

The Family Tree Searcher

Volume 8 - Number 2

December 2004

TABLE OF CONTENTS

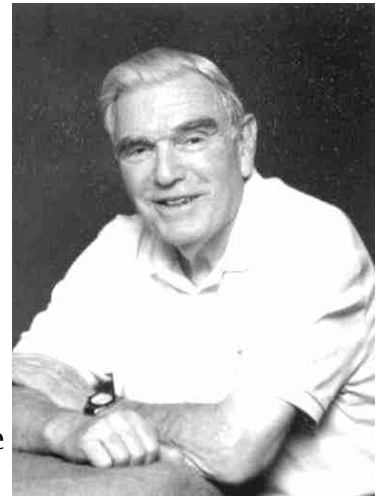
The Editor's Page	2
By Roger C. Davis	
Marlfield, Home of the Sinclairs	3
By Caroline Baytop Sinclair	
Lands End	12
By Caroline Baytop Sinclair	
Hickory Fork House	16
By Roger C. Davis, Caroline Baytop Sinclair and Joseph J. Nicolson	
Woodville Plantation	20
Compiled by Roger C. Davis	
Mrs. Sutton's Crab Cakes	23
By Roger C. Davis and Beth Sutton Bunting	
Founders of the Gloucester Fair	27
By L. Roane Hunt	
Postmasters of Hayes Store Post Office	42
Botetourt Masonic Lodge No. 7	43
Submitted by Betty Jean Deal	
Warner Hall	45
By Thane Harpole	
The John Cary Lamberth Family of Gloucester, Virginia	46
By Robert W. Plummer	
Some Colonial Terminology Found in Legal and Public Records	51
Submitted by Jennie Stokes Howe	
Surname Files at Gloucester Library Virginia Room.....	Inside back cover

Visit the website for Gloucester Genealogical Society of Virginia at
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~vaggsv/>

The Editor's Page—

This year is something special to our Genealogy Society and to me. At our November 22 meeting we will call the celebration "8 and 80!" Our Society is eight years old, and this November 9 your President turned eighty years old! There will be birthday cake and "reflections" for the November meeting. Also, we will distribute the sixteenth edition of *The Family Tree Searcher*.

Old houses, old places, old families and new stories about Gloucester are revealed by Caroline Baytop Sinclair in a series of articles about the Sinclairs at Marlfield and Lands End in the Robins Neck area of Gloucester; also Hickory Fork House at White Marsh. A part of Woodville Plantation becomes a future County Park. The genealogy and some history of the 1913 Gloucester Fair Founders is developed by Roane Hunt.



Roger C. Davis

Roane also brings to life the people shown in the "Fair Grounds" picture, and other Gloucester names are found in articles about the Botetourt Masonic Lodge. Postmasters at Hayes Post Office are shown, and Roger Davis explores the history behind the famous crab cake experience at Mrs. Sutton's Restaurant. Robert Plummer provides a history of his John Cary Lamberth Family of Gloucester.

The end of another year brings us to election time when we must select people to run the Society for 2005. A slate of officers will be presented at the November meeting and voted into office. We encourage your attendance at this meeting. (Note: A newsletter was sent out in November giving activity details). As President of the Society and Editor of *The Family Tree Searcher*, I thank all the members that have been so helpful and participated in our activities. It has made a hard job much easier! Thank you!!

I have nothing but the highest of praise and admiration for L. Roane Hunt and the excellent results his "computer copy" activity has provided for our Journal during these past five years that I have served as Editor. He has tried hard to improve my computer skills and mentor me on the genealogy of Gloucester. But most of all, both he and Phyllis have become my very good friends!

Harry Jordan, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, proposes this slate: Phil Morton, Pres.; Nadine Tatum, V-Pres.; Martha Morton, Sect.; Robert Plummer, Treas.; and Jennie Howe, Historian.

Roger C. Davis, Editor

olddad@inna.net



Marlfield (1823-1954)

Home of the Sinclairs
Gloucester County, Virginia

By Caroline Baytop Sinclair
July 1974

This brief paper is dedicated
to
Martha Mallory Sinclair Field
who charged me, a short time before her death, to
“write up Marlfield and when you do be sure to send a
copy to George Booth (her son).”
I am sure there are others who would like a copy,
also.
Todd Robins, Jefferson B. Sinclair, and Jefferson K.
Sinclair all served as sources of information.
Other information was obtained from records
available.
The writer spent many happy hours at Marlfield
and much of the writing is from memory.
Caroline Sinclair

Marlfield was the favorite home of the Sinclair family in Gloucester from the time of the War Between the States until well into the twentieth century. [1] It gave refuge to several families during and immediately after the War and was the favorite gathering place of the clan during the lifetimes of the first Jefferson Sinclair and his wife Georgiana Wray, their son, Jefferson, and his wife, Frances Lowry, and their son, Ashton, and his wife, Mary Courtenay Selden.

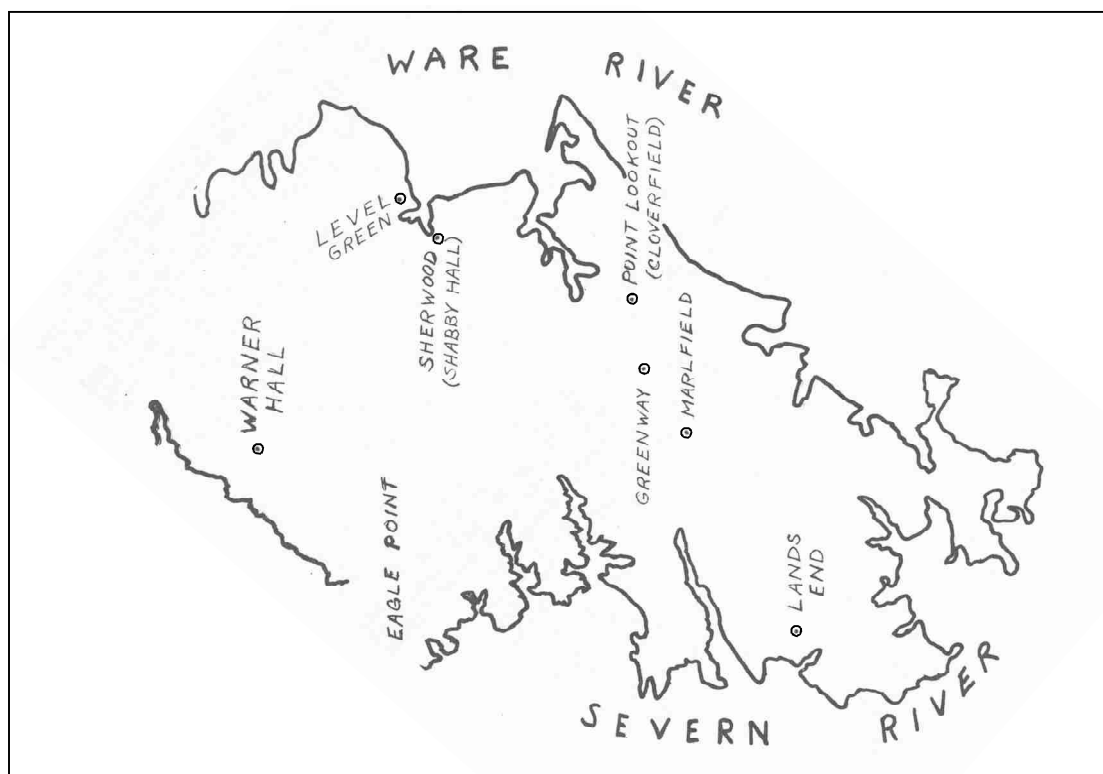
Although often called “Old Marlfield” by members of the family, it was the fifth home on Sinclair property in Robins Neck. It was built circa 1823 and was preceded by Lands End (erected by Capt. John Sinclair in 1796); Sherwood, probably built by John Mackey (Mackie) about 1700, occupied circa 1820 by John Sinclair, II and his wife, Margaret Munford, and by them called Shabby Hall; Greenway, which was occupied by Richard I’Anson, stepson of Captain John, and was sold to the Pages after I’Anson’s death (after the Pages removed to Shelley, Greenway became the home of his second wife, Mary Graham Jones; the original home had burned and Jefferson, III, built the present house about 1894 attaching it to an earlier building which remains); and Bay Cottage, built on Lands End by

1. “Marlfield” of the Sinclair family was located in Robins Neck of the Abingdon District. The more well -known “Marlfield” of the Buckner family was located in the Petsworth Distict.

Marlfield



Map of Robins Neck, Gloucester County, Virginia
DIT — General Map Book, <http://www.co.gloucester.va.us/dit/homepage.htm>



Map showing Colonial Estates of Robins Neck, Gloucester County, Virginia, page 76b, from:
Legends of Lands End, Claude O. Lanciano, Jr., 1971

Marlfield



**Marlfield of the Sinclair Family
burned in 1954 during the Hazel hurricane**



Front View



Side View with rear addition

Lands End erected by Capt. John Sinclair in 1796



Sherwood



Greenwood

Marlfield

Captain John Sinclair and occupied in 1816 by his daughter, Caroline, and her husband, Cary Selden Jones. (The original Bay Cottage was not occupied or perhaps, only intermittently, after Caroline and Cary moved to Lands End in 1830. By 1898, when James Sinclair acquired the property, the site was in well-grown timber. He erected the present Bay Cottage about 100 yards north of the earlier building of that name. Marlfield was well situated approximately halfway between Sherwood and Lands End, facing the marshes and Whittaker's Creek of Severn River to the south. The acreage, originally about 400, extended to the Ware River on the east, to Greenway (and perhaps included portions or all of this) and Robins property on the north and to the Main Road (now Route 614) on the west.

