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NEW YORK

Mayflower coats of arms are not recognized by the College of Heralds, but some descendants of the forefathers continue to take them seriously. As a matter of fact, says Author Willison, the Pilgrims were proud that none of them had a drop of blue

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THE COLONIAL DAMES of AMERICA

The Committee on Claims has examined the papers presented by

Mrs. Pierre Pearsall Lahens, Jr.

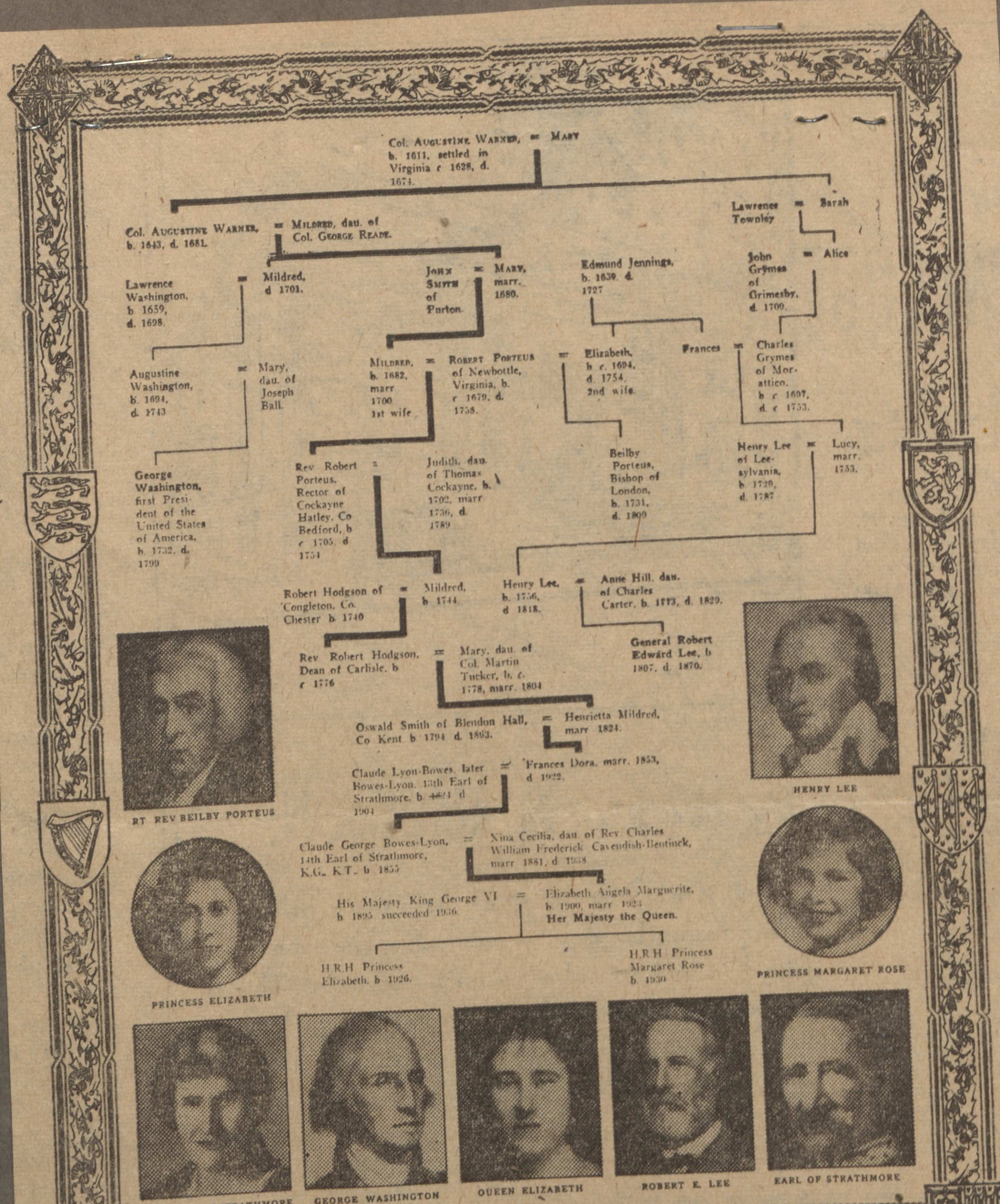
Maiden Name Elizabeth Lewis Noland

Address 242 West 11th Street, New York

and approves the following claims:

Major John Lewis	
Col. John Lewis	1669 - 1725
Col. John Lewis	1702 1754
Col. Warner Lewis	1720
Charles Chiswell	
Capt Augustine Warner	1610 1674
Col. Augustine Warner	1642 1681
Nicholas Martian	1591 1657
Col. George Reade	- - 1679
Col. John Addison	1646 - 1706
Col. Thomas Addison	1679 - - 1729
Hon. Col. Thomas Brooke	
Hon. John Tasker	
Col. Henry Isham	
Col. William Randolph I	1651 - 1711
Col. William Randolph II	1681 - - -
Major Robert Beverly	- - 1687
Col. Peter Beverly	1667 - - -
Samuel Selden	1720
John Selden	1754
Capt: William Boswell	dante 1727
Thomas Harrison	1665 - 1746
Col. Valentine Peyton	1686 1751
John Tilley	- - d 1621 Plymouth Mass. Mayflower
John Howland	1592 - 1673
Capt John Gorham	1621 - 1675
Thomas Dimock	- - - 1658
Shubael Dimock	1644 - 1732
Capt. Thomas Dimock	1664 - 1697
Edward Dimock	1692 - 1745
Edward Sturgis	1642 - 1678

Florence Van Rensselaer
Chairman



AN AMAZING FAMILY TREE: IT PROVES THAT ENGLAND'S QUEEN ELIZABETH IS RELATED TO GEORGE WASHINGTON AND ROBERT E. LEE

AMERICANS have, since 1776, thought of kings and queens as remote from their way of life. But this chart gives amazing proof of the common ancestry of two noted Americans, George Washington and Robert E. Lee, with gracious Queen Elizabeth of Britain. Key to the relationship is Col. Augustine Warner, an early settler of Virginia. In this fascinating family tree, drawn by Anthony R. Wagner, Portcullis Pursuivant of the College of Arms, for the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, we note a further relationship through Robert Porteus. Mildred Smith, the first wife of this prominent Colonial Virginian, was a niece of Mildred Warner, Washington's grandmother. Porteus' second wife, Elizabeth Jennings, was a sister of Robert E. Lee's great-grandmother. From the union of Robert Porteus and Mildred Smith is descended the present Queen Elizabeth of England.

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Here in Virginia, where we have always had close bonds of friendship with Great

Queen Elizabeth II, who will be offi-

In 1611, was born in England the man who was to become known as the American progenitor of Queen Elizabeth II. This son of the 17th Century came to Virginia and here proceeded to become important in Virginia history. On settling in Virginia, Augustine Warner patented large tracts of land in Gloucester County. This is one of the Tidewater counties, and its York River divides it physically from Yorktown, Williamsburg, and Jamestown, although these three places are near neighbors. On one of Gloucester's five estuaries, the Severn, Col. Warner, as he soon became known, built "Warner Hall", a most imposing mansion for that era.

Much has been written concerning Queen Elizabeth's American ancestor. At the time of her marriage and on her accession to the throne, it was pointed out that through her mother she descended in direct line from this 17th Century resident of Virginia, Col. Augustine Warner. By strange coincidence, Col. Warner was likewise a forebear of George Washington and Robert E. Lee. "Time Magazine" pointed out, in 1953, that "the Queen is a second cousin seven times removed to Washington and a fifth cousin five times removed to Gen. Robert E. Lee".

At "Warner Hall" on the Severn River was born the second Warner, ~~Lewis~~. The story of this son, Col. Augustine Warner II, even more closely related to Elizabeth and Gen. George Washington, is also well documented. Inheriting "Warner Hall", he married Mildred, daughter of Col. George Reade, and served his country in many ways. He was Speaker of the House of Burgesses, member of the King's Council, and Col. Commandant of the militia of Gloucester County. It was through his sister

Sarah's marriage to Lawrence Townley that Gen. Robert E. Lee was descended from the Warners, but Col. Warner II had three daughters, Mildred, Mary, and Elizabeth. Mildred married Lawrence Washington and became the grandmother of Gen. George Washington. Mary married John Smith of "Purton", a large plantation on the York River. Their grandson, Robert Porteus, having returned to England, had descendants who married into the Bowes-Lyons family, thus, becoming Queen Elizabeth's ancestors. The third daughter, Elizabeth, married John Lewis and eventually inherited "Warner Hall". Her descendants being generally referred to as the Warner Lewis family.

Although the above facts are generally well known, not so familiar is the appearance of either Augustine Warner I or his son. In fact, no picture has appeared with any of the many publications of Queen Elizabeth's family tree. However, Augustine Warner, Jr., or "Speaker" Warner as he is generally spoken of, is known to have had his picture painted and it was in later years attributed to Sir Peter Lely. It hung with other family portraits for many years in "Warner Hall". In a later generation, the uncle and guardian of minor heirs removed all of the portraits to "Belle Farm", his home, and as they were never returned, they descended to the heirs of this branch.

Eventually, through the descendants of this junior branch, they were hung in "Rosewell", an even grander mansion than "Warner Hall". Copies of the portrait of Speaker Warner were made there by the wife of one of the owners. Unfortunately, they were very unprofessional. "Rosewell" burned in 1916. Although three portraits of his descendants painted by Wollaston were saved, the original portrait of Augustine

Warner, Jr., by Lely, was destroyed. By a trick of fate, one of the poor copies was saved and now hangs in the library of William and Mary College in Williamsburg, Virginia. (See No.I)

In 1956, on the visit of Queen Elizabeth II to Williamsburg, the Jamestown Association wished to present her with a picture of Col. Warner. They commissioned Count Leslie de Laval de Vergennes, a well known portrait painter, to paint such a portrait. He made a copy of the then only known picture that now hangs in the library at William and Mary. (See NO.II)

In 1959, Bolling R. Powell, Jr., the present owner of "Warner Hall", commissioned Miss Elizabeth Noland to make a copy for him. Feeling that there was little resemblance in the existing picture to the one which could have been executed by Sir Peter Lely, she undertook an extensive study of Lely's work, both here and in England. At this time, strangely enough, there was found in the attic of "Warner Hall" a photograph inscribed as a photograph of the original painting taken in 1889. (See No.III)

Although this photograph of Augustine Warner is neither full length nor very clear, it was of inestimable value in copying the portrait. Few painters could ever hope to copy adequately an existing painting by Lely, much less with the added handicap of an uncolored photograph. However, it is to be hoped that the picture, now hanging in "Warner Hall" is a truer likeness, bringing back the personality of a dynamic figure of Colonial days.

Here in Virginia, where we have always had close bonds of friendship with Great Britain, sympathy for the royal family and the British people in their loss, is strong.

The feeling is particularly keen, in view of the fact that the new queen is a direct descendant of COLONEL AUGUSTINE WARNER, the seventeenth-century resident of Virginia who was likewise a forebear of GEORGE WASHINGTON and ROBERT E. LEE. The chart published on this page, and compiled by an expert from the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, gives the lines of descent.

COLONEL WARNER, of "Warner Hall," Gloucester County, came to Virginia from England as a youth about 1628, and was a justice of York County, later a Burgess from York and then from Gloucester. The present "Warner Hall" is not the one in which he lived, as the mansion burned twice, and only the original brick dependencies remain. Yet it is highly interesting that Britain's new queen has this link with Virginia, and with two of Virginia's greatest sons, WASHINGTON and LEE.

As ELIZABETH takes the oath today as Britain's new ruler in historic St. James Palace, there will be good wishes for her in Richmond and Norfolk, in the Shenandoah Valley and the mountains of the Southwest, no less than along swarming Piccadilly and in the Scottish Highlands.

God be with her, as she faces whatever may lie ahead!

Queen Elizabeth II, who will be officially 27 on her State Birthday, June 11, became 27 by the calendar. The day was spent quietly at Windsor Castle, where she enjoyed a walk with her children and a family luncheon. Later in the week, armed with her camera, the Queen joined **Princess Margaret** and a group of royal horse fanciers at Badminton, Gloucestershire, where they spent a day in the country watching the Olympic horse trials. A final note to the birthday week was gleaned by the London *Daily Express* from a French genealogical book and confirmed by a member of the College of Arms: on her mother's side, the Queen is a second cousin, seven times removed, to **George Washington;** and a fifth cousin, five times removed, to General **Robert E. Lee.** The common ancestor was a Colonel Augustine Warner, who came to Virginia in 1628.

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This was in Time May 4, 1953

Author Traces Ancestry Of Washington to 'Dove'

Dr. Stoudt's Assumption That Nicholas Martiau's Wife Was One of the Much Misunderstood Maids May Disturb Many

By George Arnold

Although there is no sound reason for it, the chances are that many Virginians of ancient lineage will be greatly disturbed over the assumption of Dr. John Baer Stoudt in his recently published book, "Nicolas Martiau, the Adventurous Huguenot," that George Washington was a direct descendant of a "dove," one of the much misunderstood maids who were brought over to Virginia in 1620 and 1621 to become wives of the colonists.

For years the general impression, which Dr. H. R. McIlwaine, State Librarian declares all wrong, has been that the maids were a poor lot. On the contrary, according to Dr. McIlwaine, they were women of high spirit, animated partly by love of a country seeking to expand and get the best of Spaniards and Frenchmen; and, judging from Dr. Stoudt's book, some of them must have been women of distinction, so far as birth is concerned.

"Although there is no documentary evidence to warrant the unqualified statement that Jane Bartley was 'a dove,' as the maids who volunteered to go to Virginia are referred to in Virginian social circles, the circumstances nevertheless are so cumulative in effect as to leave little doubt," Dr. Stoudt asserts.

"All efforts to discover the maiden name of Mrs. Jane Bartley and later the wife of Captain Nicolas Martiau have been futile; and it seems the family name of the earliest maternal ancestor in Virginia of George Washington must remain unknown."

Whatever her family name, it is apparent that she must have been "a lady of quality," for she married two gentlemen in the colony and her daughter, by Captain Martiau, became the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel George Read, grandson of the duke of Norfolk. In those days, certainly, grandsons of dukes were not in the habit of marrying persons utterly lacking in family background.

Mildred, daughter of Colonel Read and Elizabeth Martiau, married Augustine Warner of Warner Hall, and their daughter, Mildred Warner, became the wife of Lawrence Washington, grandfather of George Washington.

Thus, according to Dr. Stoudt, the "dove" wife of Captain Martiau was the great-great-great-grandmother [illegible] the "father of his country."

The maid who first married Lieutenant Eduard Bartley, Barkeley [illegible] Berkeley—the records are conflicting—came over on the Sun Flower, according to the Virginia census record of 1624 cited by Dr. Stoudt. But the ship's record were lost and thus [illegible] one has yet discovered the family name of the girl who became the American ancestor of so many well known Virginia families, including the Washingtons, the Pages, the Lewis and the Rives.

The register of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Virginia contains the names of more than 40 women who trace their lineage to the adventurous Huguenot, Captain Martiau, and his wife, the "dove," Dr. Stoudt declares.

Recent genealogical discoveries, he says, lead to the belief that Lieutenant Eduard "Bartley" or "Barkley" was actually the son of Sir John Berkeley, who came to Virginia in 1621 with a company of iron workers and established a furnace at Falling Springs, near here, where he and his whole crowd, except two boys two hid under bushes, were slaughtered by the Indians in the massacre of 1622.

Captain Martiau was a military engineer brought over by the Virginia Company of London to help the colonists establish fortifications to defend themselves against the Indians and other enemies. It was he who selected the site of the present Fort Monroe as the greatest defensive point in the colony and he also suggested the defensive character of the site of Yorktown. Subsequent history has confirmed his judgement in each instance.

He made his home at the site of Yorktown and married Jane Bartley, widow of the lieutenant, there, probably late in 1624 or early in 1625. He was a member of the House of Burgesses, a large landholder, a man of courage and distinction.

As for the maids, the impression created by early Virginia historians and fictionists that they were "sold" to the colonists and thus necessarily were a sad lot has taken such a strong hold on the public that not even Dr. McIlwaine's defense of them in 1921, in an article written for the late and lamented "Reviewer," has served to break it entirely.

Dr. McIlwaine was the first historian to point out that the maids were thoroughly respectable and admirable, that they were selected with the utmost care by the Virginia Company that they were inspired by a motive altogether worthy, and that they were not "purchased" by the settlers. The colonists who married them, other than the tenants of the Virginia Company, reimbursed the company for the expense of bringing them over the sea. That is all.

"The records show that there was no purchase or sale," Dr. McIlwaine says. "The young women were left absolutely free in their choice, and when married had all the rights and privileges of women who had found husbands under other circumstances. The only condition was that each husband should repay to the company or to the subscriber to the list the cost of transportation of his wife, which, certainly, was not at all unreasonable."

At the time, the State Librarian explains, England was filled with propaganda concerning the Jamestown settlement, an enterprise "undertaken not only for private gain but for the advancement of king and country and for the glory of God in the conversion of infidels and the confounding of Spaniards and Frenchmen.

"It is but fair to assume that to no small extent the patriotic desire to do something to further such an understanding had its eight with the young women who consented to go out with these companies, and with the parents who allowed them to go.'

Of the 140 who came over, not more than thirty-five were living in Virginia in 1625; or, as Dr. McIlwaine puts it, not more than thirty-five "were successful in the game of chance they so heroically entered."

"In these figures, when rightly comprehended," he adds, "there is an appeal more moving than could be expressed in words however fit and eloquent.

"No American, be he the proudest in the land, should be ashamed to claim descent from one of these brave young women. The claim, however, if made, could hardly be substantiated, for records of those early days from which geanealogies might be set forth are so meager that workers in this field are not able to say with reference to anyone now living that he or she is undoubtedly descended from one of these heroines of our early history."

Washington Once Called Warner Hall 'Stateliest Of My Family's Houses'

Warner Hall, With Part of the Original Building Intact

(Gloucester-Mathews Bureau)

Warner Hall, in Gloucester County was built on one of the first land grants in the county and today two wings of the early house are standing—the rest of the house was built late in the last century. A sweeping lawn fronts the house in which are rows of fine elm trees. But Warner Hall is famous not as a house but as the home of men who have been the forebearers of many famous men, one of which was George Washington.

The original grant for Warner Hall was about 600 acres granted to Augustine Warner, the first, early in the 17th century. Later he took up about 600 more, given, according to some records, for the transportation of colonist to Virginia. The house was built shortly after the second grant was secured.

Augustine Warner the second, who is called "Colonel," was the speaker of the house of the House of Burgesses during the sessions of 1675-76 and 1676-77. His father was a member in 1658. The two Augustines are confused. Both of them are called Colonel Warner in records, the first being a Colonel in the English army.

In the cemetery at Warner Hall, owned by the A. P. V. A., Augustine Warner, 1st, and his wife, Mary Warner are buried. They were the great-great-grandparents of George Washington. Augustine Warner, second, the great grandfather of Washington is also buried here.

In this graveyard Elizabeth, the daughter of Augustine Warner and wife of John Lewis is also buried. It was through her that the place went into the Lewis family.

The life spans of the two Augustine Warners as given on the grave stones are 1610-1674 for the first and 1642-1681 for the second.

Warner Hall has been burned twice but the kitchen and office wings are the original. It is said that the family lived in the latter while the original mansion was being built.

Although one thinks of George Washington and his Warner forebearers as being entirely of Anglo Saxon Blood, Washington's earliest ancestors in America was Nicholas Martin a Huguenot adventurer who was born in France 1591 and died in Yorktown 1657. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Col. George Reade and became the mother of the Mildred Reade, who upon her marriage to Col. Augustine Warner, became the first mistress of Warner Hall, and an ancestor of George Washington.

