Hawksyard, who married Jane, daughter of Henry Skipwith of Leicestershire. He was Colonel and a brave officer of the Parliamentarians against Charles i, in the civil commotions.

Tatenhill, Staffordshire, is a small rural village, situated in a deep, narrow valley, between two hills which gradually descend from the eastern border of Needwood forest, about three miles from Burton-on-Trent.

“With what fond gaze my eye pursues,
Needwood, thy sweetly-varying views!
Satyr, or Nymph, or Sylvan God,
A fairer circuit never trod!
Charm'd as I turn, thy pictures seem
The golden fabrics of a dream.”

In the Registry of the Parish Church at Tatenhill, among the first entries are the following:

“1582, Thomas Rugeley, gent., and Jane Pegg, daughter of the then Rector, were married the last of June, 1582.”

In the pedigree of the Rugeleys of Shenstone, entered in 1614, and descended from Robert Rugeley of Hawksyard, Staffordshire, this Thomas Rugeley is mentioned as the second son of Rowland Rugeley of Shenstone and Smallwood, Staffordshire, and as having married Jane Pegg of Tatenhill, and was the uncle of Richard Rugeley of Hawksyard and Shenstone.

“1585. Daniel, son of Thomas Rugeley, gent., baptized June 6

1588. Jane, wife of Thomas Rugeley, gent., buried Jan. 8.

1615. Mrs. Ann Ridgly, wife of Mr. Daniel Ridgly, buried March 10.

1635. Richard, son of Benjamin Ridgeley of Dunstall, and Ann, his wife, was baptized February 10."

Among the wills filed in the Prerogative Court, Canterbury, Kent, there is one of John Ridgley, gent, in 1562, of Middlesex, and one of Thomas Ridgeley, in 1598, of Hawksyard, Staffordshire. It will thus appear that in the latter part of the sixteenth century, members of the Rugeley or Ruggeley family changed the spelling of their surname to Ridgeley, although there was a Richard Ridgley, Mayor of Nottingham in 1516.

In *The Visitation of Shropshire in 1623, Harleian Society Publications*, Vol. 29, is the pedigree of a branch of the Hawksyard family, being the Ridgleys of Albright Hussey, commencing with William Ridgley, whose son Humphrey Ridgley of Longdon, Staffordshire, married Margaretta Dudley, and left two sons and one daughter, Francis, Anthony and Dorothee. Francis, the eldest son, married Maude, daughter of Thomas Grosvenor of Eton, in Cheshire, of the family of the Duke of Westminster, and had issue Margaret, Francis, Anne, and Jane. The arms of this family are the same as those used by the Ridgelys of "Hampton," and also the same as borne by Sir Rowland Rugeley, knighted in 1614.

The founders of the Ridgely family in Maryland were Henry Ridgely who came to the Province, with his wife Elizabeth Howard and three servants, about 1659, and his brother William who arrived in 1672, both of whom settled in Anne Arundel County, and Robert Ridgely who came about 1634, and located in St. Mary's County. Henry and William are known to have been brothers, but it is not yet ascertained whether Robert was related to the other two. A part of the Ridgelys of "Hampton" were descended from Robert and Henry by later marriages.

Among the prominent members of this family were:

ROBERT RIDGELY, —1681. Clerk of the Council, 1665. Chief Clerk to the Principal Secretary of the Province, also

Clerk of the Provincial Court, and Register and Examiner of the High Court of Chancery and Keeper of the Lesser Sea, 1670-1671. Clerk of the Lower House of Assembly, 1671-168

COLONEL HENRY RIDGELY, 1645-1710. Justice of Anne Arundel County, 1679-1694. Burgess for A. A. Co. 1692-1695. Major, 1692. Lieutenant Colonel 1694.

HENRY RIDGELY, — 1750. Justice of Anne Arundel County, 1730. Of the Quorum, 1733-1742.

NICHOLAS RIDGELY, 1694-1755. Captain of Foot, Kent County, Del. Clerk of the Peace. Justice of the Peace. Register in Chancery. Prothonotary and Judge of the Supreme Court of New Castle, Kent and Sussex Counties, Del.

COLONEL CHARLES RIDGELY, 1702-1772. Justice for Baltimore County, 1741-1753. Burgess for Baltimore County, 1751-1754.

JOHN RIDGELY, 1723-1771. Justice for Baltimore County 1750-1756. Of the Quorum, 1752-1753. Burgess for Baltimore County, 1768.

CAPTAIN CHARLES RIDGELY, 1733-1790. Member Provincial Conventions, 1774, 1776. House of Delegates, 1774, 1777-1781, 1783-1789.

HENRY RIDGELY, —. State Senator, 1779. House of Delegates, 1780. Governor's Council, 1791-1796.

CHARLES RIDGELY OF WILLIAM, 1749-1810. Member Md. House of Delegates, 1781-1786, 1788-1796, 1798, 1803.

RICHARD RIDGELY ——. Delegate from Maryland to Continental Congress, 1785-1786. State Senator, 1786-1790.

CHARLES RIDGELY, 1760-1829. House of Delegates, 1790-1795. State Senator, 1796-1800. Governor of Maryland, 1815-1818.

NICHOLAS RIDGELY, 1762-1830. Attorney General of Delaware, 1791. Chancellor of the State, 1801-1829.

HENRY MOORE RIDGELY, 1778-1847. Member of Congress from Delaware, 1811-1815. United States Senator, 1827-1829.

ANDREW STERRETT RIDGELY, 1826-1877. United States District Attorney for Maryland, 1867-1869. He early showed poetical talents of a high order. His poems are characterized by a lofty sentiment and a playful wit. A volume of his poems has recently been published by his daughter, Mrs. Camilla Ridgely Simpson.

The record of the Ridgelys of "Hampton," would not be complete without special mention was made of two well known and splendid women of this family, who for many years have pursued the even tenor of their way engaged in charitable and philanthropic work.

Miss Eliza Ridgely is an earnest, though quiet worker for the betterment of the human race, and the uplifting of the poor in the City of Baltimore.

Miss Margaretta Sophia Ridgely, her sister, for the past seven years has been living at Cape Mount, West Liberia, Africa, engaged in teaching the benighted and half-civilized Africans the truths of the Christian religion and educating them for a higher sphere of usefulness. A life of self sacrifice.

"The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds both great and small,
Are close knit strands of an unbroken thread,
Where love ennobles all,
The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells,
The Book of Life the shining record tells."

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