Marlfield was the portion of Captain John Sinclair's estate bequeathed to his son, Jefferson Bonaparte Sinclair, I. When Georgiana Wray and Jefferson were married in 1821, it is said that she was only fifteen, while he had recently attained the age of 21. Since Marlfield was not yet in readiness, the young couple lived for two or three years with his mother at Lands End before moving into their newly constructed home. A legend persists that an overseer's house existed there, but this has not been established. It is possible that the east wing, which burned about 1905, may have been a small earlier building.

Marlfield, like the other Sinclair-built homes in this area, faced south to take advantage of the prevailing breeze. It consisted of a main portion with a basement, two stories and an attic, and a one-story wing on the east and with a basement which was cut off from the main cellar by a solid wall.

Marlfield's most impressive feature was a handsome two-story porch which stretched across the entire front of the main house. This is said to have been added by Jefferson I's second son, Fayette, probably during his residence there prior to the War Between the States. The porch gave direct entrance to the halls of the first and second story by double doors and was railed on front and sides with a diamond and rectangular pattern. The porch and the frame portion of the house were always painted white. The massive underpinnings of the porch were of brick and extended to a height of about five feet to match the brick walls of the cellar which also extended downward to form the foundations of the house. The house, exclusive of the wing, was approximately forty-feet long and twenty-feet deep. The cellar had three large rooms and an elevation of about six feet. Elevation in the rooms of the first and second floors was eight feet. The attic, with a shallow A-pitched roof, was lighted with two windows at each end and had a central elevation of eight feet or more.

A massive chimney at each end of the house provided for fireplaces in one room in the cellar, two large rooms on each of the two floors and for the east wing. The east wing had an outside entrance at the rear and also an entrance from the dining room just to the south of the chimney.

Family of John Sinclair

John Sinclair I, b. 1755, d. 1820
+m. **Anne Elizabeth Wilson**, b. ?, d. 1787
Margaret Sinclair, b. 1775
+m. **Edward Lattimer**
+m. **James Bridger**
Mary Jones Sinclair, b. 1777
Anne Elizabeth Sinclair, b. abt 1780, d. 1807
+m. **Copeland Parker**, b. 1768, b. 1830
Tom Sinclair, b. abt 1782, d. bef 1815
William Sinclair, b. 1784
+m. **Mary Mackie**, b. abt 1768, d. abt 1830
Caroline Sinclair, b. abt 1793, d. abt 1863
+m. **Cary Selden Jones**
John Sinclair II, b. 1798, d. 1875
+m. **Margaret Ann Munford**, b. 1800, b. 1837
+m. **Lucy Helen Baytop**, b. 1825, b. 1900
Jefferson Bonapart Sinclair I, b. 1800, d. 1869
+m. **Georgianna Wray**, b. 1806, b. 1877
Martha Mary John Sinclair, b. abt 1803
+m. **Alexander Jones**

Marlfield

In the usual colonial style, Marlfield had a central hallway with one room on each side. In the early days the parlor was on the left, the dining room on the right, and bedrooms occupied the wing and second floor. The house was served by many dependencies including a kitchen and quarters for house servants in the yard. In post-War years, the wing bedroom became the kitchen, and after the destructive fire of circa 1905 when the wing was burned, Mary and Ashton Sinclair had a large addition built at the rear. There was no basement under this part, and it was reached from the lower hallway by three steps downward to the dining room and kitchen. When the fire occurred in 1905, there was bread in the oven in the kitchen which survived the fire. The burning wing was torn away, and the remainder of the house was saved. A stairway from the new kitchen ascended to the second floor of the new wing which could also be entered from the platform at the turn of the main stairway. This area included three small bedrooms.

The attic over the wing was small and never used, but the large attic over the main house was a storehouse of treasure, serving as sleeping quarters for the younger members of the household when the house was crowded with guests, and was a wonderful play place for a "small fry" because it offered tremendous space, seclusion, a mystic atmosphere and unexpected playthings. It was reached from the upper hall by a ladder-like stairway topped by an easily removed trapdoor. No child who knew Marlfield could resist the charms of this attic on a rainy day.

Marlfield yard was also a favorite play place for several generations of children. In an earlier period it was beautifully kept and landscaped, but like most farm yards in post-War years it served as a grazing place for horses and sheep. The hen house, the chicken coops, and the carriage house were not far from the back door. A picket-fenced rose garden with other flowers, large cherry trees in flower and fruit, and locusts with their lovely snowy blossoms in late spring, with abundant green grass, offered a wonder place for children's play. Special enchantment was provided by the under-porch space and the cellars, and none of these were off limits for the Sunday afternoon games of "Bear," "Hide and Seek," "Kick the Stick," and "Piggy wants a Motion" which featured our remembered play in the early part of this century. Over the years that four generations of children enjoyed the yard, the elders gathered on the porch for visiting and conversation. In the later days, the porch was screened and shaded in part by a large climbing clematis with fragrant white blossoms. Large pecans, and elm, and the humpy paper mulberry trees grew near.

Prior to 1861, Marlfield was a prosperous farm. It is named for the crumbling, rocklike deposits of lime known as marl with which a portion of the land was well supplied. These deposits, dug from the earth at a place still known as the Marl Pit, were crushed and spread on the land to lime the fields. This agricultural use was virtually unknown in Jefferson I's day. Other evidence (the canal ditches, tide banks, well-drained fields, and diverse crops) also suggests that Captain John's second son was an astute and innovative farmer. His holdings in Gloucester in 1874 amounted to 1798 acres, most of it lowland and some of it marshy. The 724 acres which then comprised Marlfield were well-drained and afforded a diversity of soils for different crops, grazing, woodland and timber. Access to both the Ware and Severn Rivers assured a plentiful supply of fresh oysters and other seafood.

Several years after her marriage, Georgiana inherited from the Wray estates in England and, having spent her girlhood in Hampton, she persuaded her husband to erect a home there. Marlfield was left in charge of an overseer and the family moved to Winterville near Hampton. In this area they were to acquire extensive lands. Jefferson did not sell his "people," and as they increased in number, he bought more land to provide work and a

Marlfield

Family of Wallace Singleton (Sinclair)

Wallace Singleton (Sinclair), b. 1814, d. 1879

+m. **Fanny ?**, b. 1819, d. 1892

Mary Singleton (Sinclair), b. 1837

+m. **James Smith**, b. 1835

Moses Smith, b. 1858

Peggy Smith, b. 1859

Fredrick Smith, b. 1863

Fannie Smith, b. 1864

Margaret Sinclair, b. 1845

+m. **Charles Stubbs**, b. 1845, b. 1903

James Stubbs, b. 1864

Louisa Singleton, b. 1846, d. 1874

Delcey Singleton, b. 1867

+m. **Rev. Zachariah Taylor Whiting**, b. 1845, b. 1943

James Taylor Whiting, b. 1872

Pleasant S. Whiting, b. 1873

Pleasant Singleton (Sinclair), b. 1850

+m. **Eliza Curdly**, b. 1850

+m. **Syntine (Cynthia A.) Brown**, b. 1853

living for them and his family.

Meanwhile, he was frequently at Marlfield, and the family usually summered there. The farm continued to prosper though there were several changes in overseers; at times Uncle Wallace, an intelligent and faithful Negro headman was in charge. Uncle Wallace was proud of his skill and speed with the cradle and always led the field at harvest time. When his son, Pleasants, cut him out of the row, he hung his cradle in the barn and never touched it again. But, Uncle Wallace proved to be overly autocratic when left in charge, and Jefferson's son, Fayette, and nephew, Robert Sinclair, served successively as overseers prior to 1861 when Jefferson I returned to Marlfield to remain through the War and for the rest of his life. His wife, Georgiana, never left the place after

the family returned to live there.

The Marlfield barn was a large structure which had dormer windows. It stood about 150 yards from the house and toward the river. It was strongly built with huge beams and a shingle roof. In later years it housed horses, mules, numerous vehicles, and quantities of hay and straw were loaded into the loft through a large door. The tolerant owner allowed the children to slide from the peak of hay in the loft along a cascade of scattered straw to the ground - a thrilling experience indeed when the hay was fragrant, shining and smooth. During the War and perhaps at other times when the house was crowded, the boys would sleep in the hayloft. Other buildings in or near the barnyard housed dairy cows and pigs and provided winter shelter for sheep.

Between the house and the barn was an orchard with apples, pears and peaches. Cherries fringed the area, and figs were hardy and abundant. The soil must have been just right for figs because the bushes grew to the size of trees and yielded a heavy harvest. The vegetable garden was near the house and in the orchard area.

When Marlfield was built, the fields behind the house were not a part of Jefferson's holdings, but he acquired them later, although Greenway and fields nearer the Robins property were sold to Richard Mann Page. When the Pages moved to Shelley, and Major Jefferson Sinclair, the eldest son of Jefferson I, came home from the War, he took his family to Greenway for a brief stay, and his daughter, Indiana Lowry, was born there October 12, 1865.