Colonel John Lewis, the son-in-law of the builder of Warner Hall was a member of the King of England's honorable council.

Washington spoke of Warner Hall in his diary as the stateliest of his family's houses.

WASHINGTON THE HUGUENOT

That a French Huguenot should have been the earliest American ancestor of GEORGE WASHINGTON and should also have been the "original patentee for Yorktown, Virginia," presents a poetic coincidence in truth that takes on the aspect of destiny. The inscription which records these facts marks the

Site of the home of
NICHOLAS MARTIAU
the adventurous Huguenot
who was born in France 1591
came to Virginia 1620
and died in Yorktown 1657.
The original patentee for Yorktown
and through the marriage
of his daughter ELIZABETH
to Colonel GEORGE READE he became
the earliest American ancestor of
General GEORGE WASHINGTON.

It further recites that he was a captain in the Indian uprising, a member of the House of Burgesses, justice of the county of York and a leader in thrusting out Governor HARVEY, which was the first opposition to the British Colonial policy.

Descendants of John Norton, Merchant of London and Virginia, Donate Collection to Restoration

(WILLIAMSBURG BUREAU)

Descendants of John Norton a merchant of London and colonial Virginia have just presented to Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., a collection of more than 5,000 papers from his counting house, according to an announcement from the Restoration offices. The donors of this valuable collection are Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Sands, Dr. and Mrs. H. Norton Mason of Richmond, and Miss Gault Norton of Alexandria.

The correspondence covers a period from 1750 through 1795 and contains a complete history of John Norton and Sons, one of the great mercantile houses in the colonial trade of the period.

In 1782, all of the letters, invoices, bills of lading and tradesman's bills pertaining to the Virginia trade were sent from London to John Hatley Norton, then in Winchester, to aid in the collection of repudiated debts. In the succeeding 150 years the descendants of John Hatley Norton have preserved the collection. In the past generation, the Reverend Dr. George Hatley Norton of Alexandria copied and studied many of the papers. His nephew, Judge James Keith Marshall Norton, to whom he gave the papers, expressed a wish that they be deposited some center of historical research.

The letter of presentation from his heirs stated, "We who have been enthusiastc custodians of this family treasure, heartily desire that it should now become a part of Mr. Rockefeller's wonderful contribution to Virginia history."

Included in the collection are letters and papers of more than 300 Virginians who, in their day, were leaders in the political, economic and social affairs of the colony. Lord Botetourt, Robert Carter Nicholas, Peyton Randolph, George Wythe, John Page Jr., of Rosewell, Nathaniel Burwell, Warner Lewis, Carter Braxton, Peter Lyons, Thomas Everard, John Baylor, and Mann Page are a few of the numerous correspondents.

The letters, primarily dealing with the sale of tobacco and the ordering of goods are considered to be invaluable material for the social historian. They comment on such political affairs as the stamp act, the London riots, the Boston port bill, parliament and the non-importation agreements. The treasury business of the colony, including the efforts to defeat the counterfeiting of Virginia's paper money; the copper coinage of 1773, and the state of the treasury during the bad tobacco years, s covered in more than 150 letters and accounts from the treasurer, Robert Carter Nicholas, between 1763 and 1776.

Among the other papers of particular Williamsburg interest are invoices of goods for Lord Dunmore at the Governor's Palace. Wythe's orders f robes and balloting boxes for the Capitol. Peter Lyon's account of a lletter-box robbery at Raleigh tavern, William and Mary college affairs; and numerous letters and nvoices from Williamsburg shop keepers and residents ordering goods.

The papers are now being cataloged and calendared by the research department of the Restoration and will be available for consultation by qualified students when this work is completed.

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CHISWELL

In the old graveyard at Warner Hall, in Gloucester county, is a tombstone with this inscription:

MARY LEWIS

First Wife of Warner Lewis, Esq.,
Daughter of John Chiswell,
of Williamsburg,
and Elizabeth Randolph,
of Turkey Island.
Died the first of November, 1776.
Aged 28 years.

The John Chiswell mentioned in this inscription was a commanding personage in 1766, and he died just ten years before his daughter by his own hand. He was son of Charles Chiswell, of Hanover, who died in Williamsburg on April 8, 1737. The Williamsburg Gazette announces that John Chiswell came to town on Wednesday in perfect health; was taken ill of a pleurisy on Friday night, which was so violent that it carried him off on the Monday night following, and on Wednesday night he was decently interred in old Bruton Churchyard.

The Gazette further announces that "he was in great esteem among the gentlemen of this Colony, generally well beloved, and bore the character of a very worthy, honest gentleman." The press was not afraid of the word gentleman in 1737.

The custom of funerals by torchlight prevailed at one time in England, and was a mark of the high estate ofthe deceased. Evidently Charles Chiswell was buried by torches, and we can fancy the solemnity of the occasion--pine knots flaring, old Bruton rising in shadowy beauty, and the cadence of the burial service floating upon the awed silence of the Colonial capital.

Charles (1) Chiswell left one son, John (2), who married Elizabeth, daughter of the second William Randolph, of Turkey Island, and had three daughters--Susanna, who first married Speaker Robinson (his descents were given in a note on February 20th), and second William Griffin. By this last marriage he had one daughter, Nancy, who married John Lewis, of Eagle Point, Gloucester county, then called "Vue de l'eau," which name was transformed by the negroes into the most ridiculous contortions--"Bugelow," for instance.

French nomenclature does not especially appeal to the African mind. An old estate called "Level Green" was changed by the owner to "Beau Pre," and at once the negroes utilized their familiar exclamation "Do Pray!" while the printer preferred "Bean Pie." Mary Chiswell (3), the second daughter of John (2), married Warner Lewis, of

"Warner Hall" (grandson of Speaker Augustine Warner), and has Warner Lewis, who married Courtenay Norton, daughter of John Hatley Norton, and Anne, his wife. Their children were Mary C. Lewis, who married John, the son of Sir John Peyton, and Elizabeth, who married Mathew Brooke. Elizabeth was the last Lewis to own "Warner Hall," the seat of the Warners and Lewises in Gloucester county. The late Mrs. Robert C. Selden (Courtenay Brooke), was her daughter, as were also Mary, who married Dr. Powell Byrd, of "White Hall," and died childless, and Elizabeth, who married Henry Marshall, of Fauquier. Thus we see that the Seldens of Gloucester are descended from John Chiswell, and the descendants of Henry Marshall, of Fauquier.

Eleanor Lewis, also a daughter of Warner Lewis and Mary Chiswell, married, first, John Fox, and left children, and secondly Augustus Oliver. Descendants of the last marriage still live in Charlottesville, Virginia. Caroline, daughter of Warner Lewis, married Charles Barrett, and Julia, another daughter, married Thomas Throckmorton, of Williamsburg, Virginia.

Elizabeth (3) Chiswell, daughter of John (2) Chiswell, married Charles Carter of Ludlow, and had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Robert Page, of Hanovertown, and a son Walker, who married Sally C. Stanard. Both Elizabeth and Walker Carter had numerous descendants. Lucy (3), the youngest daughter of John Chiswell, married Colonel William Nelson, oldest son of Secretary Thomas Nelson, of Yorktown, and had seventeen children, all of whom are recorded in "The Page Family," p. 186-188. So there are a goodly number of the foremost citizens who can have both Charles (1) Chiswell and his son, John (2) upon their Colonial papers.

Charles seems to have led a quiet, dignified life, going in the first circles, and holding the office of clerk of the general court. John (2), his son, born in the purple as it were, was energetic and popular. He discovered the New River lead mines, and Fort Chiswell, near by, was named for him. He was a member of the House of Burgesses, and intimate personal friends of William Byrd and the rest of those eighteenth century personages about whose position and power there is no doubt. No argument whatever necessary to prove their aristocracy! We may be doubtful about John Smith or James Jones, even if they were Burgesses, but of that coterie whose names stand out like jewels in a fascinating epoch there is no question whatever.

But to John Chiswell there hangs a tale--a weird, sensational tale. He was defendant in one of the most interesting murder trials of that or any other perios. He killed Robert Routledge, a Scotch gentleman, in Cumberland county; the County Court refused to give him bail, but William Byrd, John Blair and Presley Thornton, well known members of the Virginia aristocracy--that close corporation to which Chiswell belonged--and members also of the General Court, overruled the dictum already issued, and did bail Mr. Chiswell. His bond was L2,000 and theirs L1,000 apiece.

For their action the members of the General Court were bitterly attacked. We give the opinions of Chiswell's friends and Chiswell's enemies. Both constitute valuable commentaries on the feelings of the day.

The Rev. John Camm, then professor at William and Mary College, in a letter to a friend, written at the time, says: "Colonel Chiswell has committed a murder on the body of one Mr. Routledge. He was sent down by the examining court to take his trial in Williamsburg. Instead of his being lodged in jail, three judges of the General Court, led to it, no doubt, by Chiswell's connections, out of session, have carried their power so far as to stop him in his way to prison and admit him to bail, which is like, as well it might, to put the whole country into ferment."

It did put the country into ferment. The circumstances were these, colored to suit their fancy by adherents of both sides of the question:

On the night of June 3, 1766, Chiswell and Routledge were in the dancing-room of the tavern at Cumberland Courthouse. Colonel Chiswell was talking in an important manner, and somewhat liberal of oaths. Routledge gave a word of reproof. Chiswell then asked him if he never swore. "Yes," answered Routledge, "by all the gods." "You fool!" said Chiswell, "there is but one." More heated conversation followed, and Colonel Chiswell called Routledge a "fugitive rebel" and a "Presbyterian fellow." Routledge had been drunk three times that day, and he was in no state of mind to stand anything. He snatched a glass of wine from the table and threw it in Chiswell's face.

This was an indignity that a man of honor had to resent, and Colonel Chiswell picked up a bowl of "bumbo" for Routledge's face; but some friends prevented him. Then he seized a candlestick for the same purpose, which was also defeated. Then he tried to hurl a pair of tongs, but these also were wrested from him. Enraged and baffled, he ordered his servant to go to his room and bring him his sword.

The testimony for and against Chiswell varies somewhat. Mr. John Blair deposed:

"That it was a most unhappy drunken affair and very culpable, yet there was no malice prepense. That the first assault was from the deceased, who threw a glass of wine in Colonel Chiswell's face, both much in liquor, which was returned with the bowl of punch; and so assaults on both sides were reiterated until Routledge took a chair to knock Chiswell down; on which he sent his man for his sword; but when brought to him naked he got his back to the wall and stood on his defense, pointing it out and calling several times to take Routledge out of the room; that accordingly one was taking him out of the room, and two men seized Chiswell's sword arm, and held it

so strongly that it was impossible for him to move; that Routledge broke from the man that was carrying him out and rushed upon the sword that was pointed out, and was thus killed."

These accounts in Chiswell's favor and against him may be found in the Virginia Gazettes of June and July, 1766. A very irate person, who signs himself "Lukephilos," announces that Chiswell's friends would prevent the truth from being published; but he, bent upoon justice, gives his impression in a three-column letter, with a diagram of the room in which Routledge was killed, with letters to denote every movement of the contending gentlemen.

The servant brought the sword, for his master assured him that he would kill him if he did not. Colonel Chiswell, taking the deadly weapon, swore that he would kill anybody who came near him. Then, in an imperious tone, he ordered Routledge from the room. Routledge was "desirous of remaining, and , hickuping, said that he had no ill will against Colonel Chiswell, and that he was sure Colonel Chiswell would not hurt him with his sword; and when some of the company proposed that Routledge should be carried off and put to be, others said he ought not to be carried out, as he was not the intruder." Mr. Joseph Carrington attempted to take Routledge out, and Colonel Chiswell moved cautiously along the wall towards him, abusing Routledge roundly. While Mr. Carrington searched his pockets for a key to a room in which he proposed to put Routledge to bed, Colonel Chiswell continued his abuse, reiterating his opprobrious epithet, "Presbyterian fellow," and Routledge became enraged again, broke from Mr. Carrington, and ran towards the table near which Colonel Chiswell stood. Colonel Chiswell went instantly forward, and with his "sword, or hanger, which was about two feet long, stabbed him through the heart across the table." Mr. Thomas Swann was near by, and the sword in its way passed through his coat near the extremity of the third buttonhole from the bottom.

A gentleman tried to stay Colonel Chiswell's arm, but immediately Colonel Chiswell told him it was too late, adding, "He is dead, and I killed him." Mr. Routledge sank down in the arms of Mrs. Carrington and expired.

Colonel Chiswell, unruffled, handed his sword to his servant, bade him clean it carefully with tallow, lest it rust, and added defiantly, "He deserves his fate, damn him. I aimed at his heart, and I have hit it." Then he ordered a bowl of toddy, drank freely, and became somewhat intoxicated before the arrival of the justice of the peace. This is the testimony of Routledge's side. "Dikephilos" thinks it natural that gentlemen of Colonel Chiswell's class should attempt to save a man of Colonel Chiswell's "figure"; but he appeals to the public for justice. It is the beginning of mass against class, of a clarion call to justice, unmindful of estate. "Philanthropos," on the 22d of August, 1766, in a fiery letter cries to the people:

"Take heed what ye do, for ye judge not for man, but the Lord! Be strong, deal courageously, and the Lord shall be with you." It is indeed mass against class! This is testimony for Routledge.

The testimony of Colonel Chiswell's friends was contradictory. They differed materially from "Dikephilos," "Philanthropos," etc. They were Mr. Wythe, William Byrd, Ousley Thornton, John Blair, Thomas Mann Rondolph, Richard Randolph, and many others.

Colonel Chiswell, "they affirmed," did order his sword, which was brought; he did order Routledge out of the room; he did call him "Presbyterian fellow" and "Scotch rebel;" he did hold his sword naked in his hand, but he did not advance, and Mr. Littlebery Mosby and Mr. Jacob Mosby had him so fast that he could not move the sword. But Mr. Routledge, who had been delivered by Mr. Joseph Carrington to a slave at the door, got so enraged at Chiswell's calling him "fellow" that he himself rushed upon the point of the sword. Chiswell did say "I have killed him," because he felt him upon the point of the sword which no other man could know. Virginia was shaken by the circumstances, contemporaneous papaers bristled with it, the people awaited breathlessly for the decision of a case which would show how far an aristocrat could withstand the law--how far the law and public opinion agreed. Colonel Chiswell was first put in jail, where he preserved a careless and dignified demeanor, inquired after Colonel Swann, whose button hole his sword had pierced, and awaited developments which were somewhat unpopular owing to the decision of the three members of the General Court--Byrd, Thornton and Blair--to have him bailed.

On the 12th day of September this potential announcement appeared in the Williamsburg Gazette, "Yesterday Afternoon Colonel John Chiswell Arrived in Town." The trial was near. This gentleman went as usual to his house, which still stands in Williamsburg. In October the trial was going on. Some witness swore that "it was out of Chiswell's power to advance--Routledge had cast himself upon the point of the sword"; others that Chiswell had cried, "So would I kill fifty others for the same offense." Joseph Carrington affirmed that "Routledge, stung at something Chiswell said, darted at him," and so it went. The people sneered at the partisanry of the Randolphs, Mr. Byrd and others.

The State was in a tense condition. The feeling for and against Colonel Chiswell was growing each way. He himself, intelligent and thoughtful felt the tremendous consequences of his rash deed, and on October 14, 1766 he killed himself at his own house at Williamsburg. This notice came out in the Gazette of October 17....:

"On Wednesday last, about eleven o'clock in the afternoon, died at his house in this city, Colonel John Chiswell, after a short illness.

The cause of his death by the judgment of the physicians upon oath were nervous fits, owing to a constant uneasiness of the mind."

Blessed old Gazette! Throwing a veil of Charity over an unfortunate deed, scorning to pander to vitiated tastes by dwelling upon a circumstance which would have been a dainty tidbit for our yellow journals--a tidbit to be shredded and chewed. Instead it merely announces the death of a distinguished and rashly impulsive gentleman, and calls suicide a "nervous fit owing to a constant uneasiness of the mind"--a very nice diagnosis.

The amount of insult contained in a glass of wine and a bowl of "Bumbo" was freely weighed in public speech and press, and in these days, as the prosecuting attorney was chosen by lot, the lot fell to John Blair, who had given bail to Colonel Chiswell on his way to Jail and been harshly criticised for it. His position, therefore, was in a way anomalous.

The situation was painful. Colonel Chiswell himself seemed to lose heart, notwithstanding the extreme loyalty of his friends. At Warner Hall his daughter Mary, no doubt, was praying for him, or maybe she was at the hourse at Williamsburg to sustain him during the trial. Lucy, his daughter, had lost her distinguished husband, Speaker Robinson, who had died just one month before Routledge's death. She had the accumulated grief of widowhood and fillial agony. The speaker, no doubt, would have been another powerful ally. Mrs. Carter, perhaps, was there too. She first lived at Ludlow and later at "Clive," and doubtless the presence of herself and her husband was a moral support. Indeed, the presence of these influential relatives must have cried to judge and jury, "Touch not Virginia's anointed!" Mrs. Nelson Chiswell's younger child also gave him her meed of consolation. Perhaps it was the affection and sympathy of these dear daughters which induced Colonel Chiswell to kill himself and not run the risk of the law. It might have been the very sword.

The Lewis family is of Welsh extraction. There is a tradition in the family that the name originated in France and was spelled Louis, meaning strong or brave. Certainly the descendants in Virginia have established their right to that designation. About the middle of the seventeenth century four brothers of the Lewis family left Wales, viz., (a1) Samuel went to Portgual, nothing is known of him; (a2) William died in Ireland; (a3) General Robert died in Gloucester county, Virginia; (a4) John died in Hanover county, Virginia; (a2) William one of the Welsh brothers, died in Ireland. He married Miss McClelland and left one son, (b1) Andrew, who married Mary Calhoun, and left two sons, (c1) John, born 1678; married Margaret Lynn. Samuel, born 1680; no issue. John, son of Andrew Lewis and his wife Mary was born in 1678 in Ireland.

In 1720 John Lewis left Ireland a fugitive, having stabbed Sir Mungo Campbell, his Irish landlord, who attempted in a lawless and brutal manner to evict him from his premises, of which he held a freehold lien and had slain an invalid brother before his eyes. He first took refuge in Portugal and later fled to America and settled in Augusta county, Virginia. In Campbell's history of Virginia he is styed as Pioneer John Lewis. He is described as being tall and of great muscular strength, and was one of the best backwoodsmen of his day. He built his house with portholes in it, so that he could successfully contend with the savage tribes that infested the country. When Augusta county was organized he was the founder of Staunton, the county seat, and was one of the first magistrates appointed by the Governor. John Lewis died in 1762. On his tombstone it is recorded that he gave five sons to fight the battles of the American Revolution.

Gen. Robert Lewis (a3), with his wife and two sons, came to Virginia in 1645 in the good ship Blessing. The names of the sons were John, Sr., and William. John, Sr. (b1), married Isabella Warner, ← Wrong - daughter of Augustine Warner, of Warner Hall, Gloucester county, Speaker of the first House of Burgesses.

The descendants of Courtenay Norton Brooke, who married Mr. Robert Selden, of Norfolk, are Mrs. Charles Dimmock, Mrs. William Dimmock and Mrs. Lloyd Tabb. This branch of the family inherited Warner Hall in Gloucester.

When mild eyed Cynthia, beautious orb of night,
Spangles the Severn with her silvery light;
Oft at my window in sad thought I sit
And view the clouds as o'er her disk they flit,
Like figures moving in a magic glass.
So swiftly does the race of mortals pass.
The burial place in view where o'er the graves.
Of my departed friends the willow waves
And murmurs soft and sighing seems to say,
Come, lovely, widowed sister, come away.
Glad would I come obedient to the call
Of Death, who then the curtain will let fall.
Which closes the vain scene of mortal life
Of joy and sorrows in perpetual strife.

Rebecca Innes
" Cornet Innes "

From Marshall's Book.

The Robert Lewis Family

1 Genl Robert Lewis, of Beecon, Wales, came to America about 1640, with a grant of land from The crown. He settled in Gloucester Co. Va. His children were: 1st, Major Wm Lewis, and 2d, John Lewis.

2. John Lewis, Sr., was born about 1645; was educated in England, where he married in 1666, Isabella, or Catharine Warner, daughter of a rich East-Indian merchant. He built and named for his wife, "Warner Hall," an ancient structure of twenty six rooms. Whether there was one or two Johns has long been controverted

3. His son John Lewis, Jr. was born in Gloucester Co Nov. 30. 1669, d. Nov. 14, 1745. He was a member of the Virginia Council, and married Elizabeth Warner

Issue:

(A) 1. Col. Fielding Lewis = 1747, 1st. Catharine Washington, daughter of John Washington, and cousin of Gen. George Washington.

(A) 1. Col. Fielding Lewis married 2d. 1750, Bettie Washington, dr. of Augustine, and sister of Pres. Washington

~~Children of A~~

(A.) Warner Lewis = Eleanor Bowles, widow of William, son of Gov. Gooch. Issue:

B.) 1. Warner Lewis = Mary Chesswell. Issue:

C. 1 Warner Lewis, = Courtenay Norlow, dr. of J. H. Norlow and Ann Nicholas. Issue:

D. 1 Mary C. Lewis, = John Peyton, son of Sir John Peyton. Issue:

E. 1 Rebecca C. Peyton, = Edward C. Marshall.

D. 2. Elizabeth Lewis, = Mathew Brooke.

E. 1. Elizabeth Brooke, = H. M. Marshall.

2. Courtenay W. Brooke = Robt. Selden.

~~3. John L. Brooke, = M. L. Ashby.~~

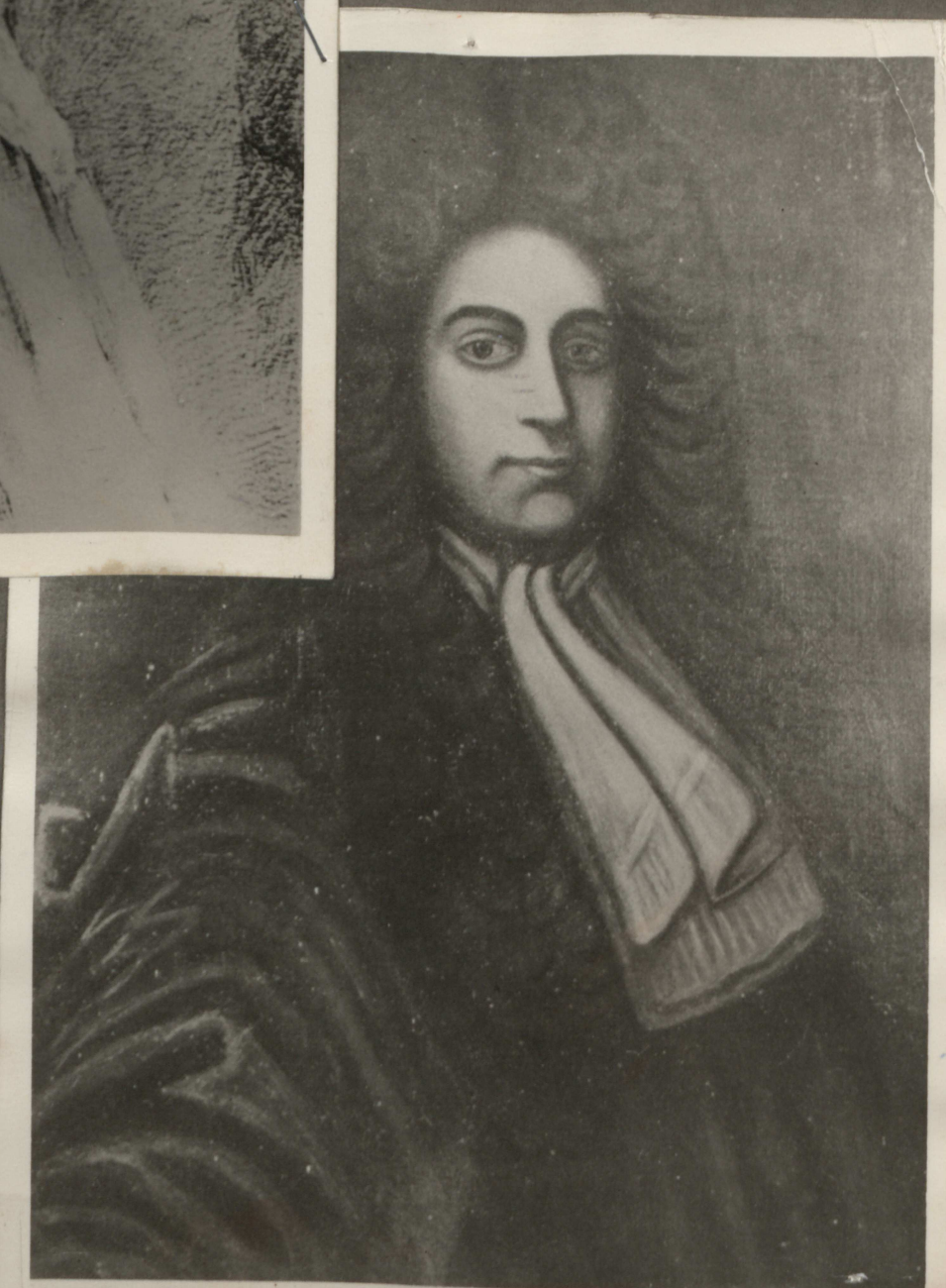
3. Mary L. Brooke, = Dr. S. P. Byrd.

4 John L. Brooke = M. L. Ashby.

B.) 1. Warner Lewis = 2d. Mary Fleming, a descendant of Pocahontas.

B.) 2. Fielding Lewis, of Weyanoke, = Agnes Harwood.

B.) 3. James Lewis, = Miss Thornton.



COLONEL AUGUSTINE WARNER, JUNIOR

BOLLING R. POWELL, JR.
1741 K STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D.C.

April 25, 1960

Dear Elizabeth:

Mrs. Robert F. Woodson of Richmond, who has been doing some historical research for me in connection with Warner Hall, advises that the enclosed photograph, which I found in the attic, is a copy of a photo taken in 1889 of the original oil painting of Augustine Warner II which burned at Rosewell in 1916.

The inscription on the back of the photograph apparently confuses Augustine Warner with Augustine Warner, Jr. In any event, it would appear that this is a photograph of Sir Peter Lely's (spelling?) portrait of Augustine Warner, Jr. Comparing this photo of the portrait with the painted copy of the portrait now hanging in Williamsburg certainly tends to demonstrate the limited ability of the artist who undertook to paint the copy.

From our point of view this is a lucky find indeed as it will now enable you to copy directly from a photograph of the original rather than copy from an amateur's efforts to paint the original.

With my very best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely,

Jo.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis Noland
Selden Post Office
Gloucester County, Virginia

P.S. Please guard the old photograph with your life, as I would like to have it back when you are finished with it.

J.

The Warner-Lewis arms consists of seven different coats of arms. Reading from left to right they are: 1. Lewis, 2. Howell, 3. Possibly Norton or Reade - record not accounted for, 4. Beverly, 5. Fielding, 6. Warner - center, 7. Bowles.

The Warner-Lewis families represent the oldest and most distinguished people of the Old Dominion. The progenitors of the Lewis family of Virginia were first of the Lewis family of France who fled to Wales during the Hugenot persecution. From Wales, Robert and John Lewis migrated to the Southern Colony of America. It was the Robert Lewis family that married into the Warner family of Virginia. Col. John Lewis married Elizabeth Warner, sister of Mildred Warner who married Lawrence Washington.

Fielding Lewis---2nd son of Warner Lewis and Eleanor Gooch married Agnes Harwood. Issue: Margaret, Francis, Anne, Frances; Eleanor Warner married Richard Douthat of Weyenoke. Issue: Jane Douthat who married William H. Selden, Issue: Robert, Eleanor, William, Bolling, Agnes, Montgomery, Lewis.

A PRESENT FOR THE QUEEN

A portrait copy of Colonel Augustine Warner, Jr., by Count Leslie deVergenne-Lavalle, of Roanes, was presented to Queen Elizabeth, II, yesterday by Governor Stanley for the Glasshouse Foundation at Jamestown. A kinsman of the Queen, Colonel Warner lived at Warner Hall, Gloucester, and was speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses, 1676, and a member of the Council of Virginia in 1677. He was born in 1643 and died in 1681.

By line maternal we descend
From higher rank
Through sinister bend.
Plantagenet and Norman too
The blood lines run so coldly blue
From Katherine, John we come you see
And proud are we of bastady
Agustine proves it true for all
On hallowed tombs of Warner Hall.

By line maternal we descend

From higher rank through sinister
bend

Plantagenet and Norman, too:

The blood lines all run coldly blue.

From Katherine, John, we come, you see,

And proud are we of bastady!

Agustine prooves it true for all

On hallowed tombs at Warner Hall.

-K.P.H.

Katherine Swinburn
John of Gaunt

Abingdon House -

Tract below is to Laurence Smith I
acquired from Ogeslme Warner 1661 circa

Owned next by John Smith d. Laurence
Smith II d. Laurence Smith (enfant)

Warner Lewis traded it for 3000 acres
in Spotsylvania together with 500 pounds
for Slaves (1/3 must be female) - Slaves
to will land and never to be
sold - Sanctioned by Gen. Ass. +
executed by John + Mann Page -
Ralph Wormeley John Buckner
Peter Beverly Whiting -

Charles Town, Jefferson County, W.Va.,

March 6th, 1909.

Mr. Warner Lewis Brooke,

Norfolk, Virginia.

Dear Sir:-

Capt. John Mercer Brooke, C. S. N., was a great-great grandson of Humphrey Brooke, Sr., who was a younger brother of Robert Brooke, Jr., Knight of the Golden Horseshoe; your great grandfather, Edmund Brooke, was a grandson of Robert Brooke, Jr., the Knight of the Golden Horseshoe.

If you choose, you can see in the Norfolk Public Library, the Virginia Historical Magazine, January 1909, p.89; Ibid July 1904 p.103-'8.

I know nothing of any Brooke Arms & Crest.

I congratulate you upon your son.

I am,

Very truly,

(Signed) St. Geo. T. Brooke.

Yours of 1st inst. was forwarded from Morgantown and was received today.

St.Geo. T. Brooke.

Copy of inscription on grave of Richard Brooke of Whitechurch South Hampton, England, who died 1593 and his wife, Elizabeth Lwyne.

"Pietants Opus"

"This grave (oh grief) hath swallowed up with wide and open mouth
The bodies of good Richard Brooke of Whitechurch, Hampton, South,
And Elizabeth, his wedded wife, twice twenty years and one.
Sweet Jesus hath their sould in Heaven, Ye ground, flesh, skin & bones.
In Jannario (worn with age) daie sixteenth died he,
From Christ full fifteen hundred years and more by ninety-three.
But death her twyne of life in Mai, daie twentieth did untwyne,
From Christ full fifteen hundred years and more by ninety nine
They left behind them well to live and grow to good degree
First, Richard, Thomas, Robert Brooke the youngest of the three.
Elizabeth and Barbara, then Dorothea the last,
All six the knot of natures love and kindness holdeth fast.
This tombstone with the plate thereon thus gravenfair and large
Did Robert Brooke the youngest son make of his proper charge:
A citizen of London state by faithful service free,
Of merchant's, great adventurers a brother sworn was he,
And of the Indian Companies come gain or loss or him,
And of the Goldsmith liverie, all these God's gifts to him.
This monument of memorie in love performed he,
December thirtyOone, from Christ sixteen hundred and three."

"Anas Dominas Ladus Dev."

This brass was discovered stowed away in the belfry. The old parsonage in which the Brookes lived is still standing. During the civil wars Charles I spent two night and a day in this house the guest of the Brookes.

Robert Brooke who wrote this inscription, was uncle of Robert Brooke who came to Maryland in 1650. Thomas Brooke a M. P. was brother of Robert of London, son of Richard and Father of Robert of Maryland. A tombstone in the same church to Thomas and his wife on which every detail of costume is chiselled and the faces evidently portraits.

Richard Brooke was granted special arms differing only in color from the ancient branch in Warwickshire, who are descended from Lord Ranulf de Brooke, Master of Ceremonies to Henry II, 1166.

In the castle of Arundel, Sussex, England, is a stained glass window in the centre of which is a portrait of Charles Brooke, Esq.

In June 1650 there landed at Patuxent a family of forty persons, the body guard male and female of Robert Brooke and his wife, Mary Mainwaring, and ten children born in England.

WARWICK CASTLE

Robert Brooke son of Thomas Brooke was born in London 1602, he married first Mary Baker, born at Battle, England; their eldest son, Baker Brooke was born at Battle,Feb. 25, 1627.

Robert Brooke married a second time Mary, second daughter of Roger Mainwaring, D.D. dean of Worcester, May 1635, their son Roger Brooke was born Sept. 20, 1637 at Breckner College. Three Children were born after their landing in Maryland,Dela. Brooke was the name of their first home in 1654 they moved to Brooke place on Battle Creek.

Robert Brooke had four sons, Robert, William, Richard and Humphrey; and four daughters, Katherine, Susannah, Molly and Elizabeth. He held grants of land in Esses, Spotsylvania and Orange counties, Virginia, embracing more than eight thousand acres. William Brooke's Will dated 1735 is witnessed by my beloved brother, Humphrey, proved March 5th, 1744.

Humphrey Brooke in Colonial times entered the English Navy as a midshipman. When the war between England and American colonies broke out, Humphrey Brooke took part with the colony of Virginia, was captured by the British and was treated with great cruelty. He Married a Miss Page.

In May 15, 1776, the Convention of Virginia met in Williamsburg and declared Va. to be a free and independent nation, six weeks before the Declaration of Independence Old George Brooke of Mantapike was a member of that convention. Humphrey Brooke born 1730 (5) was clerk of Fanguier Co. and Prince William from 1759 to 1795. He married Anne Whiting.

In 1799 Humphrey Brooke was a member of the Convention which assembled at Richmond to decide upon accepting or rejecting the new Federal Constitution.

Francis Brooke, brother of Humphrey, was clerk of same court 1795 to 1806.

Robert Brooke was descended from Chief Justice Brooke of the Court of the Queens Bench in the reign of Queen Mary, about 1550; author of "Brooke's Grand Abridgement of the Law," he was the great legal light of the day.

The crest of the rampant lion was gained by Walter Brooke, a learned commentator who was knighted for his attainments in 1230. The first Grevilles lived in 1328, thus the Brookes of this branch go back farther than the Earl of Warwick, the "King Maker."

Full copies of the Commission of Robert Brooke as commander of Charles county as as a member of Lord Baltimore's council of state, was dated Sept. 20, 1649.

The Archives give the commission of Robert Brooke as President of the Council or acting Governor under the Parliamentary commission March 26th, 1652.

Robert Brooke, fifth son of Robert Brooke of Maryland and Mary Mainwairing, his wife, settled in Essex Co., Va., he was born in Saint Brides parrish, London, April ye 21st, 1639. He was Justice of the Peace in Essex Co., Va., in 1695-1700.

Robert Brooke, son of the above was a man of classic education, a skillful and professional surveyor. In 1736 Robert Brooke was one of the Surveyors of His Majesty George II, to determine the boundary of the Northern Neck of Virginia proprietary of Lord Fairfax, as letters to him from Essex county in 1737, will show.

George Brooke, son of Humphrey, who married a sister of Chief Justice Marshall was clerk of Prince William court from 1793 to 1805.

Frank Brooke, brother to Humphrey married Miss Nancy Pickett, his son Francis was also clerk.

Epitome

Robert and Mary (Mainwaring) Brooke had issue: Robert
William
William had issue: Humphrey
Humphrey and Nancy Whiting " " Katherine

Burr and Kitty (Brooke) Powell " " Elizabeth Whiting
Robert Young and Elizabeth W. (Powell) Conrad had issue: *
Sally H. Archibald M. and Sally Harrison (Conrad) Fauntleroy had issue: Anne Magill Fauntleroy

*

Daniel Burr	Susie Davis
Powell	died unmarried
Katherine	" "
Robert	" "
Holmes	Georgia Foeman
Sally H.	Archie Fauntleroy
Charles	Louise Grant
Frank	Mary Harrison
Cuthbert	Sara Harris

AP

BROOKE III & RANEE
No to barbarism.

Bernard Shaw. When Sylvia* married the rajah in 1911, he wrote:

Ride a cock horse to Sarawak Cross
To see a young ranee consumed with remorse.
She'll have bells on her fingers,
And rings through her nose,
And won't be permitted to wear any clothes.

The Brookes had three pretty daughters, who grew up in England and were known to every tabloid reader as Princess Gold, Princess Baba and Princess Pearl. At a glittering society wedding in 1933, Gold became Lady Inchcape, but Baba and Pearl were toasted in every pub when they were married: Baba to a wrestler, Pearl to a bandleader.

Stockpiling Heads. Their father had little time for frivolity. A shrewd, self-effacing administrator, Sir Charles traveled to the far corners of his land persuading tribal chiefs to end their wars and forswear head-hunting. When they protested that their enemies' heads were needed to propitiate the gods, the rajah ordered his English civil servants to stockpile mummified leftovers from previous wars and to lend them out to the villagers as needed. From his handsome riverside fortress in Kuching, he brought modest prosperity to the kingdom by exploiting its oil and rubber resources as well as diamonds, birds' nests (for Chinese gourmets) and gutta-percha (for golf balls).

In 1941, celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Brooke raj, Sir Charles gave his people a constitution and set them on the road to self-government. Contemplating war-ravaged Sarawak in 1946, Sir Charles sadly realized that his raj had become an anachronism in the postwar world. Ceding Sarawak to Britain, he explained that his people would find "new hope in an era of widening enlightenment, stability and social progress."

Another Chance. When Sir Charles retired to London, with a $2.8 million trust fund that will ultimately revert to Sarawak, the natives fought bitterly against British rule, even killed the second governor, who occupied the Brookes' old palace. The country has never recovered from the loss of its leader. When the Malaysian Federation (TIME Cover, April 12) comes into existence in August, strife-torn Sarawak will be one of its states and will have its best opportunity yet to achieve prosperity and stability.

The last white rajah did not live to see that day. Last week, at 88, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke died in his London home. When the news reached Sarawak, the spirit-worshiping Dyaks rejoiced, for they knew that his soul would return to the stream-laced land of his fathers.

* Not to be confused, however, with Hemingway's fictional Lady Brett Ashley or the real-life Sylvia Ashley.

Still Her Favorites

Dear Editor:

I have bought almost all the Beatle books and I have the set of Beatle Cards. I try to listen to my Beatle records every chance I get.

I think that the Dave Clark Five are a cheap imitation of the tremendous, colossus Beatles. I think every 9 out of 10 will say the same.

LINDA WISCHENBART
112 Jubilee St.

Elections Are Coming

Letters dealing with candidates for municipal office and other phases of the campaign will appear under the heading "Elections Are Coming." Personal attacks will not be printed. Letters dealing with the election or a candidate will appear only if the

England city.

We've had our fill of blundering. We want Dawson! We can have him by pulling the top lever on election day.

ANGELO SQUILLACOTE
119 Robindale Dr.

Defeated Democrats Unite

Dear Editor:

Many Democratic voters of New Britain are blind; not in the physical sense but in the capacity of not being able to see their chance of raising the quality of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Edward Karwoski and Mr. Dominic Badolato both possess the qualities necessary for holding public office, but in the recent primary they were overlooked by the voters. Although both lost in the primary their loyalty to the Democratic Party is shown in their hard work for those who won.