The kitchen at Marlfield was a separate building in the early days and until after the death of Jefferson II and his wife, Frances Lowry. After their death, their bedroom in the wing became the kitchen. It was this portion of the house that was burned about 1905, shortly after the marriage of Mary Courtenay Selden to Ashton Wray Sinclair. They were in Hampton at the time, but the alarm was given by his sister, Georgiana. With the help of her nephew, Jack (John Baytop Sinclair), the larger children from the school nearby, and many neighbors, the main portion of the house was saved. Though shallow, the well at Marlfield

Family of Jefferson Bonapart Sinclair I

Jefferson Bonapart Sinclair I, b. 1800, d. 1869
 +m. **Georgianna Wray**, b. 1806, d. 1877
 Jefferson Bonapart Sinclair II, b. 1825, d. 1899
 +m. **Mary Frances Lowry**, b. 1822, d. 1899
 Georgianna Sinclair, b. 1850
 Jefferson Sinclair III, b. 1852, d. 1926
 +m. **Lucy Rowen Sinclair**, b. 1852, d. 1887
 +m. **Mary Graham Jones**, b. 1860, d. 1936
 Thomas Lowry Sinclair, b. 1854, d. 1931
 Ashton Wray Sinclair, b. 1857, d. 1922
 Martha Mallory Sinclair, b. 1859, d. 1891
 Indiana Lowry Sinclair, b. 1864, d. 1962
 Ann Wythe Sinclair, b. 1867, d. 1930
 Fayette Sinclair, b. 1827, d. 1902
 +m. **Mary Eliza Allen**, b. 1832, d. 1893
 Margaret Munford Sinclair, b. 1853, d. 1896
 Edwin Allen Sinclair, b. 1855, d. 1925
 Cecil Wray Sinclair, b. 1857, d. 1944
 Mary Etta Sinclair, b. 1858, d. 1893
 Frances Howard Sinclair, b. 1860, d. 1933
 Thomas Allen Sinclair, b. 1863, d. 1933
 Jefferson Bonapart Sinclair, b. 1865, d. 1867
 Charles Lockey Sinclair, b. 1867, d. 1949
 Nannie Marshall Sinclair, b. 1869, d. 1960
 John Sinclair, b. 1828, d. 1908
 +m. **Martha Frances Harris**, b. 1827, d. 1900
 Georgiana Wray Sinclair, b. 1839, d. 1891
 +m. **Robert Colgate Selden II**, b. 1841, d. 1904
 Helen Stewart Selden, b. 1867, d. 1873
 Henry Courtenay Selden, b. 1868, d. 1871
 Mathew Brooke Selden, b. 1870, d. 1871
 Robert Colgate Selden III, b. 1872, d. 1934
 Georgiana Wray Selden, b. 1873, d. 1944
 Jefferson Sinclair Selden, b. 1875, d. 1964
 Mary Courtenay Selden, b. 1877, d. 1963
 Elizabeth Lewis Selden, b. 1878, d. 1933
 Stuart Wray Selden, b. 1880
 Charlotte Colgate Selden, b. 1882, d. 1959
 Henry Stuart Sinclair, b. 1844, d. 1872
 +m. **Martha Louisa Catlett**, b. 1843, d. 1954
 Dianna Mallory Sinclair, b. 1867, d. 1960
 George Keith Sinclair, b. 1869, d. 1963
 Martha Louisa Sinclair, b. 1871, d. 1963
 George Keith Sinclair, b. 1847, d. 1929
 +m. **Ida Elizabeth Phillips**, b. 1849, d. 1905
 Jefferson Bonapart Sinclair, b. 1868, d. 1941
 Caroline Phillips Sinclair, b. 1870, d. 1946
 Roy Lee Sinclair, b. 1873, d. 1935

supplied water abundantly for a time in which buckets were passed hand to hand. Another well in the barnyard yielded a supply of water which was said to be inexhaustible; at times, the stock from the nearby farms, which shared the marshes, watered here in addition to the Marlfield animals.

When the War Between the States started in 1861, Jefferson I and his sons, Jefferson II and Fayette, had homes in Hampton. Remaining in the household of Jefferson I were four sons, John, Henry, Wray, and Keith, and his only daughter, Georgiana Wray, usually called by her affectionate brothers and their children, "Sis Puss." With Virginia's secession, the five older brothers joined the Confederate service, and Jefferson II and Georgiana, feeling that Gloucester would offer greater security than the already besieged Hampton, repaired to Marlfield. The three homes, Jefferson I's Winterville (near King St.), Jefferson II's Wheatland (Elizabeth City County), and Fayette's Cottage Home (near the present Armistead Ave.), were left intact, but the daughters-in-law and their children also went to Marlfield. Since Marlfield was fully furnished, it is recorded that the three families took with them only their children, their house servants, their silver and two fox hounds, Powder and Shot. Georgiana is reported to have said that she brought the hounds so that her "beautiful sons" might have some fox hunting after the War. She was prophetic because, though Keith joined up in 1863 at the age of 16, all six sons survived the War, and they and their descendents have hunted the fox with the progeny of Powder and Shot through the years and to this day.

Doubtless, each of the sons took his riding horse with him in service, but other horses and various conveyances brought the family to Gloucester. Marlfield was filled to bursting with the grandparents, their son, Keith, and daughter, Georgiana II; Frances, the wife of Jefferson II, and her children,

Marlfield

Georgiana Wray III, Jefferson III, Thomas Lowry, Ashton Wray, and Martha Mallory; Mollie Allen, the wife of Fayette, and her children, Margaret Munford, Edwin Allen, Cecil Wray, Mary Etta, and Frances Howard (her 6th child, Thomas Allen was born here in 1863); and also Martha Harris Sinclair, wife and recent bride of John, the third son, making a family group of 18. There were forty or fifty servants on the place, and though the farm was productive, Marlfield was raided several times by Yankee soldiers, and stocks and slaves were depleted until it became very difficult to provide for so many people. From time to time the sons in service returned on leave; Henry was courting a Gloucester girl (he married Martha Louisa Catlett in Dec. 1865) and made a hasty escape from Marlfield on one occasion; the duck house in the yard bore the marks of the bullets meant for him as long as it stood. Jefferson II left the service because of ill health before 1865 (and Wray also before the end of the War, after he had lost one eye in a powder explosion). When peace came, all of the sons returned to Hampton; but Jefferson later came back to manage the farm for his widowed mother and to remain at Marlfield until his death in 1899. The daughter, Georgiana, married Robert Colgate Selden and moved with him to nearby Point Lookout where they raised a large family.

Jefferson I also acquired other property in Gloucester and extensive holdings in Hampton. Perhaps he over-extended; all of the records of sale and payments were lost or destroyed during the War, both in Gloucester and Hampton. After the War, piece-by-piece, all of his land was forfeited for one reason or another. Georgiana, his wife, retained as her dowry, Bluebird Gap, a farm in Elizabeth City County which she left to her son, Wray. Wray never married, and he left this property to the widow of his brother, Henry, and her three children. Eventually the family was able to reclaim Marlfield, Cottage Home (in Hampton) and other properties by purchase.

When purchased by Ashton Sinclair and his wife, Mary, about 1905, Marlfield was comprised of 542 acres. At this time, it was contiguous to Greenway, owned by Jefferson Sinclair III on the north, and with Bay Cottage, owned by James Sinclair on the south, bounded by the Main Road (now 614) on the west and the Ware River on the east. Some of the property along the Main Road was sold during Ashton's lifetime. When his wife and sons sold the property to Benjamin I. Hill in 1950, it consisted of 231 acres. At that time, the marsh adjoining Marlfield, which Capt. John Sinclair had left undivided in his will, became officially a part of Bay Cottage (the James Sinclair Estate).

Jefferson II (Major Jeff) and his wife, Frances, filled Marlfield with their seven children and other relatives. Their eldest daughter, Georgiana Wray III, remained at Marlfield to care for her parents and the children of her widowed brother, Jefferson III, and her deceased sister, Martha Mallory Robins. Four of these children, Lucy Baytop, and John Baytop (Jack) Sinclair, and Bartlett Todd and Frances Jefferson Robins, grew up at Marlfield under Georgiana's watchful eye. She was the teacher of the neighborhood school for many years and is remembered with affection and veneration. A one-room school was built on the south-west corner of Marlfield's lands, and it served the local community until a graded school was established about 1911. This schoolhouse is now a part of the residence of Mr. & Mrs. Tom Dame.

The last of the Sinclair children to be born and reared at Marlfield were those of Ashton and Mary - George Wray (b. 1905, d. 1949), Jefferson Keith, Mary Courtenay (Mrs. Claude Rust), Martha Mallory (Mrs. Thomas Davis Rust), and Ashton Wray, Jr.

Marlfield burned in the violent storm, Hazel, which struck the eastern coast of Virginia in 1954. At that time it was owned and occupied by Benjamin I. Hill and his family. The hurricane wind is believed to have toppled the chimney on the east end; a fire

Marlfield

in the fireplace was drawn upward, and flames quickly swept through the frame building. The house was destroyed, but no one was injured, and a few household goods were saved.

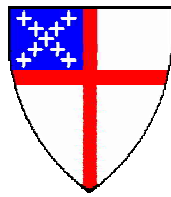
Marlfield is now owned by Jack Willis of Hampton; none of the fields are farmed, and most of the acreage is in woodland. But mementos of Marlfield exist in many homes throughout Tidewater, and memories of Marlfield are stored in the hearts of all the Sinclairs who knew and loved it in years gone by.

Did you know that churches have symbols?

How about these:



**United
Methodist**



**Episcopal
USA**



**Disciples
of Christ**

Sad to say, I misinterpreted the symbol of Westville Christian Church in my article about their founders (FTS, vol. 7, no. 1). I was graciously informed of my serious error, and I apologize for my ill-founded analysis. Maybe, others can gain from my mistake. The symbol in the window of their sign was adopted by their General Assembly in 1971. The official website states the following.

The chalice and St. Andrew's Cross, symbol of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) adopted by the church's 1971 General Assembly, is a registered trademark with the United States Patent Office.