I hope the people will open their eyes on April 14 and vote for a Democratic victory with James Dawson and his slate.

WILLIAM L. EVANS
118 Pennsylvania Ave.

ti-Communists

es About Cuba

AMBERLAIN

e far more complicated at simplification. We had Germany that gave us a ard time."

Such a Statement

a statement would lead believe that Rostow is be- to wonder about the al- virtues of "disengage- anywhere. His friends t he always made a dis- between neutralist pos- faraway theatres such Danube Valley and Form it and disengagement in up areas such as the an Sea. "Rostow," says hese friends, "may have r relaxing pressures Communism in central where it would be diffi- use our power, but he pported engagement in where it would be easier loy our strength, such as a."

ignificance of the Rostow speech is that the so- "hard liners" inside the ment have been unmuz- hey are being permitted re more or less openly the figure of Thomas Lyndon Johnson's coord- of affairs for Latin Amer-

Sympathetic Ear

e top coordinator, Mann, rse, listens to all sides. s most sympathetic ear n to State Department ees who, prior to last ber, were not letting the know that they had any ces with the official line Latin America.

unmuzzling of the hard may not lead to any sat- y disposition of the Cub- nace tomorrow. For the s that Castro is getting r all the time. The news lters in from Cuba, by f monitored reports of te intra - government ra- mmunications that men- ch details as "deliver to such - and - such a cave," indicates that any slipshod planning of a new invasion would result in a disaster that would make the Bay of Pigs look like a lost minor skirmish. Air cover for any antiCastro Cuban invasion of the island would have to reckon with ground-to-air missiles and a Soviet - trained Castroite air force. But at the very least the unmuzzling of the hard liners should guarantee that better use will be made of the plentiful information about the Soviet military build - up in Cuba. The information has always been there, but the difficulty has been to get it properly collated for use by CIA and State Department higher-ups.

It wasn't so long ago that the committee set up to review the Cuban situation was complaining that no detailed summary of the state of the resistance movement inside Cuba could be had. Such a summary had to be gotten up from scratch. But now that the hard liners are in a position to use their time constructively, the promise is that things like this will not happen again.

Are all these straws in the wind and indication that there is still hope for the anti - Communist cause? Or are they merely a display designed to keep people quiet until after the election? We shall see. Anyway, it will be interesting to keep tabs on the "new" Walt Rostow's speeches.

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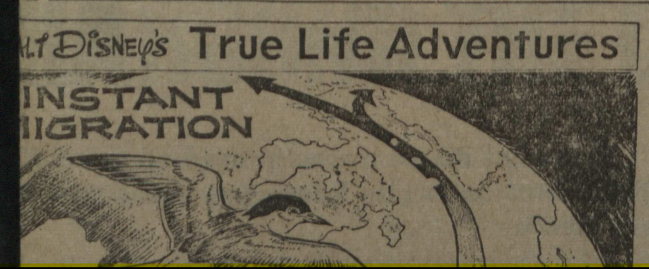
HUMBLE START

NEW YORK (AP) — Columbia University's School of Engineering and Applied Science, which will celebrate its 100th anniversary Nov. 15, 1964, started life in the cellar rooms of a former deaf and dumb asylum on Columbia's old 49th Street campus. It spent its second academic year in a former broom factory.



The Observer:

Local Man Played Part In a Major Discovery

By ARTHUR E. McEVOY
Managing Editor Emeritus

Discovering the bones and artifacts of ancient people, the dream of professional archaeologists, was a memorable experience in the life of a New Britain resident.

Unexpectedly brought to light by Marion S. Dimmock of Wooster street, the skull of a Palestinian of the first century A.D. is now enclosed in the masonry composing the altar of the Jerusalem Y.M.C.A.

The story had its beginning in 1932 when Mr. Dimmock, then employed by Arthur L. Thompson, a nationally known New York architect, who had drawn plans for the Y.M.C.A. buildings, was sent to the ancient Palestine city to complete the interior of the structures, to design the top of an observation tower being erected and to lay out an adjoining athletic field.

Mound of Earth

The site chosen for the field was uneven ground strewn with rubble that had been accumulating for years and to expedite its removal Mr. Dimmock hired two bulldozers. After the project had been under way for a few days, he noticed that the operators of the machines were skirting a mound of earth, making no effort to remove it. The blades dug up the adjacent ground but left the mound itself intact.

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Q—One way to try to break the fili-

ti-Communists

es About Cuba

AMBERLAIN

e far more complicated at simplification. We had Germany that gave us a ard time."

Such a Statement

a statement would lead believe that Rostow is be- to wonder about the al- virtues of "disengage- anywhere. His friends t he always made a dis- between neutralist pos- n faraway theatres such Danube Valley and Form it and disengagement in up areas such as the an Sea. "Rostow," says hese friends, "may have r relaxing pressures Communism in central , where it would be diffi- use our power, but he pported engagement in where it would be easier loy our strength, such as a."

ignificance of the Rostow speech is that the so- "hard liners" inside the ment have been unmuz- hey are being permitted re more or less openly the figure of Thomas Lyndon Johnson's coord- of affairs for Latin Amer-

Sympathetic Ear

e top coordinator, Mann, rse, listens to all sides. s most sympathetic ear n to State Department ees who, prior to last ber, were not letting the know that they had any nces with the official line Latin America.

unmuzzling of the hard may not lead to any sat- ry disposition of the Cub- nace tomorrow. For the s that Castro is getting r all the time. The news lters in from Cuba, by f monitored reports of te intra - government ra- mmunications that men- uch details as "deliver to such - and - such a cave," indicates that any slip-shod planning of a new invasion would result in a disaster that would make the Bay of Pigs look like a lost minor skirmish. Air cover for any antiCastro Cuban invasion of the island would have to reckon with ground-to-air missiles and a Soviet - trained Castroite air force. But at the very least the unmuzzling of the hard liners should guarantee that better use will be made of the plentiful information about the Soviet military build - up in Cuba. The information has always been there, but the difficulty has been to get it properly collated for use by CIA and State Department higher-ups.

It wasn't so long ago that the committee set up to review the Cuban situation was complaining that no detailed summary of the state of the resistance movement inside Cuba could be had. Such a summary had to be gotten up from scratch. But now that the hard liners are in a position to use their time constructively, the promise is that things like this will not happen again.

Are all these straws in the wind and indication that there is still hope for the anti - Communist cause? Or are they merely a display designed to keep people quiet until after the election? We shall see. Anyway, it will be interesting to keep tabs on the "new" Walt Rostow's speeches.

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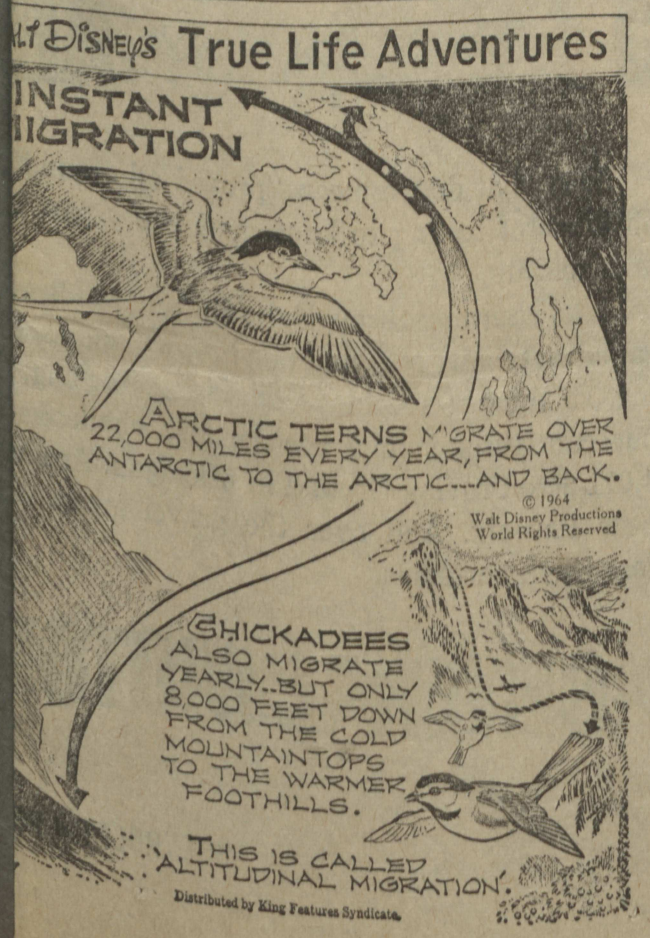
HUMBLE START

NEW YORK (AP) — Columbia University's School of Engineering and Applied Science, which will celebrate its 100th anniversary Nov. 15, 1964, started life in the cellar rooms of a former deaf and dumb asylum on Columbia's old 49th Street campus. It spent its second academic year in a former broom factory.



Letters dealing with candidates for municipal office and other phases of the campaign will appear under the heading "Elections Are Coming." Personal attacks will not be printed. Letters dealing with the election or a candidate will appear only if the shown in their hard work for those who won.

I hope the people will open their eyes on April 14 and vote for a Democratic victory with James Dawson and his slate.

WILLIAM L. EVANS
118 Pennsylvania Ave.

The Observer:

Local Man Played Part In a Major Discovery

By ARTHUR E. McEVOY
Managing Editor Emeritus

Discovering the bones and artifacts of ancient people, the dream of professional archaeologists, was a memorable experience in the life of a New Britain resident.

Unexpectedly brought to light by Marion S. Dimmock of Wooster street, the skull of a Palestinian of the first century A.D. is now enclosed in the masonry composing the altar of the Jerusalem Y.M.C.A.

The story had its beginning in 1932 when Mr. Dimmock, then employed by Arthur L. Thompson, a nationally known New York architect, who had drawn plans for the Y.M.C.A. buildings, was sent to the ancient Palestine city to complete the interior of the structures, to design the top of an observation tower being erected and to lay out an adjoining athletic field.

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After a brief exploration, he emerged and asked Mr. Dimmock to join him. As they went underground, he explained that the mound had concealed a burial place and pointed out three vaults in which, he said, succeeding generations of a family had been interred. Each vault, he said, reflected the status in life of the people buried there. The first contained only skeletal remains and lacked ornaments or other evidence to indicate that they were higher on the social scale than poor peasants. In the second, in addition to the bones, were a few ornaments and simple household goods. In the third were gold bracelets, neck chains and rings, evidence of the prosperity of the occupants. A lead casket in which the head of the family had been buried was convincing evidence of his importance in his community, the archaeologist said. He explained that when the Romans were expanding their empire in that part of the world in the first century they made a practice of appointing leaders of the conquered people to public offices, such as magistrates, and by this subtle flattery tried to win their friendship. When the puppets died they were buried in lead caskets with appropriate ceremonies.

After removing the ornaments and other objects from the grave, the team from the museum displayed no interest in the bones. When Mr. Dimmock said that the remains should be treated with the respect due the dead, the archaeologist commented that neither they nor the casket were of historical value because an abudance of both were stored at the museum.

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Q—One way to try to break the filibuster is to tire speakers with prolonged sessions of the Senate. In 1960 what well-known public figure who was then Senate Majority Leader, used this technique in a round-the-clock, nonstop Senate session for nine days?

A—President Lyndon B. Johnson The session, which lasted from February 29 through March 8, was 157 hours long. It was broken only by a 15 minute recess March 2 and a 4½ hour recess March 6.

Q—The last successful use of the cloture rule (Rule XXII) was in 1962, when it was employed against a group of 10 liberal Democrats in the Senate. What bill was ths group filibustering against in hope of impeding its passage?

A—The Communications Satellite Act, establishing a private corporation to operate the communications satellite program. The cloture vote was taken on Aug. 15. 1962.

Land's End

Llangollen, meaning Land's End, was given the Welsh name by the builder of the huge, Georgian home, one of the many sons of Levin Powell who came over from Ireland with some 300 followers, including the forefathers of the well-known Virginia families of Bentons and Leiths. Levin leased a grant of approximately 30,000 acres, including part of the site of the town of Middleburg. The Chinns, who apparently gambled real estate with the Powells, back and forth over what is now Route 50, owned the other part of the town site.

After the War between the States when there was no money for up-keep and little for food, much of the land was given to the farmers who ran the large farms and who are now among the prominent land-owners around Upperville.

CIRCLING THE COUNTRYSIDE

Self-Sufficient Llangollen Covers 3,300 Valley Acres

Conversation in the small town of Middleburg, in the heart of Virginia's fox hunting country, has always centered on that elusive animal and the horses used to chase it down.

But local town chatter now whispers about "all the strangers in town" since President Kennedy leased the nearby Glen Ora estate for one year.

"Strangers" are easy to spot in this secluded hamlet of 786 population, but where the President goes so do a swarm of Secret Service men, reporters, politicians, and others.

A Baltimore-born woman, Mrs. Ivan M. Marty of Butler, Md., remembers Glen Ora many years ago when her family spent every summer there at her grandmother's farm.

She doesn't mind talking about the days she called Glen Ora "home," but says she sees no useful purpose in having her picture published now.

1,200 Acre Farm

"It was a 1,200-acre farm in those days," Mrs. Marty recalls, "and we children just couldn't wait to get there to take off our shoes and curl our toes in the warm grass."

Mr. and Mrs. John Prosser Tabb would take their five children to grandmother (Ella) Noland Mackenzie's Glen Ora farm in Virginia after a cold winter in Baltimore.

Also sharing the 90-mile trip to the Blue Ridge Mountain country with the Tabbs were the family pets: dogs, cats, squirrels, raccoons, rabbits and possums.

The loaded carriage creaked over the cobblestone streets to the old Union Station where the Tabb entourage met the train for Washington, D.C.

2-Hour Stop-over

After a two-hour wait at the Washington station, they boarded The Southern Railroad to The Plains, Va.

Meeting grandmother Mackenzie and her farmer waiting with several empty carriages "was something we looked forward to all year," Mrs. Marty said.

The 8-mile trip to Glen Ora ended when the farmer's eleven children bounded down the road to greet the five excited Tabb children from the big city.

The huge farm, in those days, was located partly in Loudoun

[Continued, Page 7, Column 1]

Now And Then

THE WEEKEND WHITE HOUSE—Glen Ora near Middleburg, Va., has been leased for one year by President Kennedy. The secluded 450-acre estate is located about 45 miles west of Washington in the heart of Virginia's hunt country. The house was renovated by its present owner, Mrs. Raymond F. Tartiere, of Washington, D.C., who purchased it in 1940. The photograph above shows how Glen Ora looks today. How Glen Ora looked 36 years ago is shown in the photograph below. In 1925 Glen Ora had a long side porch, a balcony, and the large front porch where the Tabb family gathered in the evenings. All the porches have been renovated and the old front entrance has been closed off since the days Mrs. Ivan M. Marty lived there.

Monday
October 16th

Beba:

I rubbed him and he's beautiful! It took <u>five hours</u> to drive the 130 miles! But worth it! And the one I rubbed came from the little tiny church that was the Dymokes own parish church right in a pasture across the rode from their home Scrivelsby Court. The place was lousey with Dymokes, and I copied some of the names to send you just for fun- the knight I rubbed was Sir Robert Dymoke:

"Under this stone lies the body of
Sir Robert Dymoke who was a general to
King Henry VIII at the taking of Tourney
in France and left there his treasure.
His monument was removed under the arch in
1760 by the present champions orders"

How about this one-Lewis Dymoke 1760 and Sir Charles Bymoke, knight who was champion at the coronation of King James 2nd. John Dymoke who was the champion for George 3rd. And old Lewis Dymoke was champion for George I and George II, he was the son of Charles and Eleanor. Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart. born 1801 died 1865 restored the little church and tower. The grass was hip high in the field and we (Marylin went with me) had to go through a stile and then a gate and the damned if the lay of the land didn't look like Gloucester! I believe I remember that the Dymokes went to New England originally, but for all that they eventually peopled Richmond and Gloucester. I have no Dymoke coat of arms so I don't know if some of the quarterings etc. I got from old Robert's slab is the same or not, but I can tell you he's such a winner I don't care if he's ours or not! He's <u>bearded</u> the only brass I've seen with one, and he's perfect, primairly because the tomb has been under cover inside the church, not worn by weather and in that off the beaten track spot I'm sure infrequently rubbed. The gate to the Dymoke place (and there are Dymokes living there who have torn down most of the old place and used what they could restored and built themselves a very attractive spot) is really all that remains and its called "The Lion Gate, Scrivelsby, Horncastle". On the top is a lion, which I will draw for you (No laughter, please!) Well, it was a ventureous day and we left here at 8:30 am returning, dead, at 10 p.m. to our long suffering husbands. I called Ben to tell him we were on our way home from a place called 'Market Deeping' and he asked if we'd been successful and I said yes, he was a beautiful knight with a beard and he turned from the phone to tell Alan Youel, "By God, we've got the only bearded knight in captivity right in the family"! It was fun and I can't think of anyone who would have enjoyed it more than you and don't think we didn't talk aboutthat!

THE CEREMONY OF THE KING'S CHAMPION AT THE CORONATION BANQUET OF GEORGE IV IN WESTMINSTER HALL

The King's Champion was one of the earliest hereditary offices pertaining to the royal person, and this office of champion to the Crown, though it has now become obsolete as a part of the coronation ceremonies, was hereditary in the family of Dymoke. In the days of long ago none, perhaps, of all the splendid and picturesque ceremonies held in connection with the coronation pagaent of the Kings and Queens of England was more interesting and certainly none partook more of chivalry than that of the champion's challenge.

When, immediately after the crowning of the King or Queen, the royal champion rode forth on his beautifully caparisoned charger, clad in all the elaborate regalia of his high office, to challenge any or all to mortal combat who dared to deny the sovereignty of the King, it must have been a very picturesque and at the same time dramatic spectacle.

Some of the perquisites belong to the champion by prescriptive right were: "One of the King's best coursers, the second best in all the royal stables, with saddle, one of the King's best suits of armor, with cases of cloth of gold; and all other things belonging to the King's body when he goes into mortal combat." Historians have carefully enumerated the "arms" provided for Sir Charles Dymoke, royal champion at the coronation of James II in 1685. They comprised "a complete suit of white armor, a pair of gauntlets, a sword and a hanger, a case of rich pistols, an oval shield with the champion's arms painted upon it and a gilded lance fringed about the handles; also a field saddle of crimson velvet with breast-plate and other caparisons for the horse, richly laden with gold and silver, a plume of red, white and blue feathers consisting of 18 falls and a heron's top. Another plume for the horse's head and trumpet banners with the champion's own arms depicted upon them."

The first appearance of the King's Champion in England of Which we have historic knowledge was at the double coronation of William, Duke of Normandy, and his spouse, Matilda, as King and Queen of England in April, 1068, at Winchester. The Challenge upon that occasion was delivered by Robert, Lord Marmyum, in the following words: "If any person deny that our most gracious sovereigns, Lord William and his spouse, Matilda, are King and Queen of England, he is a falsehearted traitor and a liar, and I, as champion, do challenge him to single combat."

Scrivelsby Court, a baronial fief, was another estate conferred upon Robert Marmyum, according to the then existing legal forms, with a special condition annexed to the tenure that it should be held by the particular service of himself and the heirs of the fee, performing the office of Champion to every Sovereign of England. The Dymokes inherited Scrivelsby Court or Manor from Lord Robert Marmyum, and it has been owned by them through all the succeeding centuries. It is one of the most unique establishments in England and is situated in the most beautiful part of Lincolnshire. The Manor House is surrounded by a part, the gateway to which is

HENRY DYMOKE, THE DEPUTY KING'S CHAMPION, AS HE APPEARED AT THE CORONATION OF GEORGE IV. This office, which was last performed on that occasion, traditionally belonged to the Dymoke family. At the present Coronation Captain J. L. M. Dymoke was appointed to carry the Union Standard

Claims which related to services outside the Abbey ceremonial were expressly excluded by the Proclamation. Consequently the 600-year-old claim of the Dymokes to be Queen's Champions was not heard. Capt. J. L. M. Dymoke will bear the Union Standard in the Abbey, but his ancestors were wont to ride on a charger into Westminster Hall, clad in full armour, and throw down their gage at the coronation banquet, challenging any who dared impeach the sovereign's title.