The chalice points to the centrality of the Lord's Supper in the life and worship of the Disciples. The Cross of St. Andrew, national cross of Scotland, focuses attention on the Presbyterian roots of the Disciples. St. Andrew has been identified with the laity and with evangelism, both of which have been prominent Disciples' emphases. The color red signifies vitality, spirit and sacrifice.



Lands End

By Caroline Baytop Sinclair

The Lands End house, with an extensive view of the Severn River was built by Captain John Sinclair and his second wife, Mary Mackie Sinclair, on land patented jointly to John Robins and Captain Augustine Warner in 1654. The house is of three stories. The first floor is at ground level and was originally floored with square brick flags about one foot square. Only those in the hall remain. The upper floors are of heart Loblolly Pine. They are original to the house and are of superb quality. The locks and hinges are also original as are the doors, both very typical of the period of 1800. The remaining mantels are original. The rooms are quite low pitched. The stairway is very nice walnut and is original. The hall passage is paneled in pine which was painted in 1856 by a method known as graining. This is one of the few examples of its kind left. The brickwork is in Flemish Bond with a very high water table. The walls are quite thick and very substantial, showing little deterioration in spite of their age and exposed location. The window casings are original.

Land's End-sketch by Elizabeth Harwood

"We saw the building as it is in the picture...the house, the outbuilding and the trees were all lit by the autumn sunset from across the river making our trip an unforgettable one."

Claude O. Lanciano, Jr. wrote the book, "Legends of Land's End." He bought and lived at the place for several years.

Harwood, C. Elizabeth. *Times Past*, 1992, DeHardit Press.



In 1792, in obedience to a Court order, the Sherwood estate was divided. This was done because the owner had died without leaving a will. Some of the records made by William DuVal, noting a part of this division, may still to be seen at Gloucester's Clerk's Office. The name Sherwood is not mentioned, and the given name of the deceased owner is blurred, but descendants say it is Andrew. The surname is Mackey (Mr. DuVal's spelling), and the area takes in the present Lands End. It is known that the father of Andrew Mackie was John Mackie, a previous owner of Sherwood. The plat of Sherwood divides it into nine parts. The homesite is the largest, being 400 acres and is designated as "The Dower," which meant it was the part reserved for the widow. The other parts are No. 1, Betty Ianson's part, 160 acres; No. 2, Charlottee Mackey's part, 160 acres; No. 3, Elizabeth Mackey's part, 160; No. 4, Archibald Mackey's part, 200 acres; No. 5, Mary Sinclair's part, 160 acres; No. 6, Andrew Mackey's part, 160 acres; No. 7, John Mackey's part, 300 acres; and No. 8, Margaret Mackey's part, 300 acres.

Lands End

The 160 acres part designated for Mary Sinclair takes in the present Greenway Farm, now owned by Mr. Raymond Williams. Mary Sinclair had been the widow of Thomas Ianson; two of the Mackie girls had married Iansons. The present Ianson's Bay perpetuates the name in Gloucester. This widow, Ianson, had, in 1791, become the second wife of Captain John Sinclair. Captain John had been a Privateer in the Revolution, and in his ship, "Little Molly," had accomplished some very outstanding deeds in the cause of American independence. The year, 1792, was an important one in the life of the nation. This was the year Washington became our first president, the American Constitution was ratified by the states, and it was also the year in which another fine seaman, John Paul Jones, died in France, where he had lived since the Revolution except for his none-too-satisfactory naval adventures in the service of Catherine the Great of Russia.

By the year 1797, Captain John Sinclair had acquired the two tracts of 300 acres each—assigned to John Mackie and Margaret Mackie. This was the year in which he started to build the house we now know as Lands End on this land. It was completed about 1800, and Captain Sinclair moved in shortly afterwards. He had been living in Isle of Wight County before this. He was raised in Isle of Wight, and that is where his first wife's children were living. By the time Captain Sinclair made his will in 1815, he had acquired practically all of the land of the Mackie heirs.

This will is a classic among wills. In it he "lends" to his loving wife all of his estate, etc. To the three children of one of his daughters, he gives one dollar to be divided among them equally as a full share of what he had ever intended to have given to their mother, she having eloped at age 16 with a young gentleman who had accused him of illegal activities. He divided his land into four parts to be given to his daughters, Caroline and Martha Mary John, and his sons, John and Jefferson Bonaparte, and made provisions for the rest of his children. He had five children from his first marriage and four from the second. Four of his first wife's children were deceased when he made his will. Captain Sinclair died about 1819, and Mary Mackie Sinclair died in 1839.

Caroline Virginia Sinclair, a daughter of his second marriage, had become the wife of Cary Selden Jones, and in 1815, was living on a part of the Lands End land at a place called "Bay Cottage." This home was located very near the present Bay Cottage. Cary Selden Jones and his family moved into Lands End after the death of Captain Sinclair. Captain Sinclair's widow, Mary Mackie Sinclair, had a life interest in the property and continued to live there until she moved to Sherwood with her son, John. Before the widow's death, Mr. Jones and his wife had acquired title to Lands End and Bay Cottage. This took in the area from the Severn on the South over to the Marlfield property. Four Point Marsh had been stipulated by Captain Sinclair as a common to all parties forever. This was to be used as a grazing area.

Cary Selden Jones had four sons and seven daughters. In order for daughters to entertain their friends and marry promising husbands, Mr. Jones had the wooden ballroom built at the back of the Lands End house. In this venture he was partly successful as four of the seven daughters did marry.

In the late eighteen forties, Lands End was sold to Captain Richard Jones. This Richard Jones was the great-grandson of the Reverend Emanuel Jones, who had been rector of Petworth Parish for forty years, starting when he came over from Wales in 1700. Although both Jones families came to Gloucester from Hanover County, they were not related. Captain Richard Jones had three sons and three daughters. Even with the ballroom, this Jones family was less successful than the other—none of the sons or daughters ever married. Captain Richard Jones had been a member of the Virginia House of Delegates,

Lands End

and before the War Between the States, had been fairly wealthy. When he died, he left so many debts that Lands End was put up for sale, and a good bit of the land was sold. Most of this land was bought by Mr. James Sinclair, a grandson of Captain John Sinclair. The Jones family sold Lands End about 1935 to Mrs. Nell Carneal Drew.

The original house was very little changed until Mrs. Drew acquired the property. There was an outside kitchen. The ballroom built by Mr. Cary Jones was of one story, low pitched, and connected to the house by the remains of a breezeway, that may have been a rear portico when the house was first built. Mrs. Drew cleaned up the yard and surrounding fields and started to make over the house. A portico was built on the front of the house that was very nearly like the original, but there restoration has been long delayed. When Mrs. Drew was advised by Colonial Williamsburg that the house was of unique architecture and historic value, its remodeling was halted.

The present owners acquired the property about 1965 and have made it into a residential subdivision, clearing, grading, building roads, and digging canals.

Lands End

Continued by Roger C. Davis

The foregoing “unpublished” manuscript was obtained from Betty Jean Deal, who served as typist for Dr. Caroline Sinclair during the period 1970s.

It is such a small world! Arline Lanciano, Claude's widow, is my neighbor across the street. Last year she took me out to see and visit with the current owners of Lands End. In 1935, the Jones family sold to Mrs. Nell Corneal Drew who added 181 ½ acres to the property in 1937. This holding of 331 ½ acres was transferred to N. C. Drew, Inc., in 1957. In 1966, the estate was acquired by Eastern Virginia Land Corp. before Claude and Arline Lanciano bought the home parcel and 30 acres in 1969. They lived there for 17 years before they sold to the current owners, Donna and Jeff McDermott in 1986.

Claude Lanciano, Jr., published a little book in 1971 titled, Legends of Lands End. It is out of print and hard to find so I felt it worthwhile to reproduce a few pages that include his map of Robins Neck property (page 76) and pictures of the other Sinclair houses at Robins Neck: Sherwood, Cloverfield (Point Lookout), Greenway and Marlfield. Of great interest to historians is his Appendix III and IV. Incidentally, there was another house named Marlfield on route 612. That house was the home of John Buckner, who brought the first printing press to Virginia according to Times Past, by C. Elizabeth Harwood.

Lanciano's Appendix III shows Colonial origins of Lands End Plantation. It started with John Robins' original patent in 1637 (hence the place name of Robins Neck) and John Robins adds 2000 acres in 1642. This tract passed to Col. John Walker and others in 1652, then to John Mackie, next to Andrew Mackie in 1783, and at his death, to Andrew Mackie heirs in 1792.

Lanciano's Appendix IV lists the post-Colonial period from 1796 to 1969, and Davis completes it to the present owner.