Shirley
May

The only commoner who will have a prominent place in the Abbey procession this June 2 will be Capt. John Lindley Marion Dymoke who is the 34th hereditary Queen's champion. His first ancestor to be champion was Sir John Dymoke at the coronation of Richard II in 1377. Captain Dymoke will champion the queen's cause, but not in armor atop a well groomed steed.

through a great old gray stone arch overgrown with ivy. Upon the top of the arch stands the figure of a lifesized lion, in bold relief against the vivid green of the summer foliage or the soft dull gray of a winter sky. The lion is one of the crests belonging to the Dymokes and their arms show two lions passant upon a field of black, with the motto "Pro Rege Dimico."

In the quaint little chapel which belongs to Scrivelsby, among the tombs is that of Sir Robert Dymoke, Champion of Richard III, Henry VII and Henry III. On the top of this tomb is a brass plate, upon which is carved "his figure in a recumbentposture, in full armor, with helmet under his head and a lion at his feet." Above the plate is a shield containing the family arms.

This quaint old Manor of Scrivelsby has been immortalized by Lord Tennyson in his "Locksley Hall Sixty Years after" and also in his "Lady Clara Vere de Vere." Somersby, the childhood home of Tennyson, was only seven miles from Scrivelsby Manor. It is said that "the stately park of the latter, its wide-stretching woods and meadows, were frequently the chosen scenes of his rambles." And many times must he have passed through the great Lion Gateway.

Philip Marmion, who was one of the third crusaders; Sir Thomas Dymoke, who was beheaded; Sir Edward Dymoke and his son, Sir Robert Dymoke, who died a hero's death in defense of his religion, were among the most illustrious of the Champions.

Descended from these illustrious ancestors was Frances, the daughter of Sir Edward Dymoke and his wife, Lady Ann Talbois. She married Sir Thomas Windebanke, from which marriage was descended Col. George Reade, of Virginia. Col. George Reade was the grandson of Sir Thomas Windebanke and his wife, Frances Dymoke. He was born at Linkenholt Manor, Hampshire, England, and came to Virginia in 1637. He was Secretary of the Colony, acting Governor in 1638, a Burgess in 1649 and 1656, and a member of the Council in the years 1657-58-71. He married Elizabeth Martiau, a daughter of Cpt. Nicholas Martian, a Huguenot, who came to America prior to 1629. Captain Martian was a burgess and member of the Council

The other daughter of Col. Augustine Warner and his wife, Mildred Reade, was Elizabeth, sister to Mildred Warner, who married Lawrence Washington. Elizabeth married Col. John Lewis, a Burgess, member of the Council, etc.; from this marriage is descended the line known as the "Warner Hall," Lewis line. The eldest son of this marriage, another John Lewis, married Frances Fielding, and was the father of Col. Fielding Lewis, who married Betty Washington, the only sister of Gen. George Washington.

Photo of the Washington Monument Unveiled 100 Years Ago in Caol Square

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Washington Statue Evolved Eventfully

By Charles McDowell Jr.

THE PHOTOGRAPH ABOVE, which is our modest answer to Cyclovistaramavision and all that sort of thing, shows the local Washington monument and a good portion of Capitol Square in which it stands. Since yesterday was the 100th anniversary of the unveiling of the monument and the 226th anniversary of George Washington's birth, this is probably a good time to check up a little on the history of the statuary—Washington on his horse at the top, surrounded at a lower level by six other Virginians who helped establish the republic, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, George Mason, Thomas Nelson, Andrew Lewis and John Marshall.

Ardent fans of the monument have called it from time to time "the finest group of statuary in America." On the other hand, Nathaniel Hawthorne, the great British writer, saw a model of the monument in Rome and expressed a somewhat less enthusiastic opinion of it.

Hawthorne said it struck him in some respects as "a very foolish and illogical piece of work—Washington mounted on a very uneasy steed, on a very narrow space, aloft in the air when a single step of the horse, backward, forward, or on either side, must precipitate him, and several of his contemporaries standing beneath him, not looking up to wonder at his predicament. . ."

Both judgments, the fans' and Hawthorne's, are undoubtedly rather extreme; artistic judgments of the statuary have been generally favorable. In any case, nobody has denied that it is an interesting monument with an interesting history.

* * * * *

IN 1816, THE LEGISLATURE and various leading citizens of Richmond decided that it would be a good idea for Washington's body to be moved from Mount Vernon to Richmond and entombed in a suitable monument. Judge Bushrod Washington, George Washington's nephew, declined to allow the body to be moved, but the Virginians went ahead and planned a monument. (They never really gave up on it as a tomb; the monument has a stone coffin with stars on it right under the horse.)

The Legislature promised some money and a great subscription drive began among the public. For more than 30 years, the drive sputtered along but nobody did anything about building the monument. Then, in 1850, the Virginia Historical Society prodded the Legislature, and suddenly the monument-building project became a sort of crash program.

Thomas Crawford, a sculptor from New York, won the design competition, exhibited his model in the Capitol and hurried to Rome to get to work. On February 22, 1850, the cornerstone was laid with the most ceremony the city of Richmond had ever known. From far and wide, visitors flocked to this town of 30,000 inhabitants, and beds were set up in empty stores to accommodate those who overflowed the hotels. President Zachary Taylor was here (remarking that he hadn't been to his home state since his childhood) as were former President Tyler, Vice President Fillmore and most of the Cabinet. The speeches lasted for hours.

By 1885, the statues of Jefferson and Henry had been sculpted by Crawford in Rome, shipped to Munich, cast in bronze, shipped to Richmond and propped up at the west door of the Capitol to await their fellows.

* * * * *

THE PLASTER MODEL of Washington on his horse was pulled over the Alps by mules, cast in bronze at Munich and shipped to Richmond in a Dutch ship that had been altered during construction to accommodate it. The statue in its shipping crate was 22 feet high and weighed 18 tons. It arrived at the Seventeenth Street dock in November, 1857.

A vast team of horses tried to pull the thing to the Capitol but failed. So four or five thousand men and boys grabbed the ropes and pulled the statue up Capitol Hill. To get it into the Square, the enthusiastic pullers knocked down several sections of fence and uprooted at least two trees.

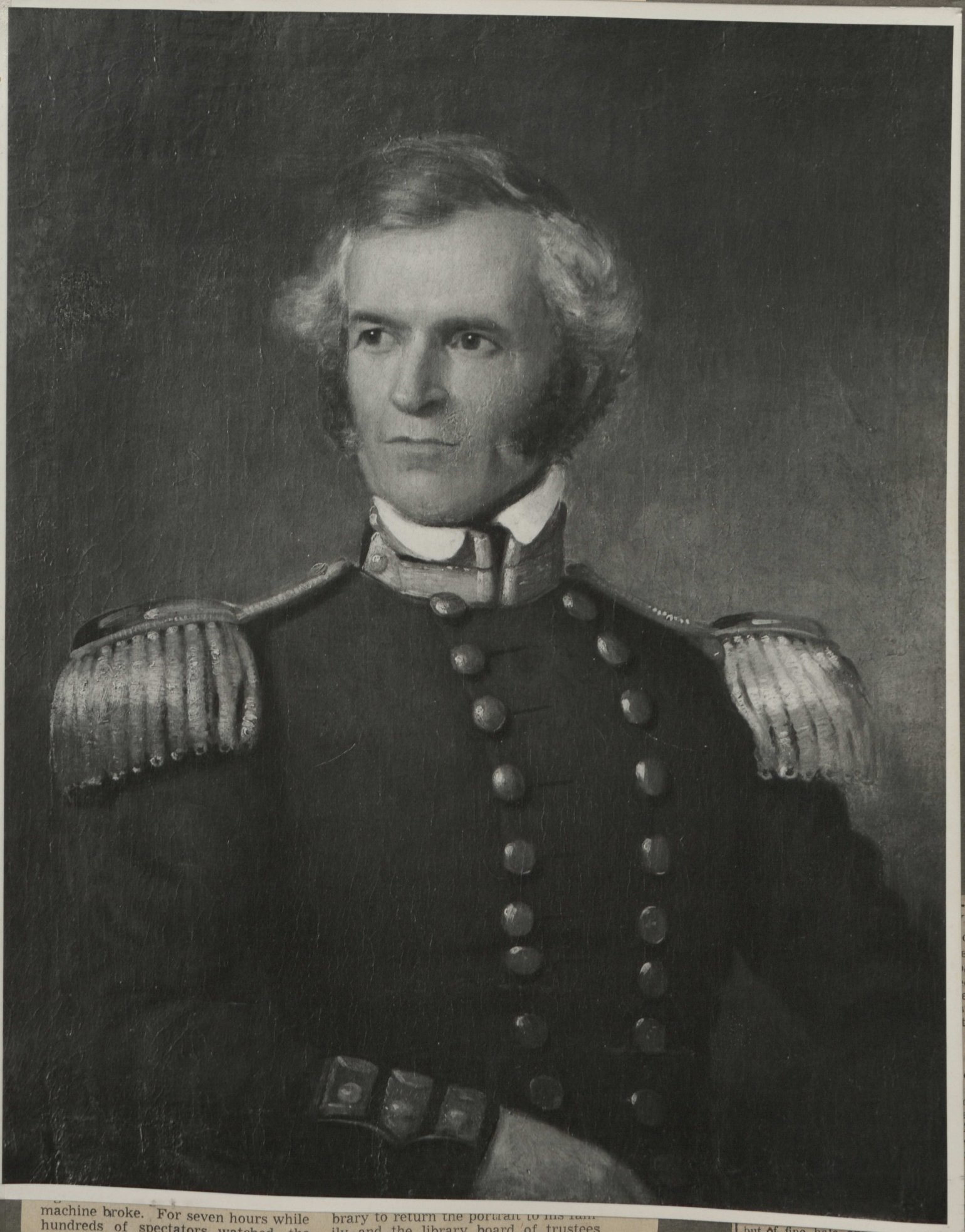
Captain Charles Dimmock, head of the Capitol guard, was in charge of hoisting the statue to the top of the stone monument 60 feet in the air. Using a crane and all sorts of lifting machinery, he and a crew of men managed to do it. But at one point six cogs popped off the main wheel on the main machine; 12 men were attending the machine and the 18-ton statue was directly over their heads when the cogs began to pop. Capt. Dimmock kept them at their posts by telling them in a firm voice that he would shoot any man who moved.

With Washington in place, and Jefferson and Henry on their lesser pedestals, the monument was unveiled on Feb. 22, 1858. (The sculptor Crawford, meanwhile, had died, leaving Mason complete in plaster, Marshall almost completed in plaster and drawings of Lewis and Nelson. The work was completed by Randolph Roberts, and Mason was put in place in 1860; Nelson, Lewis and Marshall after the Civil War in 1867. The last of the small allegorical figures on the outer pedestals were added in 1869, the brain children of Governor Henry A. Wise, who thought the eagles Crawford originally had in mind would be mistaken for turkey buzzards.

The unveiling was an even bigger event for Richmond than the cornerstone-laying. A program of great and lengthy ceremony was carried out before a huge crowd despite rain, hail and snow. There was a prayer, an oration, another oration, a poem, still another oration, still another poem, and then the pulling of the ropes on the great veil. The historian Christian tells us, "When the veil fell, the enthusiasm of the assembled multitude was unbounded."

Everybody soon slogged off down the hill to a big [illegible] the new Custom House and a gay period of recuperati[illegible] their pounding by weather and oratory.

Descendant Obtains



machine broke. For seven hours while hundreds of spectators watched, the shears hung as he described it in a letter "in awful and dangerous suspense." Finally the job was done and the shears stood upright. Later using a sling with an old mattress under the

brary to return the portrait to his family and the library board of trustees consented. After a half century the gold framed portrait of Gen. Dimmock in uniform hangs in a place of honor in the Wooster street home of his grandson.

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He was an indefatigable officer, a worthy citizen, and a good man. His funeral takes place to-day at noon, and will be attended by the officers and heads of the State departments and the State troops.

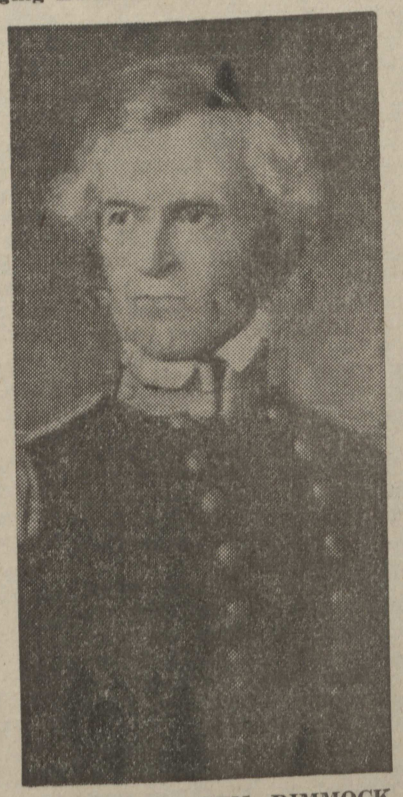
Descendant Obtains General's Portrait

By ARTHUR E. McEVOY
Managing Editor Emeritus

After being on display for about 50 years in a gallery of notables in the Virginia State Library at Richmond, a portrait of a Confederate officer has been repossessed by a descendant in this city.

The portrait, done in oils by an unidentified artist and measuring about two by two and one-half feet, now in the home of Marion S. Dimmock of Wooster street, is that of his grandfather, Brig. Gen. Charles Dimmock, who was chief of ordnance of Virginia during the Civil War.

Destiny drew a paradoxical course for Gen. Dimmock's life. Born in 1800 in the family homestead in Barnstable on Cape Cod Bay, he spent his tender years steeped in Yankee traditions. As a lad he probably often stood on the shore and, as boys would, in his imagination pictured the Mayflower sailing slowly across the bay bearing the Pilgrims to Plymouth, not far away. In those barefoot boyhood years the veil of the future prevented him from seeing himself in later years in the uniform of a Southern officer.



BRIGADIER GEN. DIMMOCK

Indian Uprising

Appointed to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, he participated after graduation in suppression of uprisings by Indians in Florida. In this era of swift economic conditions in the South, he became impressed by the need for men with the engineering knowledge he had gained at West Point, resigned his commission in the army and entered the practice of engineering in Virginia. His marriage to a Southern girl and the birth of eight children to them transformed this Cape Cod Yankee into a Southerner.

With his West Point military training as an asset, Charles Dimmock was appointed commandant of the Public Guard, the ante-bellum militia of Virginia. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he was made chief of ordnance of Virginia with the rank of brigadier general and charged with the manufacture and procurement of guns and ammunition for the armed forces. He and Robert E. Lee, whose careers were parallel in that both were West Point graduates and both had espoused the cause of the Confederacy, became friends and collaborators.

Washington Statue

A heroic equestrian statue of George Washington that still looks down on the passing throng in Capitol Square in Richmond after 114 years is evidence of Dimmock's skill and resourcefulness as an engineer. Confronted in 1858 with the task of raising the 18-ton bronze statue, cast in Vienna, to the top of a lofty pedestal with the primitive equipment of the times, he devised a pair of shears made of huge spars of green wood. To raise the shears he used a derrick 35 feet high but near disaster threatened to dash the hopes of completing the undertaking when six cogs in the main hoisting machine broke. For seven hours while hundreds of spectators watched, the shears hung as he described it in a letter "in awful and dangerous suspense." Finally the job was done and the shears stood upright. Later using a sling with an old mattress under the belly of the horse, he raised the statue to its resting place.

Dimmock was a partner in a company that operated the first iron steamer on the James River-Kanawha canal from Richmond to Lynchburg, a distance of 147 miles covered by mule-drawn barges in 33 hours. The steamer, named after Governor James McDowell was designed by John Ericsson, later to become famous as the inventor of the Monitor that engaged in battle with the Confederate frigate Merrimac. The wash from the screw propelled McDowell and a successor eroded the earthen banks of the canal and the venture was abandoned.

Kept Identity

Gen. Dimmock never lost his identity with his New England origin or his pride in the Yankee stock from which he came. In 1854 he returned to Barnstable for a reunion with eight sisters and brothers of the original family of 12. Of this reunion, he wrote "We came together after an absence of 30 years, pledged the continuance of an affection never broken, till death, and in a day or two separated perhaps never to be all together again. We think (at least I do) that for physical and intellectual capacity and moral worth, Cape Codders have never been exceeded and rarely equalled."

The portrait of Gen. Dimmock, who died in 1863, was inherited by his son, Marion Dimmock's father. Upon the latter's death it was presented to the Virginia State Library by his widow. A year ago Marion requested the library to return the portrait to his family and the library board of trustees consented. After a half century the gold framed portrait of Gen. Dimmock in uniform hangs in a place of honor in the Wooster street home of his grandson.

Death of General Dimmock.—We regret to have to chronicle this morning the sudden and unexpected demise of Brigadier-General Charles Dimmock, Chief of the Ordnance Department of the State of Virginia. He breathed his last at his residence, Franklin street, between Third and Fourth streets, at an early hour yesterday morning, from the effects of a paralytic stroke, which gave but few premonitory symptoms of its fatal tendencies.

General Dimmock, before the war, was the honoured commander of the Public State Guard, and was esteemed the best tactitian of his school of his day. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of colonel in the State forces, and served in Western Virginia under the late Major-General John B. Floyd as Chief of Ordnance. Returning from the laborious duties of the campaigns in that quarter, he was appointed Chief of Ordnance, at Richmond, for the State of Virginia, and only about a month since was commissioned by the Governor with the rank of brevet brigadier-general.

General Dimmock was fully sixty years of age, but of fine, hale appearance, and, apparently, the best preserved man of his age of the day.

He was an indefatigable officer, a worthy citizen, and a good man. His funeral takes place to-day at noon, and will be attended by the officers and heads of the State departments and the State troops.

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CAPT. CHARLES DIMMOCK
He Stopped The Yankees

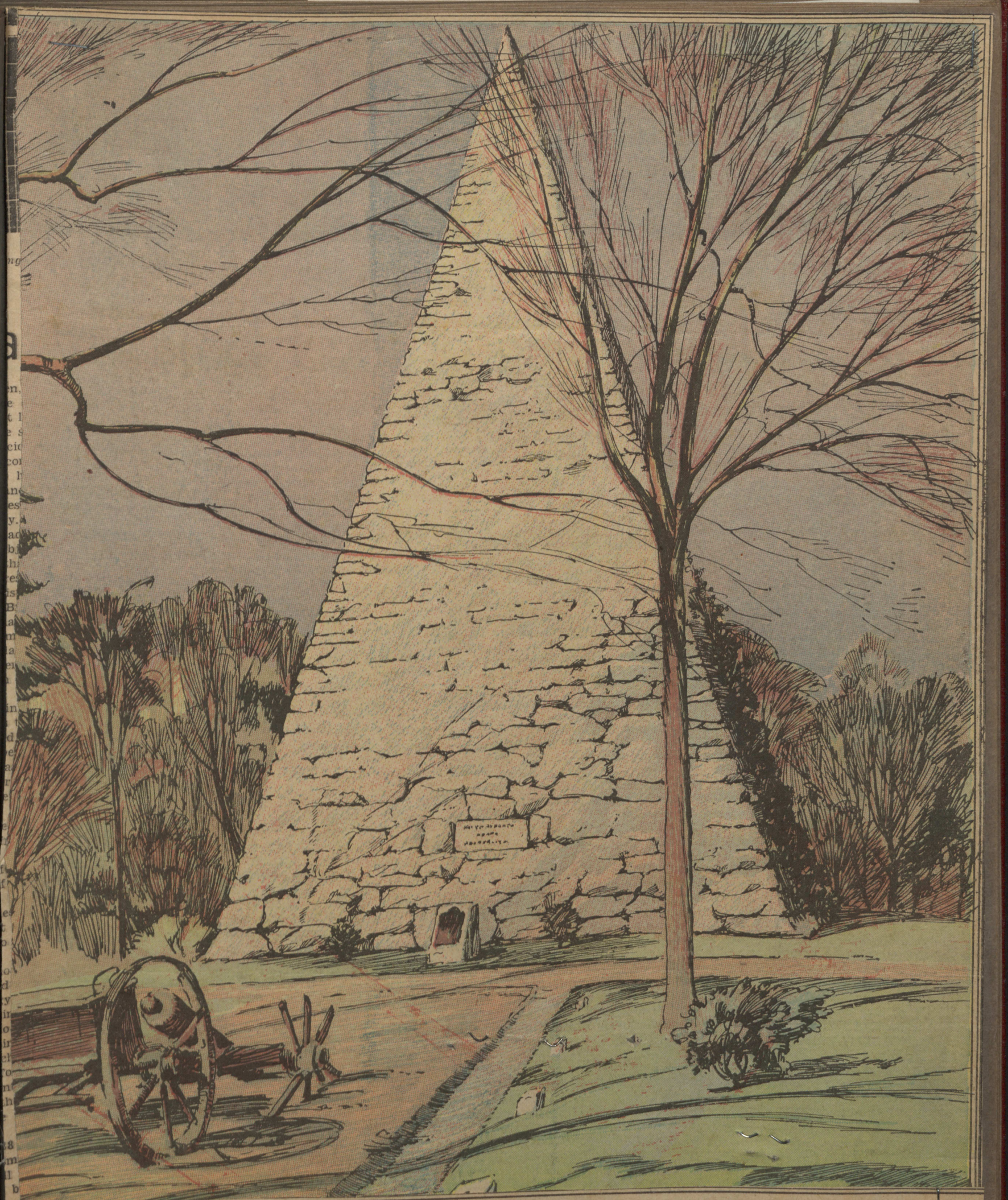
Information on Dimmock was presented by an official at Battlefield Park.

Charles Henry Dimmock was born in Baltimore, in 1831. At an early age he moved with his parents to Richmond, and was educated at the Richmond Academy, under Colonel Crozet. He became a surveyor and engineer, first with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and then, in 1856, with the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad.

When Virginia seceeded in 1861 he offered his services to the state and was commissioned captain in the Virginia Corps of Engineers and later in the Engineer Corps, Confederate States Army. He planned and supervised the construction of the defenses of Craney Island and of Gloucester Point, and assisted in the construction of the defenses of Yorktown.

In 1862 he was placed in charge of the construction of the defenses around Petersburg. In 18 months he completed, mainly with the help of Negro labor, a line of earthworks about 10 miles in length, extending from the Appomattox east of Petersburg, around the town, and to the Appomattox River west of it.

This painting by John A. Elder depicts the fierce action at the Battle of the Crater in Petersburg, July 30, 1864.



CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL MONUMENT

resting place in Hollywood Cemetery of thousand s of Confederates who died in action,

...th of Captain Charlis H. Dimmock, City Engineer.

Intelligence of the death of this worthy gentleman and faithful and efficient officer was received in this city Sunday. He died on Friday at the residence of his father-in-law, in Gloucester county, and the information of the sad event, thongh anticipated by all who were apprised of the character of his illness, creates general sorrow in this community, where he spent nearly all the years of his life and where his virtues and noble qualities were so well known and so highly esteemed. For about eight months past Captain Dimmock had been suffering from a cancer in the stomach, and he was advised by his physicians to go to New York and to submit to an operation, which they hoped might be serviceable in prolonging his life; they entertained little hope of its effecting an entire cure. He left here about the middle of January, and the operation was soon afterwards performed—at first it seemed to have had the desired effect, and Capt. Dimmock felt sufficiently well to undertake to go to his wife's father's residence near Hickory Fork, Gloucester county. Arrived there his disease assumed a threatening form, and it became apparent that he would soon die. He was fully conscious to the last minute, and passed away with resignation and in the enjoyment of the Christian's hope. Captain Dimmock was the son of the late General Charles Dimmock, and was born in Baltimore, Md., October 31, 1831, but at an early age, removed to Richmond with his parents, where he received an education at the old Richmond Academy, at that time managed by Col. Crozet.

At the age of sixteen he left the academy, having selected the profession of civil engineer. He was first connected with the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, and was one of the party who made the first surveys on the line of that road, and, in the position of first assistant engineer, remained upon that road for several years. He was subsequently employed upon the road between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and followed his profession actively until about 1858, when he concluded to adopt the profession of law, and for that purpose went to Baltimore and read law in the office of S. Teakle Wallace, Esq., with whom he was always upon the most intimate and friendly terms. He passed the Maryland bar and then returned to Richmond again, and here he opened an office for the practice of his newly-acquired profession, and was doing well when the troubles between the North and the South began.

Then he promptly offered his services to Virginia, and was at once appointed Captain of Engineers and ordered to Craney Island, near Norfolk, to construct there the necessary defences; after the fall of Norfolk he was ordered to Gloucester Point on similar duty, and after his work at the latter place had been finished he was ordered to Petersburg, where he located and constructed the first line of works, which was afterwards adopted by General Lee as the line of defence when the army crossed to the north side of the James and the siege of that city began. He remained with the army around Petersburg, engaged all the time in strengthening and building works, until General Lee evacuated Petersburg and the quick following surrender at Appomattox court-house.

After the war Capt. Dimmock returned to this city and resumed his profession of civil engineering, and added to it the kindred profession of architecture. He was to a great extent instrumental in organizing the Ladies Hollywood Memorial Association, and was from the beginning to the hour of his death its engineer and business agent. In 1869 he was elected city engineer and was in the discharge of its duties when disease placed its relentless hand upon him. He remained at his post often when he should have been in bed; when remonstrated with by his family and his physician his reply always was, "*I must attend to my duty.*"

Captain Dimmock was considered by General Lee one of the very best officers in the Engineer corps; and the improved and beautified condition of the streets of Richmond, made under his administration, are enduring memorials of his skill and taste.

His remains will arrive here this evening, and the funeral will take place at St. James' church at 4½ o'clock. He will be buried at Hollywood—the beauties of which place he appreciated so greatly and to whom it owes most of what the hand of man has done for it.

A special meeting of the City Council was held yesterday evening upon call of President Wynne, for the purpose of paying suitable respect to the memory of the deceased and to arrange for attending the funeral. The object of the meeting having been explained, a committee of three was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Council. The committee, after a short retirement, returned to the chamber and reported a preamble and resolutions eloquently uttering the sentiments of the body and of the people at the loss of this officer and recognizing the calamity which the community has suffered by his death, and resolving that the Council extends to his afflicted family its sympathy in their bereavement and will attend his funeral in a body. After eulogies by President Wynne and Mr. Charles U. Williams, in which a true appreciation was placed upon the character and public services of the deceased, the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted and the Council adjourned.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Horticultural and Pomological Society, of which Captain Dimmock was a member, was also held yesterday, and resolutions were adopted paying a just tribute to his memory, and the members resolved to be present in a body at his funeral.

The committee on streets generally will meet at the engineer's office at 9 o'clock this morning to make arrangements for receiving the body upon its arrival in this city.

The Board of Managers of the Hollywood Memorial Association has been called upon by their secretary, Mr. E. H. Brown, to attend the funeral, and Mayor

LIBRARY
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WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

November 16, 1960

Miss Elizabeth Noland
RFD #3
Gloucester, Virginia

Dear Miss Noland:

Our mutual friend, Mr. Joe Nicolson, has turned over to me the very interesting manuscript volumes which you have kindly allowed us to microfilm. I am very grateful for your help and I hope to be able to thank you in person before long.

The three volumes will be kept in our fireproof vault and will receive the best of care while they are in our possession.

I have asked Mr. Grantier, Audio-Visual Assistant, to make arrangements for microfilming these valuable records. Since he is unable to undertake this work in the next few weeks, will you allow us to keep them here and film them about the middle of December? At that time our students will be going home for vacation and we will have the staff do the work.

You are very kind to allow us to copy these records. The two notebooks relating to New Mexico territory in 1859 are most unusual and will be of much value in understanding the early history of that region.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Servies

James A. Servies
Librarian

JAS/ms

CAPT. CHARLES H. DIMMOCK

THE DEFENSE OF THE YORK RIVER

(This is the sixth in a series of articles prepared by Col. Montague on behalf of the Gloucester County Civil War Centennial Committee.)

The defense of York River was the responsibility of Captain W. C. Whittle of the Virginia Navy. His principal subordinates were three commanders: Thomas Jefferson Page at Gloucester Point, J. L. Henderson at Yorktown and William Leigh at West Point.

Thomas Jefferson Page, 53 in 1861, was a son of Mann Page of "Shelly" and an uncle of Powhatan Page. He had spent 33 years in the U. S. Navy and was distinguished for his survey of the Parana and Paraguay Rivers in South America. His first assignment in the Virginia Navy had been at the Norfolk Navy Yard, where his business was to expedite the shipment of heavy naval guns to the batteries being erected on all the Tidewater rivers. Late in May he was sent to command the battery at Gloucester Point.

That battery of 15 heavy guns was the principal defense of York River. It had a better command of the river than could be had from the other side. Commander Page was pleased to call it "the Gibraltar of the York."

The Gloucester Point battery was supported by a six-gun battery at Yorktown. There was also a three-gun battery at West Point, to protect the railroad terminal from any hostile gunboat that might slip by Gloucester Point.

Captain Whittle had also a small armed steamer on the river, but it served chiefly as his means of getting about. Two schooners were used as picket boats at the mouth of the river.

The main battery at Gloucester Point was at the extremity of the point, its terre plein only two feet above normal high tide. It was a fully enclosed earthwork, 100 yards long and 75 yards wide (approximately the size of a football field). Its parapet was 7½ feet high on the inside, and 20 feet thick, with embrasures for 12 guns: four bearing down-river, four across toward Yorktown, and four up-river. Its armament consisted of eight 9-inch naval rifles and four rifled 32-pounders. There were heavy-timbered bomb-proofs between the embrasures, for the protection of the gun crews, and a well-protected magazine. The inside of the parapet was revetted with heavy oak planks, the top and outside were covered by turf.

On the bluff 300 yards northeast of the water battery there was a much larger earthwork, fully enclosed, in the shape of an elongated pentagon with a bastion at each of the five corners. From the tip of one bastion to that of the next, the faces of this fort measured 250 yards on the southeast side (along the bluff where the Fisheries Lab now is), 210 yards each on the east and north sides, 275 yards on the northwest side, and 225 yards on the southwest side.

The construction of this earthwork was similar to that of the water battery, with oak revetment inside and turf cover outside. The parapet was 20 feet thick and 7 to 10 feet high on the inside. Outside, a ditch 7 to 15 feet deep gave added height to the east, north, and northwest faces.

The primary purpose of the star fort on the bluff was to protect the water battery from land attack, but three naval 32-pounders were mounted en barbette in the southeast bastion, bearing down-river. In the other four bastions there were emplacements for a total of 12 field artillery pieces, en barbette, five of them in the south bastion bearing down-river.

A parapet of the same height and thickness ran from the south bastion to the water battery, affording a covered way between the two fortifications.

These elaborate works were designed and constructed by Captain Charles H. Dimmock of the army engineers. Federal engineers later complimented the excellence of their construction and the neatness with which they had been maintained.

Captain Dimmock was from Richmond, but while on duty at Gloucester Point he fell in love with Elizabeth Lewis Selden of "Sherwood." They were married in Richmond in 1863.

Within the star fort and below it on the point, plain wooden bar racks were erected to accommod-

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1962

the 1,500 men stationed at Gloucester Point.

Two companies of heavy artillery manned Commander Page's fifteen naval guns. One was the "Gloucester Redshirts," commanded by Captain T. B. Montague. The other was the King and Queen Artillery, commanded by Captain John R. Bagby who had been colonel of the King and Queen militia regiment.

The remainder of the force was there to protect the naval battery from land attack. Its nucleus was a regiment of infantry, the 26th Virginia, which will be the subject of the following article. Attached to the 26th were two companies of the Richmond Howitzers led by Captains Cabell and Brown — the latter being the Brown who fired on the YANKEE. Finally, for outpost and patrol duty, there was a company of cavalry, the Gloucester Light Dragoons, led by Captain John W. Puller.

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Charles Dimmock
m
Henrietta Maria Frazier Johnson
Alice — James Caskie -
James, Alice
Henrietta - Wm Smith -
Reuben
Ella — Mr Leftwitch
Cora - Engl. - Carrington
Eugene Edward, Walter Cora
Lelia — unmarried
Charles - Elizabeth Lewis Selden
William Cortney - Mary Byrd Selden
Marion - Sophia Downman
Marion Stow

First generation.

Samuel[1] Selden born in England (died 1720) married Rebecca Yeo (died 1737). They came to Virginia circa 1699 with their four sons. Samuel[2] Bartholomew[2]. John[2] - Joseph[2]. There were two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary. Their son

Second generation

John[2] was Justice of Elizabeth City County in 1725, Sheriff of Lancaster County in 1732, and Deputy Kings Attorney, in 1752, of Elizabeth City County. (He died in 1754). married three times, name of first wife unknown, second wife was Sarah Ball, third marriage in 1740, Grace, daughter of Captain William Boswell and Eleanor (Corbin) Boswell, had children, among them

Third generation.

William[3] Selden D. D. (born 1741, died June 25th 1783) married Mary Ann Hancock (died 1800) of Princess Anne County) May 29-1767, before going to London, where he was ordained an Episcopal clergyman. They had children, among them

Fourth generation

William[4] Boswell Selden Sr. D. (born aug 31-1772, married Nov-22-1802, died July 18-1849.) married Charlotte Colgate. She was born near Maidstone Kent. England Jan-4-1781, died at "Elmwood" Gloucester county Nov. 16-1870. They had children, among them

Fifth generation.

Robert[5] Colgate Selden (born Jan. 19-1813, married Nov-12-1836, died Nov. 1-1890) married in Fauquier county Countenay Warner Brooke who was born Dec-6-1815. They had children, among them

Sixth generation

Elizabeth[6] Lewis Selden (born aug-30-1842) married Chas. H. Dimmock.

JOHN SELDEN UNVEILS PORTRAIT AT ST. JOHN'S

John Heath Selden of Braxton Court was in Richmond Friday where he unveiled the portrait of his great-great-grandfather, the Rev. Miles Cary Selden, at the bicentennial celebration of Old St. John's Episcopal church. The Rev. Mr. Selden was rector of the church from 1752 to 1785. The portrait was presented by Edmund Randolph Williams of Richmond, chancellor of the Diocese of Virginia, on behalf of Mrs. Charles H. Shipman of New York city, a descendant of the Rev. Mr. Selden and donor of the painting.

SELDEN FAMILY

Samuel Selden came to Virginia in 1690. His father was John Selden (born 1584 died 1654 in England) who was the son of the famous John Selden of Farring, England (who died in 1616) and his wife Margaret Baker daughter of Thos. Baker of Rushington and kin of the Bakers of Ramsden House. The Baker family is an ancient and much respected one in the west of England where it has been seated for many hundred years. One of the oldest on record was Thos. Baker of Worcester County who married Elizabeth Astor; he died in 1725. There were many noted family branches with many rectors and distinguished records of members of the family who were loyal defenders for the kingdom. Sir George Baker was a knight; Recorder of Newcastle on Tymes, one of the loyal defenders of that town for King Charles, 2nd. He lived in Crook Hall, he had purchased this estate in 1635.

Samuel Selden's grandmother was an heiress and her maternal coat of arms was granted and used by all the descendants of John Selden. This could be done by royal license although as a general rule the paternal arms were usually quartered with that of the heiress or co-heiress.

Samuel Selden was a barrister at law, his wife was Rebecca Yoe, daughter of Leonard and Rebecca Yoe or Yeo who with their six children settled in Elizabeth City County, Virginia. Leonard was the son of Sir James Yeo who had received extensive land estates under patant from the crown lying principally in the Northern Neck of Virginia. It was on account of this property the Yoes came to Virginia.

Rebecca Yeo was heir-at-law. Her will was probated in 1736. She and her husband, Samuel brought with them four sons from England, Samuel, Bartholomew, John and Joseph. From John descended the Norfolk branch of the family. He married three times. His 3rd wife was Grace Boswell, married about 1740. From this family of John, Joseph, (Rev) Wm., Elizabeth and Eleanor descended many branches of Seldens. The two girls died without issue.

Rev. Wm. Selden, married 1767, Mary Ann Hancock, their daughter, Sarah Hancock Selden, married Richard Bagnall. Wm. Douglas Bagnall born 1803, married 1836 Elizabeth Dangerfield Stark. Their issue were: Rev. Wm. Codogan Bagnall. Richard Dangerfield MD, Elizabeth Mosely, John Selden, and Henry Boswell Bagnall who married Susan Hoggard Vaughan. Rev. Wm. Selden's Son, Dr. William Boswell Selden, married Charlotte Colgate in 1802 of the Colgate Family of New York. The Colgates resided at Horsham, Sussex, England, about 34 miles southwest of London. Charlotte was one of a number of children of Sarah Bowles who married Robert Colgate on March 26, 1780. They were married at Kent, England. Robert and his wife came to Harford County, Maryland in 1795. It was in Maryland the Bowles settled.

SELDEN COAT OF ARMS

The Selden coat of arms is a very interesting one.

Blue denotes loyalty, truth and integrity. Gold, illustrious deeds, generosity and elevations of mind. Red denotes courage, boldness, strength and military fortitude. The swans represent learning, education while the crowns were bestowed for feats of daring and as a badge of office for those who had given their services to the Commonwealth. The cinquefoils represent a five leaf of gress. The arm holding the crest represents one fitted for performance of high enterprises.

Who Are You?

Colgate

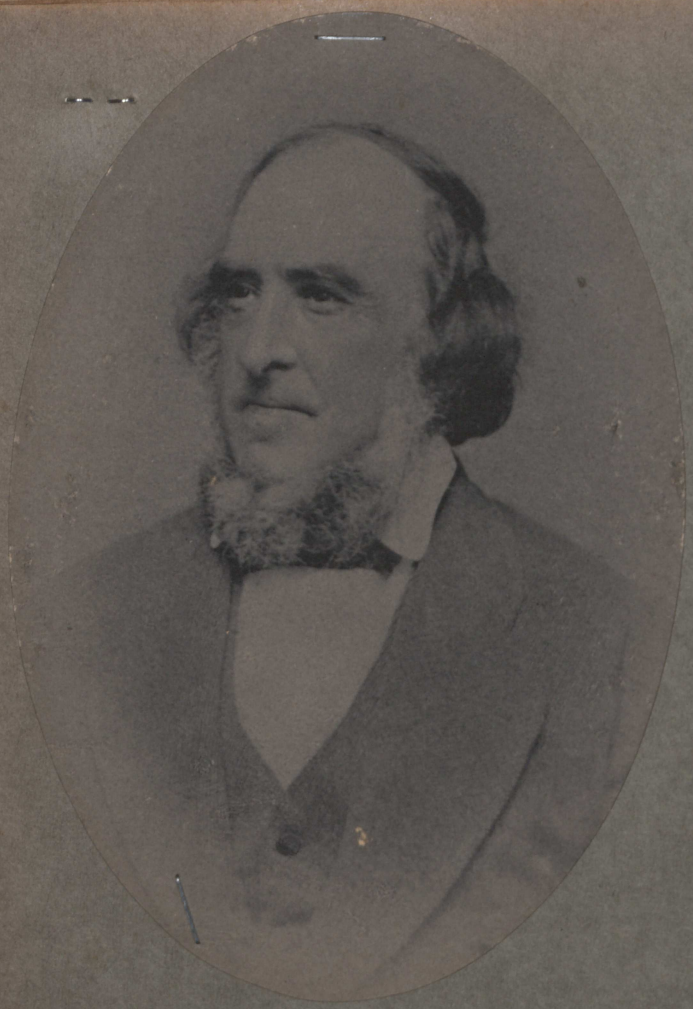
By RUBY HASKINS ELLIS.