Lands End

Lands End Abstract of Title, dwelling portion (Appendix IV, Lanciano)

- 1796 Capt. John Sinclair acquired 1280 acres comprising at least six contiguous parcels of the land formerly owned by Andrew Mackie, deceased in 1791. This land was divided in 1792 among the widow and eight children. The Land's End dwelling was begun on southern end of this holding. [Begun in 1797 and finished about 1800.]
- 1798 Enlarged by 160 acres purchased from Charlotte Mackie, bringing plantation to 1440 acres.
- 1813 Land's End brought to its zenith of 1600 acres through purchase of final 160 acres from Andrew Mackie, son of father of same name.
- 1820 Property divided, with home and approx. 500 acres going to John Sinclair, son of Capt. John Sinclair.
- C1830 John Sinclair holding acquired by Cary Selden Jones, husband of John's sister, Caroline. Her equal-part inheritance of father's estate brought Land's End tract up to approx. 1000 acres.
- C1848 Richard P. Jones (Va. House of Delegates 1845-47) purchased home tract with 668 acres.
- 1874 Judge Warner Jones (Va. House of Delegates 1863-65), resident of Lands End, and Gen. William B. Taliaferro named trustees for Richard P. Jones and family.
- 1900 Forced sale of 518 acres, leaving residual of 150 acres in name of five children of Richard P. and Maria Jones, both deceased.
- 1935 Home tract of 150 acres purchased by Nell Corneal Drew from Richard, Martha, and Fannie, ___ Jones survivors.
- 1936 Property enlarged through acquisition of 2 parcels totaling 181 ½ acres of original Land's End estate purchased from John M. Sinclair et al.
- 1957 Estate of 331 ½ acres transferred to N. C. Drew Inc.
- 1966 Estate of 306 ½ acres acquired by Eastern Virginia Land Corp.
- 1969 Home parcel with 30 acres purchased by Claude O. Lanciano.
- 1986 Claude O. Lanciano to Jeff and Donna McDermott.

Hickory Fork House at White Marsh, Gloucester County, Virginia

By Roger C. Davis, Caroline Baytop Sinclair, and Joseph J. Nicolson

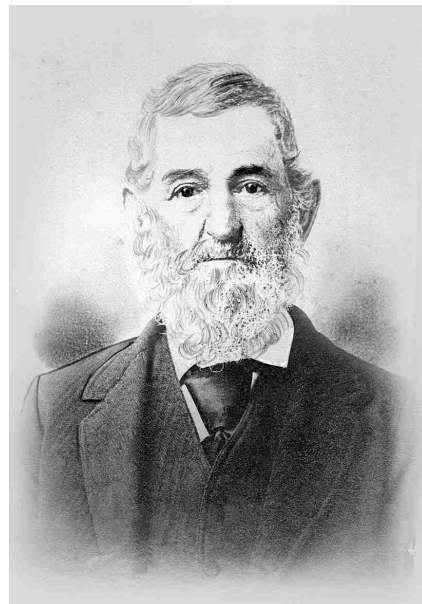
The elegant Colonial period, four-story house with English basement, that stands at White Marsh on route 17 is of special interest. Instead of the central hall, so common to houses of the early 1800's, this house plan has the entry hall on the right side with a living room and dining room to the left and an added kitchen (once a porch) on the rear.

In October 1972, "The Daily Press" described the house for the Fall Tour of Gloucester County Homes.[1] William S. and Georgina C. Milliken bought the house in 1957 with 3.2 acres of land from Linwood Hunter and Dora C. Rowe. Mr. Milliken died August 15, 1987, and Mrs. Milliken sold Hickory Fork to William B. and Peggy H. Wyatt in 1989, as reported in "Glo-Quips," January 11, 1989. [2]

Caroline Baytop Sinclair wrote the following account of Hickory Fork House on May 5, 1974. [3] William Wyatt provided me the notes of Joseph J. Nicolson for the following chronology of property ownership. It is believed that the house was built about 1838 by John W. Minor, shown below. Today, this one hundred sixty-six year old house still maintains its fine architectural proportions and style as a "landmark home" in Gloucester.



Hickory Fork House
Photo by Roger C. Davis



John W. Minor
Photo provided by Lavinia Stuart

Hickory Fork House

A Brief History of Hickory Fork House

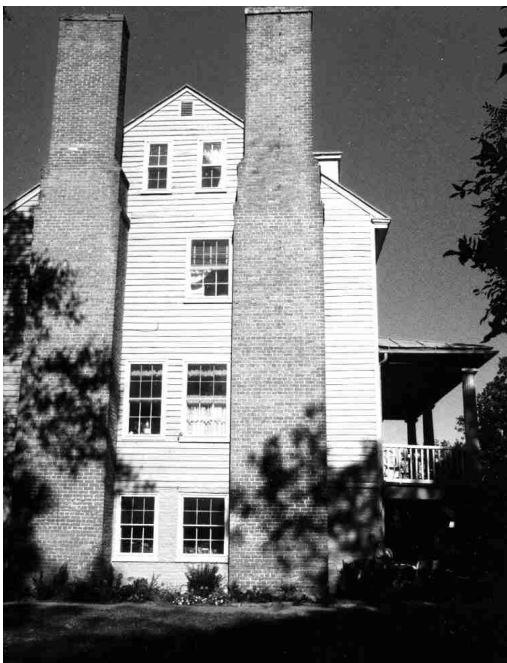
Caroline Baytop Sinclair

May 5, 1974

Hickory Fork was a part of a grant to Augustine Warner in 1653 (or 1657), and later, it was part of the Abingdon Plantation. In 1825, it became the property of Thomas Minor, an infant. The present house of four stories was built on his land by John W. Minor, uncle of Thomas, who left his initials and the date (1838) on bricks in the two chimneys. His name is written on a pane of glass in one of the ground floor rooms.

The house is said to have been built for Dr. Samuel B. Cary, though his deed for it was not recorded until 1846. His cousin, Jane Seawell, remembered that when the house was finished he gave a "housewarming" which lasted a whole week; she was one of the guests and the young people had a merry time "dancing and dining." Dr. Cary was a vestryman of Abingdon Church and a beloved physician of the County. A plaque in his memory has been placed on the wall of Abingdon Church (Parish House).

In 1877, Ella G. Booth Cooke became the owner of the property. Mrs. Cooke's husband was a nephew of Dr. Cary. These were hard times in Gloucester, and though property values were down, even families of previous wealth found it difficult to purchase or maintain property. Mr. Cooke had been forced into bankruptcy, and all of his property had been reassigned. It is their son, Millard [Willard], [4] whose blood is said to have stained the floor of Hickory Fork House when a fatal accident with a horse occurred. The property passed to the surviving sisters and brother, and later, entirely to one of the sisters -Eliza B. Cooke (1899) who married Elwood H. Mason. It was purchased by R. M. Rilee in October 1915, and by J. R. Newcomb and son in 1918. At the death of the elder Newcomb, John Jr. deeded Hickory Fork to his sister, Annie Newcomb Marston. The Newcombs have been merchants and postmasters at Hickory Fork and/or White Marsh for nearly a century. [5] Linwood H. Rowe and his wife Dora purchased the property from Mrs. Marston in 1941. Mr. Rowe maintained a business nearby until they sold the home with 3.2 acres of land to William Stewart and Georgina C. Milliken on April 17, 1957. A few years later, the Millikens added 80.3 acres of the earlier Hickory Fork land to their original purchase.



**Side-view of the
Hickory Fork House**

Photo by Roger C. Davis

The English basement is of brick and provides a firm foundation for the two and one-half stories which top it. Two end chimneys tower sixty feet, are five by seven feet at the base, and each provides four fireplaces. The house above the English basement is frame with hand-hewn oak timbers, thick heart pine floors, and poplar weatherboarding. It is built for the years; it is already well into its second century and seems equal to surviving another or two. Although the

Hickory Fork House

present owners have redecorated and added utilities and comforts, it is relatively unchanged. The rear porches have been enclosed to provide a modern kitchen and a utility room. The front porch, which is believed to have replaced an earlier entrance of colonial type, provides a protected and attractive entrance to the main floor and shelters a shaded, brick-paved patio leading to the rooms in the basement. The home affords four lived-in floors, each furnished and utilized to make the house a home.

A Chronology of Ownership of Hickory Fork House

Joseph J. Nicolson

Selden, Virginia

This chronology of events was prepared by Joseph J. Nicolson, an attorney, from Selden, VA. [6]

1. Part of original Patents to Augustine Warner in 1653 and 1657.
2. Part of Severn Hall transferred from these Patents and entered as a new Patent by Lawrence Smith in 1666.
3. Part of Abingdon Plantation, which passed from Severn Hall to Lewis Family about 1700.
4. Addison Lewis and his wife, Susanna, came into possession of Abingdon Plantation about 1780.
5. Abingdon came into possession of their daughter, Susan about 1800. Susan married Dr. Samuel Byrd (born at Westover). [7]
6. Land Book for 1825 shows 45 acres that became Hickory Fork, in possession of Thomas Minor, Jr., an infant.
7. House built 1838. First shown on Land Book for 1840. Value \$2500.00.
8. Land Book for 1846 shows transfer of Hickory Fork to Dr. Samuel Beverly Cary by Thomas Minor Jr., 45 ½ acres. [8]
9. Dr. Cary's property at Hickory Fork 100 acres, sold at Public Auction in 1877 for \$1500.00. Bought by Sinclair Taliaferro (son of Thomas Booth Taliaferro). Deed not recorded.
10. Sinclair Taliaferro made the down payment and gave two bonds for the remaining two thirds of the purchase price plus interest. He was unable to pay off these bonds and the deed was transferred to Ella G. Booth for the payment of these bonds. Deed Book 8, page 112, May 21. 1880.
11. Ella G. Booth was the wife of Warner Throckmorton Cooke. Warner Cooke could not own any property in his own name as he had been declared in Bankruptcy by the Federal Court in Richmond under a Law passed by the Reconstruction Congress. There seems to be no record of his recovering his financial clearance again. All of his property had been assigned to Andrew Rutherglen. Deed Book 2, Page 215. May 26, 1868. Warner Cooke and his wife had two sons, Willard and John, and two daughters, Ella S. and Eliza B. Willard was killed by a horse. [4]
12. Hickory Fork passed to John Cooke, Eliza Booth Cooke, and Ella S. Cooke. No will or deed is listed for this transfer and nothing is shown on the land book to indicate a transfer.

Hickory Fork House

13. In 1885, John Cooke sold his interest in the Place at Hickory Fork known as Elm Grove to his sisters, Eliza B. and Ella S. Cooke, for \$500.00. Deed Book 12, Page 47.
14. By action of the Circuit Court the property of the two sisters was divided and Hickory Fork passed to Eliza B. Cooke, who became Mrs. Elwood H. Mason. Deed Book 23, Page 20. In 1899, 100 acres.
15. E. H. Mason and wife deeded Hickory Fork to R. M. Rilee, October 1915. Deed Book 40. Page 18.
16. R. M. Rilee deeded to J. R. Newcomb and son November 1918. Deed Book 42, Page 465, 99 acres.
17. John R. Newcomb died intestate. His son, [John S. Newcomb,] deeded Hickory Fork to his sister, Annie N. Marston, July 6, 1940; 81.82 acres, Deed Book 70, Page 137. [5]
18. Annie N. Marston deeded the home site, house and 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres to Linwood H. Rowe and his wife Dora C. Rowe, July 23, 1941, Deed Book 71, Page 352 with plat.

Added by Georgina C. Milliken:

- a. Linwood Hunter Rowe and Dora C. Rowe deeded the home with 3.2 acres of land to William S. and Georgina C. Milliken on April 18, 1957.
- b. Annie Newcomb Marston and Walter C. Marston deeded 80.3 acres of land to William S. and Georgina C. Milliken on April 22, 1965.

End Notes:

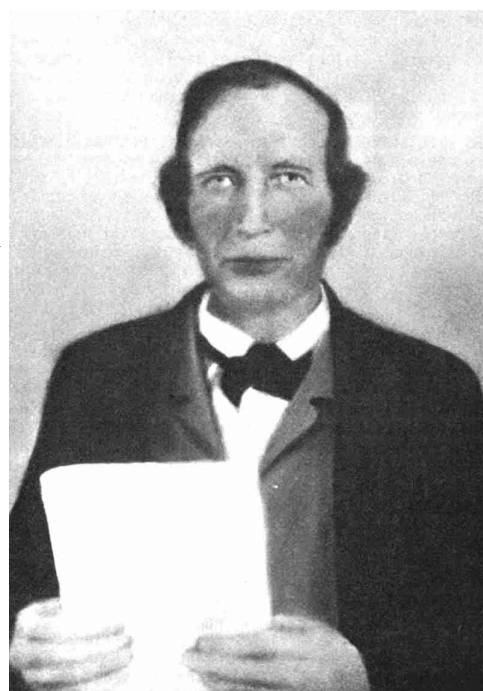
1. "The Daily Press," October 1972.
2. "Glo-Quips," January 11, 1989.
3. Sinclair, Caroline Baytop, unpublished manuscript, May 5, 1974, provided by William Wyatt.
4. The name, Millard Cooke, in the articles of Sinclair and Nicolson should be Willard Mordecai Cooke. He is listed as Willard in the 1860, 1870, and 1880 census, and in his death record of Dec. 7, 1883. Sinclair says that he shed blood and died from a horse ridding fall, but the death record says only that it was from "congestive chill."
5. The Newcombs that purchased Hickory Fork in 1918, were John Robinson Newcomb and his son, John Segar. Mary Annie Newcomb, sister of John Segar, married Walter Cleveland Marston of King and Queen County, and was deeded the Hickory Fork House on July 6, 1940. Dr. John Lloyd Newcomb (1881-1954), who was a Professor of Engineering and then President of the University of Virginia from 1931 to 1947, was a nephew of John R. Newcomb. (Roger Davis entered the Architecture School in February 1946.)
6. Nicolson, Joseph J., Chronology of Ownership of Hickory Fork House.
7. Susan Lewis, born Mar. 7, 1782, married Dr. William Powell Byrd, born around 1775. The Byrd family also owned "White Hall" on the Ware River. Dr. Samuel Byrd was their son.
8. Richard C. Coke, an attorney, who owned Abingdon and Woodville Plantations at his death in 1851, paid taxes for Hickory Fork from 1841 through 1845 according to the land tax records. He may have been the trustee of the property, but I do not recall a notation of that in the records. It was noted that the Hickory Fork property had owned by William Daniel. In the 1840 census, Abingdon Plantation, Richard Coke, and William Daniel households were listed consecutively.

Woodville Plantation

Compiled by Roger C. Davis

Woodville Plantation Park derives its name from a large tract of land owned by Joel Hayes in the 1850's known as "Woodville." Tradition says the house at "Woodville" was located near the parking lot of present day Dolphin Cove Restaurant on Rt. 17. The house was burned to the ground by Union troops around 1863 after a daughter, Margaret Hayes, took a shot at a Yankee soldier during the occupation and a forging spree (Civil War 1861-1865).

An 1852 plat of "Woodville" and "Abingdon" [1] shows "Woodville" as 582-acre tract adjacent to and south of the 480-acre "Abingdon" tract that extends down to present day Bray's Point Road. The map on the next page was taken from the plat. The acreage of "Woodville" was divided with 482 acres west of Rt. 17 and 100 acres on the east side. The purpose of this plat was to settle the estate of Richard C. Coke who owned these two plantations and died in 1851. Mr. Coke's first wife was Mary Willing Byrd, a direct descendent of the Lewis family of "Warner Hall" [2] "Warner Hall" was the original land patent to Augustine Warner in Robins Neck that extended westward to include the Abingdon Episcopal Church and the two plantations owned by Mr. Coke. According to the Gloucester Land Tax Books, Mr. Coke began paying tax on "Woodville" in 1828. It was noted that "Woodville" was previously owned by Thomas M. Randolph. [3]



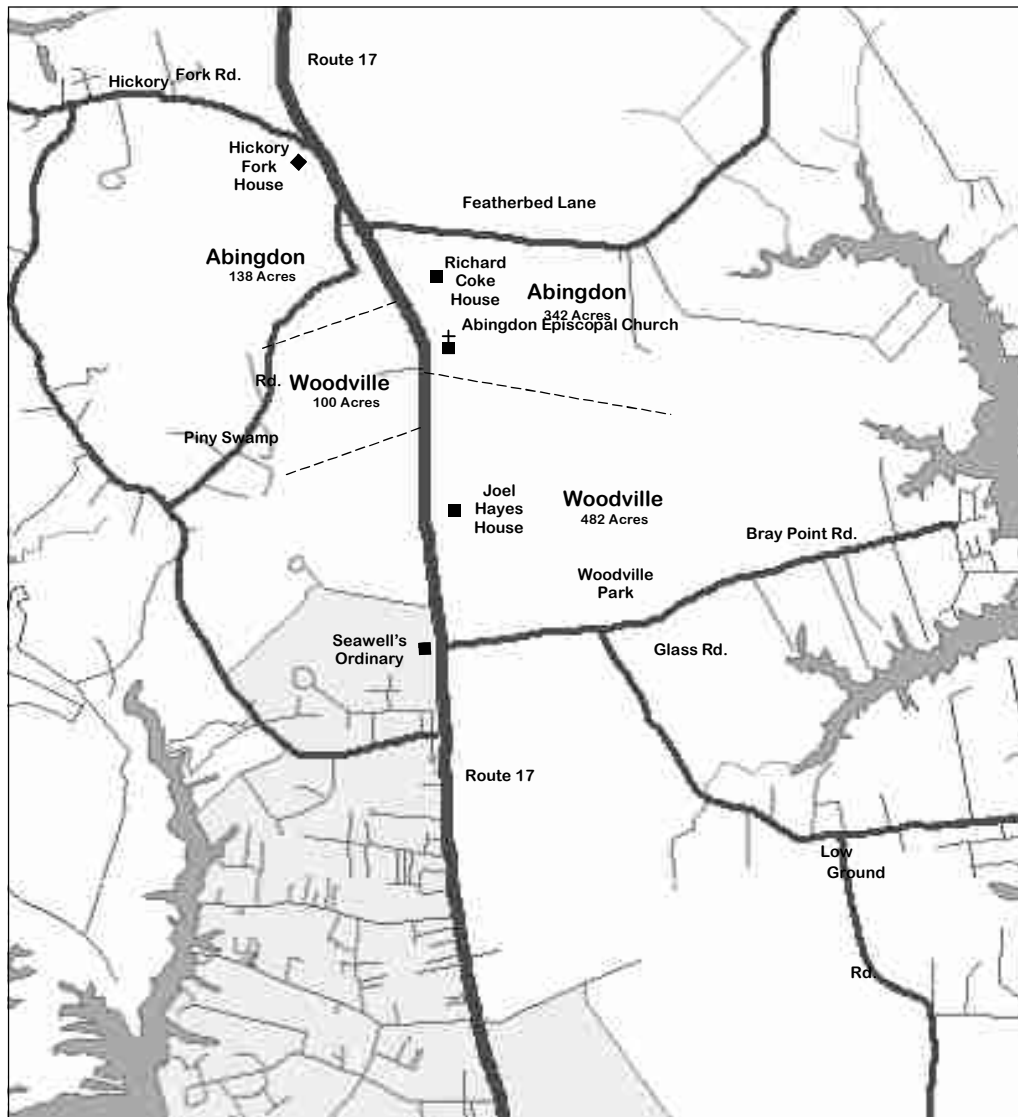
Joel Hayes
(1798-1865)

Joel Hayes was a successful businessman and acquired much land, with over 2000 acres in Gloucester County. He served as a sheriff in 1847, and he was listed as Justice of Peace in 1858 and 1865 in the Old Court Minutes. [4] He married three times and had fifteen children, eight by his first wife, Margaret Billups, and six by his third wife, Susan F. Stubblefield. [5]

The Civil War proved devastating to Joel Hayes' interests at Woodville. The Union soldiers had burned his house, and he was unable to get productive crops from his lands. Joel died at the end of the War on December 27, 1865. He was buried in the Hill Cemetery located on the York River, a few miles north of Gloucester Point. His three wives are buried next to him. [6]

Joel Hayes died intestate, leaving a long and complicated collection of debts and credits through his various businesses. [7] In 1866, Deed Book 1, page 63, is shown a division transaction from Joel Hayes of "Woodville" to Lucy, Louisa, Vespucius, and Silas Hayes; also B. Hobday and Thos. Hughes. [8]

Woodville Plantation



Map showing “Woodville” and “Abingdon” plantations along Route 17 south of the Hickory Fork House in 1852.