THIS name, which has been an outstanding one in America as the name of a splendid family and a most remarkable enterprise, was first established in Maryland in 175? by Robert Colgate, the immigrant. He came from Kent county, England, where he had been a yeoman farmer, a university graduate and a friend of the great William Pitt. He was a member of parliament and, because of political difference, left the country and sailed for America. He landed in the Southern colony and made his home in Harford county, Maryland, where he purchased a plantation.

It was not long, however, before Robert Colgate moved to New York and settled on a farm in Delaware county. It was there that his relatives, the Boormans from England, also lived, and it was there that his son, William, married Mary Gilbert, whose father, an English settler, owned the adjoining farm.

William was the founder of the manufacturing firm of Colgate & Co. He was a prominent Baptist churchman and a generous benefactor. He died in 1859 in New York.

Monday—Are You a Jennings?



Died. Selden Chapin, 63, U.S. career
plomat, Chargé d'Affaires to De Gaulle's
rtime Free French government, both in
giers and in Paris after the 1944 libera-
n; Minister to Hungary in 1949, where
was declared *persona non grata* for
onspiring" with Joseph Cardinal Mind-
enty; Ambassador to Panama in 1955,
here he renegotiated the "in perpetuity"
reement under which the U.S. controls
e Canal; of a heart attack; in San
an, Puerto Rico. At the time of his
ath, Chapin was on his way to meet his
fe on her return from the marriage of
eir niece and ward, Hope Cooke, to the
own prince of Sikkim; at week's end
e newly wed royal couple flew to the
S. for the funeral.

The American Touch. The ward of former U.S. Ambassador to Iran Selden Chapin and a graduate in Oriental studies from Sarah Lawrence,* Hope met her widowed future husband four years ago while she was vacationing at the Indian resort of Darjeeling. But when the couple announced plans to marry last year, Sikkimese soothsayers forced the postponement of the wedding because of their forecast that 1962 was "a black year" for the marriage. Thus Hope had to wait until last week to become the first American girl to wed royalty since the daughter of

UPI

WN PRINCE & BRIDE
e snow lions' blessings.

lower than his father, the 69-year-old Maharajah of Sikkim. After drinking tea laced with yak butter, a red-robed Buddhist lama in a flame-shaped hat invoked the blessings of the snow lions and billions of other Sikkimese deities. No wedding vows were spoken; the couple merely exchanged 12-ft.-long white silk scarves, which were hung around each other's neck to seal their marriage contract.

The end of the ceremony set off a four-day celebration in Gangtok, whose normal population of 12,000 swelled to 15,000 for the event. Mountain tribesmen in blue pajamalike clothes danced in the streets. Mixing happily with the celebrators, Hope settled into her new role with aplomb. When a pigtailed Sikkimese girl asked for her autograph, the new crown princess signed without a moment's hesitation: "Hope Namgyal."

(AP Wirephoto)

ROYAL PAIR LEAVE CHURCH — Crown Prince Thorndup Namgyal of Sikkim and his bride of 12 days, the former Hope Cooke of New York, leave St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, Monday, after attending a funeral service for the princess' uncle, Selden Chapin, former United States ambassador to Iran who died last week in Puerto Rico. At the time of his death, Mr. Chapin was preparing to leave for Portugal to meet his wife who attended the wedding of her niece and the crown prince in Sikkim.

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ince Rainier in 1956.
edding dress was a wrap-
t-white brocade silk *mokey*,
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a small dagger. To ward off
Hope pressed her hand into
ough. A pair of holy men con-
to the chapel, where she was
a fanfare of trumpeting, 10-
nalayan horns, braying conch
booming bass drums. Outside
door was the only distinctively
ouch in the $60,000 Buddhist
on which was written in Eng-
Luck."

of Deities. During the 50-
ldhist ceremony, Hope sat on
ightly lower than that of the
ce, who in turn was seated

ae daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John
When her parents were divorced,
Hope was given to her mother.
other died, she became the ward
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SIKKIM

Where There's Hope

Guests in top hats and cutaways mingled with others in fur-flapped caps and knee-length yakskin boots last week outside the tiny Buddhist chapel in Sikkim's dollhouse Himalayan capital of Gangtok. Wedding parcels from Tiffany's were piled side by side with bundled gifts of rank-smelling tiger and leopard skins. Over 28,146-ft. Mount Kanchenjunga, the world's third highest mountain and Sikkim's "protecting deity," hung a blue haze. It was an "auspicious sign," said Gangtok astrologers, for the wedding of a quiet, blue-eyed New York girl, Hope Cooke, 22, and Gyalsay Rimpoche Maharajkumar Palden Thondup Namgyal, 39, crown prince of the Indian protectorate of Sikkim, a tiny territory the size of Delaware, which has 3,000 varieties of rhododendrons, and where, according to local legend, the devils always travel uphill.

The American Touch. The ward of former U.S. Ambassador to Iran Selden Chapin and a graduate in Oriental studies from Sarah Lawrence,* Hope met her widowed future husband four years ago while she was vacationing at the Indian resort of Darjeeling. But when the couple announced plans to marry last year, Sikkimese soothsayers forced the postponement of the wedding because of their forecast that 1962 was "a black year" for the marriage. Thus Hope had to wait until last week to become the first American girl to wed royalty since the daughter of a former Philadelphia bricklayer married Monaco's Prince Rainier in 1956.

UPI

CROWN PRINCE & BRIDE
With the snow lions' blessings.

Hope's wedding dress was a wrap-around, frost-white brocade silk *mokey*, held in at the waist by a gold belt, from which hung a small dagger. To ward off evil spirits, Hope pressed her hand into a piece of dough. A pair of holy men conducted her to the chapel, where she was greeted by a fanfare of trumpeting, 10-ft.-long Himalayan horns, braying conch shells, and booming bass drums. Outside the chapel door was the only distinctively American touch in the $60,000 Buddhist rite—a mat on which was written in English, "Good Luck."

Billions of Deities. During the 50-minute Buddhist ceremony, Hope sat on a throne slightly lower than that of the crown prince, who in turn was seated lower than his father, the 69-year-old Maharajah of Sikkim. After drinking tea laced with yak butter, a red-robed Buddhist lama in a flame-shaped hat invoked the blessings of the snow lions and billions of other Sikkimese deities. No wedding vows were spoken; the couple merely exchanged 12-ft.-long white silk scarves, which were hung around each other's neck to seal their marriage contract.

The end of the ceremony set off a four-day celebration in Gangtok, whose normal population of 12,000 swelled to 15,000 for the event. Mountain tribesmen in blue pajamalike clothes danced in the streets. Mixing happily with the celebrators, Hope settled into her new role with aplomb. When a pigtailed Sikkimese girl asked for her autograph, the new crown princess signed without a moment's hesitation: "Hope Namgyal."

* Restricting most men to three quarts per month, austere by Swedish standards.

* Hope is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cooke. When her parents were divorced, custody of Hope was given to her mother. When her mother died, she became the ward of her maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Winchester Noyes. When they died, she became the ward of her uncle, Ambassador Chapin.

John Peyton Descendants Plan Tribute at Acquia Graveyard

FREDERICKSBURG, May 10—Descendants of John Peyton, Knight of the Golden Horseshoe and one of the original vestrymen of Acquia Church, will place a bronze tablet on the worn stone slab on his grave in the churchyard following services in the church at 11 A. M. next Sunday.

The church is located 15 miles north of this city, on the east side of U. S. Route 1.

The Rev. Dr. G. MacLaren Brydon, historiographer of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, will conduct morning prayers and will preach on the place of the vestry in Colonial and later Virginia church history. He will also conduct the dedicatory ceremonies at the grave.

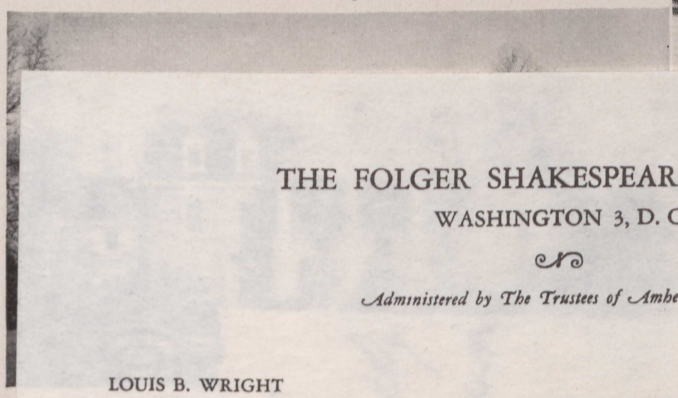
A picnic lunch will be served by the church guild on the grounds of Acquia Church, and there will be a gathering afterwards of the eighteenth century Virginian's descendants.

John Peyton, born in Westmoreland County in 1691, was the second of his line to be born in the colony. He was in the band which, under Governor Spottswood, sought a passage through the Blue Ridge Mountains, and who thereafter were known as the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe.

He bought a tract of 1,229 acres in Stafford County from Lord Fairfax in 1745, and his two estates were known as "Stony Hill" and "Tusculum."

The committee arranging the service and ceremonies at Acquia Church next Sunday is composed of Mrs. Lawrence W. H. Peyton, Mrs. Robert E. Peyton, Colonel Bernard Peyton, Commodore Thoma G. Peyton, Colonel Thomas G. Peyton, Bernard Peyton, B. Murray Peyton, William A. Moncure and Bernard P. Chamberlain.

The white-columned residence bespeaks Southern hospitality.



...e polo barn.

THE FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY
WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

Administered by The Trustees of Amherst College

LOUIS B. WRIGHT
DIRECTOR

March 4, 1961

Mrs. Elizabeth Noland
Selden
Gloucester County, Va.

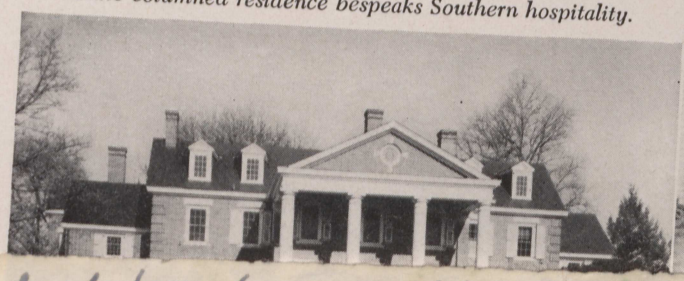
Dear Mrs. Noland:

Thank you very much for your letter with addresses of the Byrd grandchildren. I have written to Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Parker, and Mrs. Knight, and hope something will come of it.

Yours sincerely,

Marion Tinling

The white-columned residence bespeaks Southern hospitality.



Elizabeth! Here is the best I can do for you. Thermometer 101 at 10 a.m. I am ready with one garment on and sweat running down off my body. We don't make any effort just creep around. Hope you can read the heat & the worst I have ever lived through hoping for a break today no luck! Sweat is trickling off on me as I sit half naked wish I was with you. Feel sure its cool when you are. Lots of love. If it gets cooler will you let me visit you a little while so much alone. I am POOR company I guess. Love to all of you & the children - for me to [illegible] God bless with them both if we'll be here when they return Love Mina

is used by trainers for miles around. Among the superbly constructed slate-roofed buildings are a 342′ race horse stable with ⅝-mile indoor track, stud and brood mare barns, polo stable and modern concrete dairy barn. Manager's and help's dwellings are attractive and equally well-built. Abundantly watered pastures are in permanent blue grass sod—fenced with almost 15 miles of substantial board fencing. For complete details consult

Will you fill this out for
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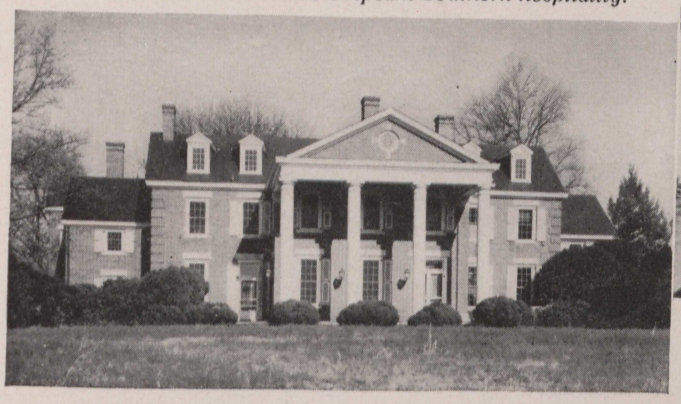
Kate Acosta Jan 8 1914 date

James Vanna Graham Dec 18 1830 date
died Feb 17 1892

OTC



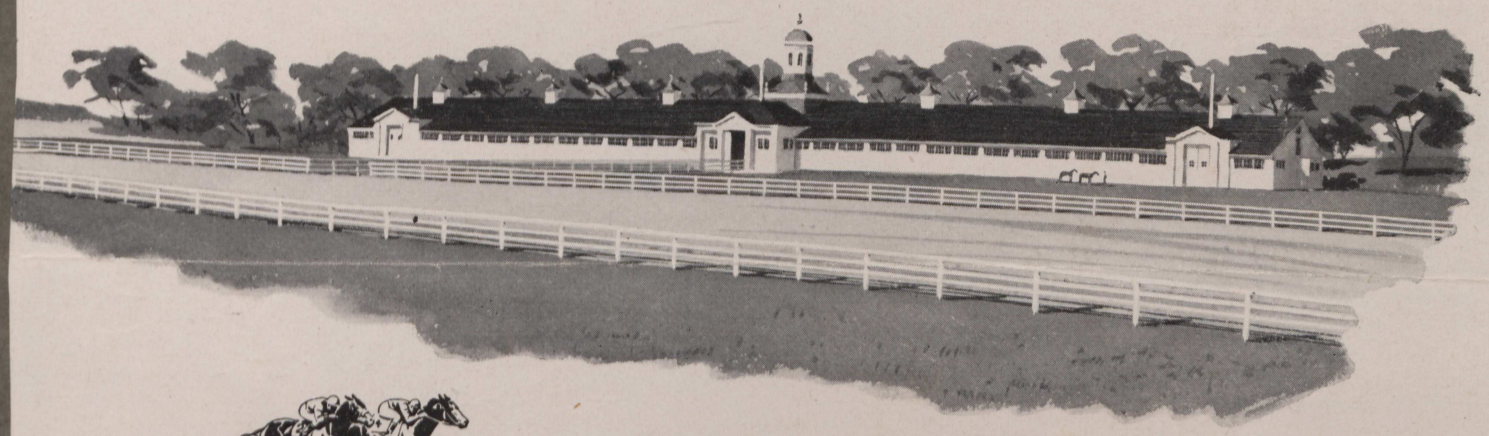
The white-columned residence bespeaks Southern hospitality.

The polo barn.

FOR SALE AT MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

Famous Horse Breeding Farm

…mned Southern Colonial Mansion. ¾-mile Track, Over 30 Splendid Estate Buildings on 458 Acres of Rich Pastureland



Burrland Farm, one of the distinguished farms in Virginia's famous Piedmont Valley horse country, in the rolling foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, was developed at a cost of nearly a million dollars by William Ziegler, Jr. • All the traditions of historic Fauquier County—fine horses, the annual steeplechase, nationally known hunts and horse shows, good living and lavish hospitality are a part of life at Burrland Farm. • The residence, a spacious brick Colonial of 14 rooms, has the distinction and charm of a gracious plantation manor house. Its drawing room, study and tremendous 42-foot dining room, all beautifully paneled or wainscoted, could entertain the hunt breakfast or the formal cotillion with the utmost facility. • An excellent ¾-mile training track with starting stalls and markers is used by trainers for miles around. Among the superbly constructed slate-roofed buildings are a 342′ race horse stable with ⅛-mile indoor track, stud and brood mare barns, polo stable and modern concrete dairy barn. Manager's and help's dwellings are attractive and equally well-built. Abundantly watered pastures are in permanent blue grass sod—fenced with almost 15 miles of substantial board fencing. For complete details consult

GLOUCESTER POINT, VA.

DR. H. NORTON MASON
~~2300 GROVE AVENUE~~
~~RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA~~

SEPT. L)

Dear Cousin Elizabeth,

Thank you so much for your sweet note & the family chart, showing our relationship. We will put the latter in our Marshallana. I spent many Summers at Leeds when I was growing up where lived some of John Marshall's grandchilder. Due to my age I grew quite weary of hearing them talk to my Mother about the family! She often remarked that some day, I would regret at not listening.

She copied a lot of letters & made copious notes, which helped Frances greatly with " Polly".

I have heard what a brilliant journalist Cousin John was when he edited THE CHARLESTON COURIER. I am glad that this courageous newspaper is still carrying on.At times, I correspond with the present editor, Thomas Waring.

Frances and I enjoyed our visit to you greatly and our regret is that we are twenty five years late in our association of our charming Cousin, so we will have to make up for lost time.

Do come to see us any time you can. We want to have you here some time soon for a meal or cocktails, whichever suits you best.

Please excuse this type pick; my eyesight causes me to make lots of mistakes,

With love from us both,

Sincerely

Norton Mason

John Page 1744 - 1808

Paintings By

JOHN WALLASTON

from

The William and Mary Collection

JANUARY 18 TO FEBRUARY 18, 1949

Phi Beta Kappa Hall

Williamsburg, Virginia

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CATALOGUE OF PORTRAITS

The Lewis family portraits were deposited by Mrs. G. A. Greaves at the College of William and Mary. Originally at "Warner Hall," these portraits were removed to "Belle Farm" when "Warner Hall' was sold in 1825; from thence to the College of William and Mary. The Lewis portraits were reproduced in M. E. Sorley's "Lewis of Warner Hall," 1935.

WARNER LEWIS I (1720-)

Size: 50″ x 40″. Canvas.
Reproduced in Weddell's "Virginia Historical Portraiture, 1585-1830," 1930.
Exhibited at Virginia House, Richmond, in its "Exhibition of Contemporary Portraits, 1585-1830," 1929. (94)

MRS. WARNER LEWIS (Eleanor Bowles)

Size: 50″ x 40″. Canvas.
Reproduced in Weddell's "Virginia Historical Portraiture, 1585-1830."
Same exhibition history as above. (95)

WARNER LEWIS II (1747-1791) and his sister, REBECCA (1750-) (later Mrs. Robert Innes).

Size: 50″ x 40″. Canvas.
Reproduced in Weddell's "Virginia Historical Portraiture, 1585-1830."
Same exhibition history as above. (96)

The Page family portraits were presented to the College of William and Mary by Dr. R. C. M. Page of New York in 1897.

HON. JOHN PAGE (1720-1780)

Size: 44″ x 34″. Canvas backed by wood.
Reproduced in Dr. R. C. M. Page's "Genealogy of the Page Family in Virginia," 1893.
Reproduced in Weddell's "Virginia Historical Portraiture, 1585-1830."
Exhibited at Virginia House, 1929 (60)

JOHN PAGE as a boy (1744-1808)

Size: 50″ x 40″. Canvas backed by wood.
Said to be dated on the back of the canvas, but the back is now concealed. Groce says there are documents at Washington and Lee University which imply that the portrait was done in 1757.
Reproduced in Dr. Page's book cited above; also in E. T. Sale's "Manors of Virginia in Colonial Times," 1909, and in "Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington."
Reproduced in Weddell's "Virginia Historical Portraiture, 1585-1830."
Attributed to Wollaston, though formerly attributed to West.
Exhibited at Virginia House, 1929 (131)

MRS. MANN PAGE I (1695-) (Judith Carter, 2nd wife)

Size: 48″ x 38″. Canvas backed by wood.
Reproduced in Weddell's "Virginia Historical Portraiture, 1585-1830."
Appeared in the Virginia House exhibition, 1929. (103)
Attributed to Wollaston, Hesselius and Bridges.