During the late 1900’s, much of this “Woodville” land was acquired by the Lanciano family of Gloucester County. In 2002, they gave a 100-acre tract on the southern portion of “Woodville” to Gloucester County to be developed as the “Woodville Plantation Park” off Bray’s Point Road. Perhaps after one hundred and forty years at least a portion of old “Woodville Plantation” will have a rebirth and again become a destination property for Gloucester County citizens.

End Notes:

1. “Abingdon” and “Woodville” plat, Survey Book 2, page 59, Gloucester Court House, 1852.
2. Sorley, Merrow Egerton, Lewis of Warner Hall, The History of a Family p. 97, 1935.
3. The divisions of the “Warner Hall” land patent to Augustine Warner would be an interesting article of its own. This would include the various prominent families linked to the WarnerLewis families that included the Coke family of James City County. Coke Post Office was named for this

Woodville Plantation

Proposed Woodville Plantation Park Gloucester County, Virginia



Legend

1. Performance Barn
2. Ranger/Restrooms
3. Village Meeting Hall/Nature Center
4. Service
5. Trail Parking
6. Special Event Parking
7. Shelter/Outdoor Performance
8. Performance Lawn
9. Snack Terrace
10. Pond Overlook
11. Overlook Bridge
12. Duck Pond Pavilion
13. Park Entrance

Rendering by Carlton Abbott & Partners, PC- Oct. 29, 2003

(End Notes continued from page 21)

family. Richard C. Coke had a nephew, Richard Coke, that married into the Lewis family. Later, he moved to Texas and was elected Governor. Another Governor, Thomas Mann Randolph of Virginia, was linked by marriage to the Lewises. He or one of his descendents may have owned "Woodville" prior to 1828.

4. "Family Tree Searcher," Vol. 4, No. 2, p. 5, December 2000.

5. Hatfield, Melinda, Hayes and Allied Families of Gloucester County, Virginia 1981, pages 10-14.

6. Ibid., page 14.

7. Ibid., page 14.

8. Survey Book No. 2, page 180, Gloucester Court House.

Mrs. Sutton's Crab Cakes

By Roger C. Davis and Beth Sutton Bunting

It was nearly twenty years ago when I first stopped at Mrs. Sutton's Restaurant, quite by chance, for lunch. Later, I was to discover her delicious , and I believe, unique crab cakes are a part of tradition here in Gloucester County. The "old timers" would tell you, "you just have not lived the good life of Gloucester until you eat a couple of Mary "Mamie" Sutton's homemade crab cakes!"

The blue crab is famous along the Chesapeake Bay as a gourmet delight and is featured on the menu of many fine restaurants. How did this little unimposing eating place gain such a respected reputation?

During World War II, these Suttons moved back to their native Gloucester and "bought the old Biddle property on U. S. Route 17, which included the old home and grocery-gasoline store."

"Mamie's" parents, Charles Allen Proctor and Nannie Elizabeth Hall, operated the store until the end of the war. In 1945, as the war ended, Marion and "Mamie" started a sandwich and soup shop within the old store and continued to sell gasoline. In 1948, with an addition to the building, the restaurant started serving full course meals.

In 1961 the old store was removed due to the widening of Route 17, and a new building was constructed off the old Route 17, now called State Route 1018. This new one-room space, that seats about 75 patrons, has been in service for forty-three years. No one really knows how many thousands of "Mamie's" crab cakes have been served to her appreciative customers, just that it has been a whole lot!

Marion Oscar Sutton passed away in 1965 and his wife of thirty-seven years "assumed sole ownership and management of the restaurant" until she reached the age of eighty-five in 1989, when she "semi-retired." She still enjoyed being at the restaurant and greeting her customers as she had done for so many years. Mary "Mamie" Elizabeth Proctor Sutton passed away in 1993. Ownership of the restaurant passed to her younger son, Allen Lee Sutton, who

Coat of Arms



Sutton



Mrs. Sutton's Crab Cakes

"currently leases the management of Sutton's Restaurant to Susie Robins of Hayes, VA."

I asked Mrs. Sutton's grand-daughter, Elizabeth "Beth" Todd Sutton Bunting, to tell me about her early years working at the restaurant with such a wonderful family atmosphere and rich culinary memories. This is her story.

Special Memories of the Restaurant

By Beth Bunting

October 12, 2004

I grew up next door to my "Grandma Sutton," living in the same home from my birth until my marriage. My father lives in the home he and my mother built when they were married in 1962, on the land my grandparents and great-grandparents owned. The lane is called "Mary Sutton Lane," being named for my grandmother, and it is off of Sutton Road, where the new Colonial Virginia Bank is being constructed. As you can imagine, from growing up in such close proximity to the restaurant, it played a major role in my childhood and life growing up. It is hard to separate everything into categories or into something with a particular order. I will, instead, try to share what has meant the most to me and, I think, my family.

I remember my grandmother being in the restaurant all of the time. The restaurant was open Tuesday through Saturday, and she was there every day. On Sundays, she closed the restaurant to attend Bellamy Church. Usually, we would eat dinner together on Sunday nights at our home with my grandmother. On Mondays, she cleaned the restaurant from top to bottom, and was closed to have a day off and to accomplish the cleaning. We would either have a family dinner at the restaurant on Monday evenings or, occasionally, eat out at another restaurant on Monday nights. On Sundays, when the restaurant was closed, my father would get up early and go to the restaurant to prepare a huge family breakfast. We would have omelets, pancakes, hash browns, basically whatever he wanted to make for us. The rest of the family would be at home getting ready for church, and then head up the lane to the restaurant to eat before church. I would frequently get up early with my dad and go with him to the restaurant and "help" make breakfast. I enjoyed being back in the kitchen using the cooking implements and experimenting with food. It was home-style country cooking, nothing fancy or pretentious, but it was good! It was nice being there when the restaurant was closed, too. Usually, it was such a busy place with many people and not much time to be with my grandmother without interruptions. Despite how busy my grandmother was, however, she was never too busy for me. I also observed how she took time for things that were of importance to her. While she did work quite a lot (the nature of restaurant business is dedication), she did close for Sundays to worship and have family time.



Mrs. Sutton

Photo from Beth Bunting

Mrs. Sutton's Crab Cakes

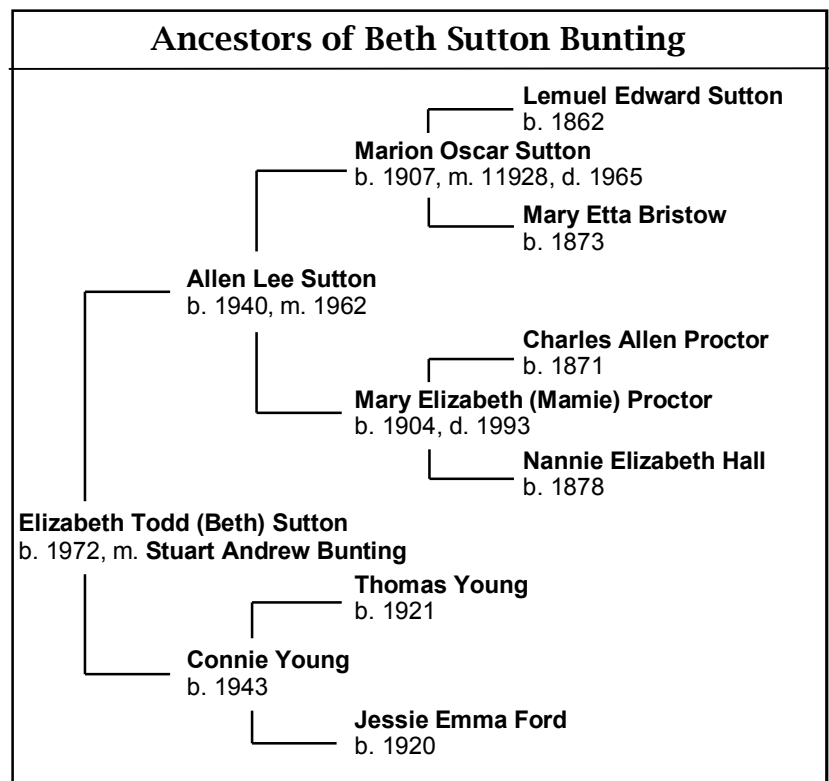
The restaurant served as the backdrop for many life events for me (and for my father before me, too). At Halloween, it was the first stop in my “Trick-or-Treating” rounds. Sometimes, the patrons at the restaurant would put a quarter in my pumpkin when I went in to show my grandmother my costume. We always went to the restaurant at Christmas time for the holiday party with the employees. For years when I was a child, my parents hosted a New Year’s Eve party at the restaurant for their friends while I spent the night with my grandmother. I stopped by the restaurant when I was a teenager on the way to my Prom to show my grandmother my dress. I would study there in one of the booths on Sunday

afternoons for high school tests (better than a library, no other people there). After I graduated from high school, we went back to the restaurant for cake and to open gifts with other family members. The restaurant was really just an extension of my grandmother; it was part of her home.