The Bolling family portrait collection was presented to the College of William and Mary by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Malcolm Littlejohn of New York City, on 20 May, 1940. These portraits had descended by will in the Bolling family and at the time of their presentation to the College, were on exhibition in the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia. They were reproduced in Bolling's "A Memoir of a Portion of the Bolling Family," 1868.

RICHARD RANDOLPH, JR. (ca. 1715-1786)

Size: 36″ x 28″. Canvas. 3-1/4″ original frame. (Gilt partially removed.)

MRS. RICHARD RANDOLPH, JR. (Ann Meade)

Size: 36″ x 28″. Canvas. 3-1/4″ original frame. (Gilt partially removed.)

COLONEL RICHARD RANDOLPH of Curles Neck (ca. 1690-ca. 1749)

Size: 36″ x 28″. Canvass. 1-1/2″ original gilt frame.
Reproduced in "Virginia Magazine of History," XXII, 1914.
This painting has been attributed to John Hesselius and to Wollaston. J. Hall Pleasants says it has a "Wollaston look" and may be a copy of an earlier work.

MRS. RICHARD RANDOLPH, SR. (Jane Bolling (d. ca. 1766)

Size: 36″ x 28″. Canvas. 1-1/2″ original gilt frame.
Reproduced in "Virginia Magazine of History," XXII, 1914.
Attributed by J. Hall Pleasants to Wollaston; possibly copy of an earlier work.

WOLLASTON'S STYLE

Wollaston's portraits can be identified by the following characteristics: In drawing, the eyes are slanted and the hands are fleshy with gracefully turned up fingertips. The stylish poses of the London painters were copied for his Colonial patrons. In the portraits the backgrounds are usually painted in warm browns. Women's costumes are of cool gray, rose or blue satins and velvets. Handsome warm velvet coats with cool satin waistcoats were generally used for the men's "drapery." Simple "props" in warm colours were preferred, such as the marble top table which appears in the portrait of Mrs. Warner Lewis. Wollaston very seldom attempts elaborate still life or background scenes. His painting technique is the traditional gray ground of Kneller and the Flemish school with loaded lights and transparent darks, and with heavy impasto paint used effectively in the highlights.

It is possible that Wollaston, like many artists of the period, took a few ready made paintings with him on his journeys, painting in the heads when he found a customer. Visiting the large plantation homes in Virginia, Wollaston shows interest in the local scene, however, by painting the youthful John Page as a hunter, holding his gun, with hat, powder horn and a brace of quail in the foreground.

BIOGRAPHY
of
JOHN WOLLASTON
The Younger

Two centuries ago, a London artist landed in New York in search of fame and fortune. If the importance of the people who sat for him is any indication, he succeeded in the former and certainly if he averaged twenty pistoles for the many portraits now in existence, the latter was assured. No artist of the Colonial Period can boast of more famous sitters. If all the Wollaston portraits were put on view in one exhibition, the observer would see the likenesses of most of the important people in the Colonies from New York to the Carolinas.

The antecedents of John Wollaston cannot be traced in detail. He was the son of an artist by the same name, whom Walpole describes as "never excellent as his price was but five guineas for a three-quarter cloth." Prior to his Colonial venture, Wollaston, in 1742, painted the portrait of George Whitefield, and possibly some other divines.

After his arrival in New York, Wollaston's first dated portrait was painted in 1751, although he is said to have been in New York as early as 1749. There are two labels of this period in existence. In 1753, the following set of verses appeared in the *Maryland Gazette:*

EXTEMPORE:
On Seeing Mr. Wollaston's Pictures in Annapolis
By Dr. T. T.

Behold the wond'rous Power of Art!
That mocks devouring Time and Death,
Can Nature's ev'ry Charm impart;
And make the lifeless Canvas breathe.

The Lily blended with the Rose,
Blooms gaily on each fertile Cheek.
Their Eyes the sparkling Gems disclose,
And balmy Lips, too, seem to speak.

Nature and We, must bless the Hand,
That can such hev'nly Charms portray,
And Save the Beauties of this Land
From envious Obscurity.

Whilst on each Piece we gaze,
In various Wonder, we are lost;
And know not justly which to praise,
Or Nature, or the Painter, most.

Traveling into Virginia, the artist had an excellent bit of fortune, painting about thirty-five members of the Randolph family. The list of Virginia portraits includes members of the Page, Carter, Custis, Lewis and Byrd families.

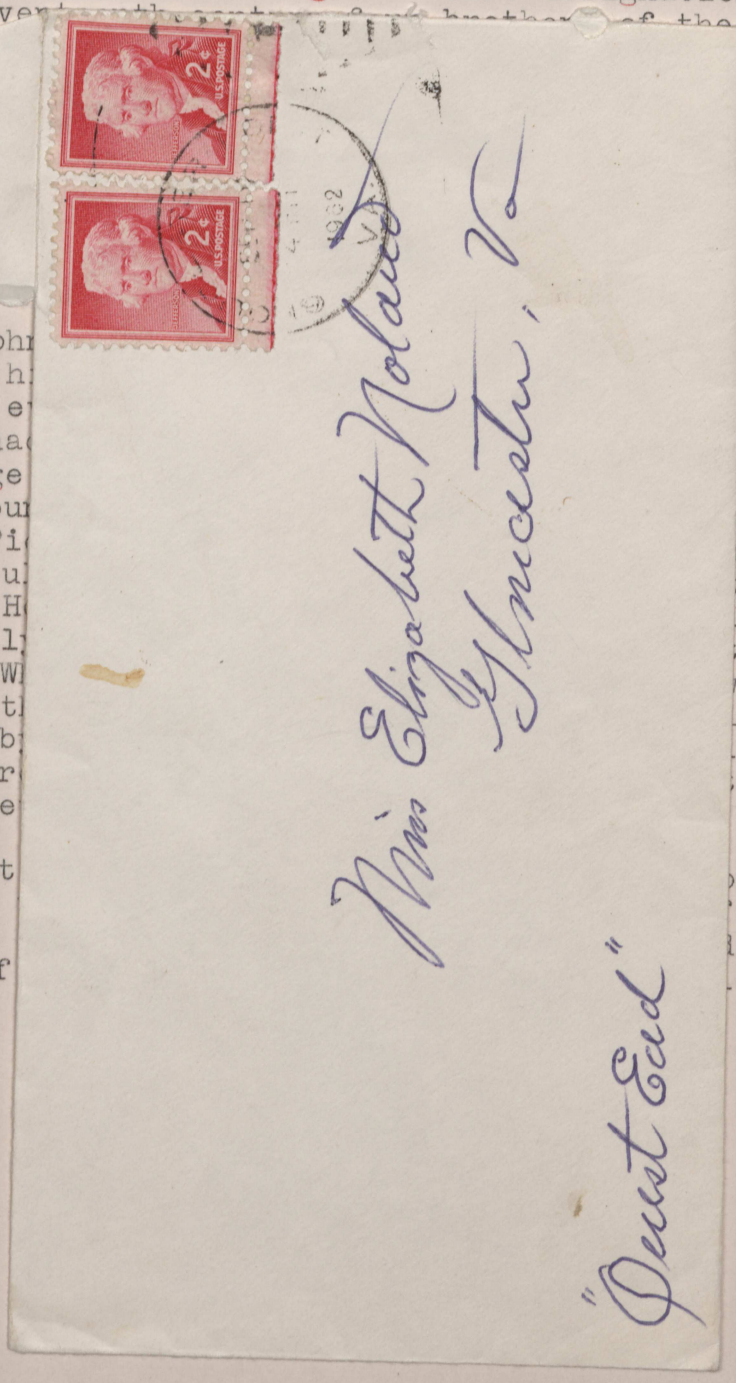
In 1758, a poem in praise of Wollaston by Francis Hopkinson appeared in the *American Magazine,* published in Philadelphia, and there is evidence that Wollaston was in Philadelphia at that time. In search of new patrons, the artist continued his journeys and is last heard of in Charleston, South Carolina, in January, 1767, where Eliza Pinckney writes she was sitting for her "shadow."

The final scene is located in London in 1767. Charles Wilson Peale, in a letter to his son, Rembrandt, writes that Wollaston, returning from the East Indies, a very rich man, had retired to Bath.

The Lewis family is of Welsh extraction. There is a tradition in the family that the name originated in France and was spelled Louis, meaning strong or brave. Certainly the descendants in Virginia have established their right to that designation. About the middle of the seve[illegible] Lewis family left Wales, [illegible]ng is known of him; (a2) Wil[illegible]rt died in Gloucester county, [illegible]ty, Virginia; (a2) Wil[illegible] Ireland. He married Miss McC[illegible]who married Mary Calhoun, [illegible]; married Margaret Lynn. Sa[illegible]f Andrew Lewis and his wife [illegible]

In 1720 John[illegible]ng stabbed Sir Mungo Campbell, h[illegible] lawless and brutal manner to e[illegible]he held a freehold lien and ha[illegible] eyes. He first took refuge[illegible]a and settled in Augusta cou[illegible] of Virginia he is stayed as Pi[illegible] being tall and of great muscu[illegible] backwoodsmen of his day. H[illegible]t, so that he could successfull[illegible] infested the country. W[illegible]as the founder of Staunton, t[illegible]irst magistrates appointed b[illegible]762. On his tombstone it is recor[illegible]he battles of the American Re[illegible]

Gen. Robert[illegible]ons, came to Virginia in 1645 in [illegible] the sons were John, Sr., [illegible]d Isabella Warner, daughter of [illegible]loucester county, Speaker of [illegible]



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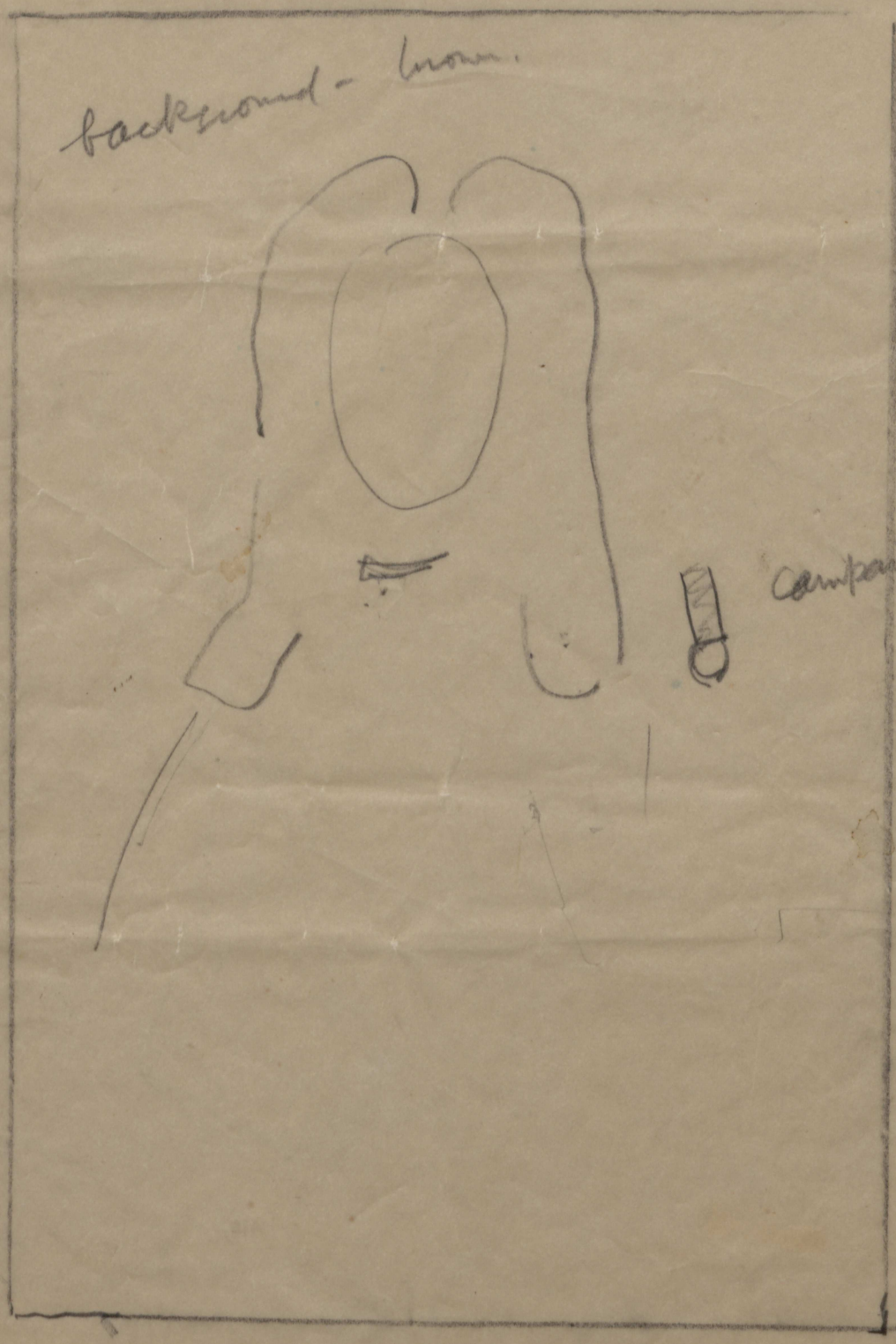
DR. H. NORTON MASON
~~2200 GROVE AVENUE~~
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

The Lewis family is of Welsh extraction. There is a tradition in the family that the name originated in France and was spelled Louis, meaning strong or brave. Certainly the descendants in Virginia have established their right to that designation. About the middle of the seventeenth century four brothers of the Lewis family left Wales, viz., (a1) Samuel went to Portgual, nothing is known of him; (a2) William died in Ireland; (a3) General Robert died in Gloucester county, Virginia; (a4) John died in Hanover county, Virginia; (a2) William one of the Welsh brothers, died in Ireland. He married Miss McClelland and left one son, (b1) Andrew, who married Mary Calhoun, and left two sons, (c1) John, born 1678; married Margaret Lynn. Samuel, born 1680; no issue. John, son of Andrew Lewis and his wife Mary was born in 1678 in Ireland.

In 1720 John Lewis left Ireland a fugitive, having stabbed Sir Mungo Campbell, his Irish landlord, who attempted in a lawless and brutal manner to evict him from his premises, of which he held a freehold lien and had slain an invalid brother before his eyes. He first took refuge in Portugal and later fled to America and settled in Augusta county, Virginia. In Campbell's history of Virginia he is styed as Pioneer John Lewis. He is described as being tall and of great muscular strength, and was one of the best backwoodsmen of his day. He built his house with portholes in it, so that he could successfully contend with the savage tribes that infested the country. When Augusta county was organized he was the founder of Staunton, the county seat, and was one of the first magistrates appointed by the Governor. John Lewis died in 1762. On his tombstone it is recorded that he gave five sons to fight the battles of the American Revolution.

Gen. Robert Lewis (a3), with his wife and two sons, came to Virginia in 1645 in the good ship Blessing. The names of the sons were John, Sr., and William. John, Sr. (b1), married Isabella Warner, daughter of Augustine Warner, of Warner Hall, Gloucester county, Speaker of the first House of Burgesses.

background - brown.



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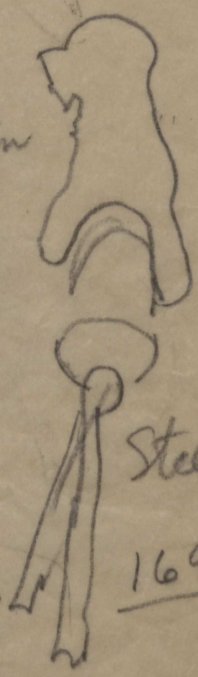

Steenkirk

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lace.

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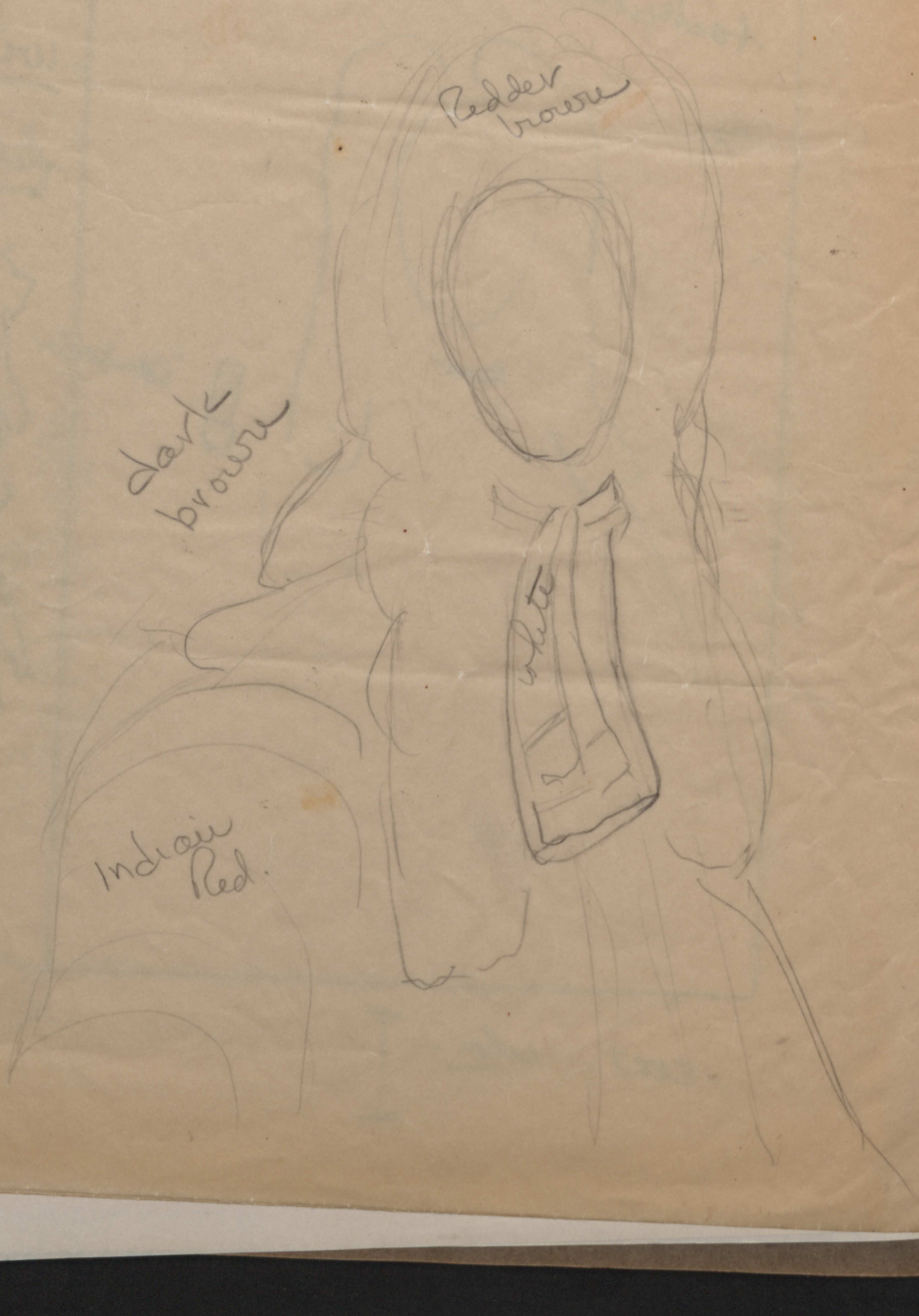
1642–1681

Firs 1883 you have