It was a running family joke about my grandmother’s real home—you would starve if you had to subsist off of what she kept there! There was probably one jar of peanut butter, some candy, and maybe some crackers. She really ate all of her meals at the restaurant, and the rest of us didn’t miss too many there, either. It really spoiled me; I have a hard time going there now and having to pay to eat there!

Some funny things have happened over the years. As a teenager, I worked at the restaurant as well as at Morgan’s Drug Store part-time. One day, I was working at the front counter at Morgan’s when Willard Scott, the Today Show weather person from NBC, came into the store to purchase pipe tobacco. He inquired as to whether there was a local restaurant I could recommend. Well, of course, I sent him to my grandmother’s restaurant for lunch. He had crab cakes for lunch, and then ordered a second complete meal of more crab cakes. Bruce Hornsby and his family from Williamsburg have eaten there several times as well as state politicians and political candidates. I have heard that Jimmy Dean has been there, but I don’t know if that is true.

There are plenty of colorful local people who have dined at the restaurant consistently over the years. When I was a teenager, Col. Lee Bizzell ate dinner every evening between four and five o’clock at the restaurant. He lived in the large white home on the corner past Andrew’s Funeral Home, not too far from the restaurant. He wanted a large glass of iced water with a teaspoon, usually the same meal, and a dish of chocolate ice cream after every meal. He was very personable, but he liked his routine and didn’t want to vary from it. There were and still are quite a few patrons like that. My grandmother appreciated their



Mrs. Sutton's Crab Cakes

loyalty, and she would cater to them.

My father, Allen Lee Sutton, has many memories of growing up with the restaurant as the backdrop for his life as well. My grandparents used to own a home on the Piankatank River in Gloucester, and he would go back and forth with them from the home at the restaurant to the "Cottage," as it was called. My grandfather harvested the seafood himself from the Piankatank that was served in the restaurant. Daddy has stories of gathering oysters, fish, crabs, and more from the river for the restaurant. When my grandfather died in early 1965, my grandmother sold the "Cottage." By then, my parents were married and my father was working full time at Newport News Shipbuilding, and working part-time at the restaurant helping my grandmother until the time of her death. It was then that the restaurant passed on to my father.

He still owns the restaurant, but leases the business to Susie Robins of Gloucester, who has worked at the restaurant for approximately 15 years. Dad still is there each day and helps with the building and other "hands off" types of things. Many people think he sold it after my grandmother passed away. There have been several erroneous newspaper articles about that, as the management of the restaurant has passed from one person to another. He wants to devote time to his family now that he is retired while maintaining a successful operation through someone else's day-to-day management of the business.

Back in 1984-85, Barbara Horsley worked for Mrs. Sutton for a year as a relief for her daughter, Jennifer, who was a regular waitress there. Barbara worked the cash register and helped wait tables.

The high quality of the good food, those delicious home made pies and breads, fresh seafood, and the specialty crab cakes, topped off with the warm family atmosphere are what Barbara remembers the patrons liked best. They became "regulars" over the years.

Today Barbara Horsley and her daughter, Jennifer Northstein, operate "The Blue Fin Restaurant" at Gloucester. Now in their seventeenth year of operation, they serve a crab cake that rivals Mrs. Sutton's! Neither Beth nor Barbara would reveal to me "the recipes" so you will just have to try them yourself to decide. As they say, the best crab cakes are the ones you eat today! Enjoy and order dessert.

Founders of the Gloucester Fair

By L. Roane Hunt

The Gloucester Museum of History, located in the old Botetourt Hotel building, is expanding its inventory of exhibits through the donations of supporters. Each donation offers a story about Gloucester families. Some of the recent donations have come from a clean-up effort in the old "Bank of Gloucester" building located directly across Main Street from the museum. One of these items is the photograph below showing eleven distinguished gentlemen, some wearing ribbons, aligned in front of an elaborate entrance-marquee for the Gloucester Agricultural Association of 1913. [1] The photograph also shows an eloquent building located directly behind the entrance.

With photograph in hand, the author visited the local newspaper office and received personal assistance in a quick search of the microfilm files of past issues. [2] In a few minutes, the same photograph appeared on the reader screen. Surprisingly, it was on the front page of a strange newspaper entitled, Gloucester Free Press, issue dated Wednesday afternoon, September 13, 1939. [3] Above the picture, the editor posed the question, "How many of these can you name?" Below the picture, a brief explanation was given:

"Memories of the old Gloucester Fair will be brought to many of the older generation by the picture above of officers and directors of the Gloucester Agricultural Association, taken in front of the



"How many of these can you name?"

Photo by W.B. Smith

Dutton, VA

The 1913 Gloucester Fair Founders

admission gate of the fair grounds. Founded in 1913, the association flourished for several years, operating on the grounds which are now owned by J. Brown Farinholt, proprietor of the Edge Hill Theatre. Finally, after two fires and a gradual loss of interest in this form of entertainment, the association was dissolved. Many citizens think the time is now ripe for a revival of the old -time county fair. Of the group in the picture four of the eleven men are still living and active in Gloucester business and civic affairs. How many of the men in the group can you name? Don't peek, but after you've tried, check your list with the correct list on page 8. [sic] If you can name six of the eleven correctly you're entitled to membership in the Old Timer's Club."

Page 8 in 1939 revealed the correct name list and we invite you to compare your 2004 guesses.

"Founders of the Gloucester Fair — Reading from left to right, the men in the Gloucester Agricultural Association group pictured on Page 1 [sic] are R. M. Janney, Fred B. Jones, N. S. Hopkins, W. S. Field, John L. Farinholt, J. M. Lewis, B. F. Weaver, William deWolfe Dimock, William J. Burlee, W. S. Mott, and L. C. Catlett.

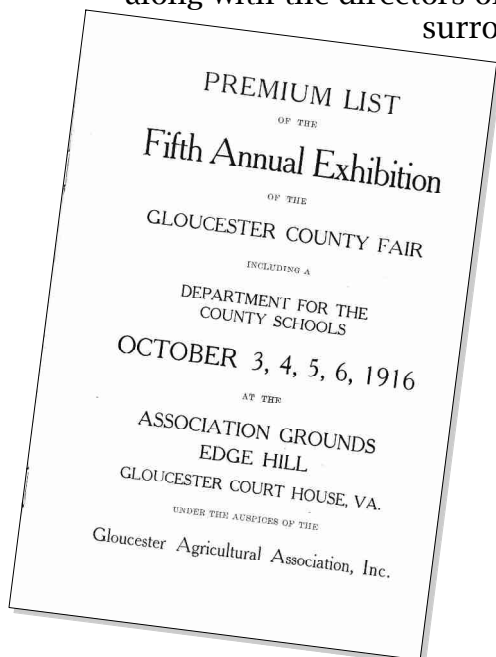
B. Frank Weaver, still hale and hearty and ever ready to lend a hand in any new enterprise for community benefit, was president of the association when the picture was taken and W. deWolfe Dimock, who died nearly 20 years ago, was vice-president."

The copy of the picture found in the bank probably belonged to John Marshall Lewis, who was the gentleman in the center of the picture. In the 1910 Gloucester census, he was listed as a bank cashier, and Caroline Baytop Sinclair credits him as the founder of the Bank of Gloucester. [4] The quality of the picture was sufficient to allow an enlargement of each man to present with a brief description of his family in this article. The author has gathered the best information possible for each man, but he welcomes any corrections from the readers as needed.

Generally, most of the founders were farmers, but many were also investors in various business ventures. Also, they were related by family and membership in churches and other social organizations. For example, eight of the eleven are buried in Ware Church Cemetery and two in Methodist Church Cemeteries. [5] Although no direct accounting was made, most of these men were related as members of the local Masonic Lodge.

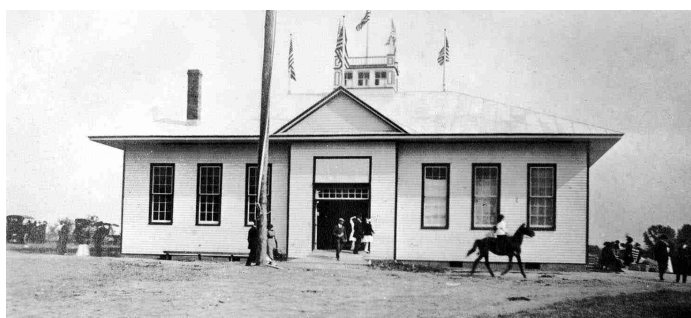
An additional source of information about the fair contained in a 70-page program for the 1916 fair was given to the museum. It lists the exhibits and competitions of the fair along with the directors of some categories. In some competitions, citizens from surrounding counties were eligible. Also, nearly half the pages

(Continued on page 30)



Fair Activities and Competitions	
Departments	Directors
Farm Products	Louis Burr, H. E. Hutcheson
Collections of Products	John Asher
Live Stock	R. M. Janney, Geo. D. Stubbs, J. F. Lamberth
Poultry	Fred. B. Jones
Domestic Manufactures, Arts, Etc.	
Amusements	W. S. Field
School Fair	

The 1913 Gloucester Fair Founders



**Photographs of the Gloucester Fair
beginning in 1913 taken from the Frank
Weaver family album.**

Photographs furnished by Bill Weaver

The 1913 Gloucester Fair Founders

are filled with advertisements containing much information about the citizens and their businesses and activities.



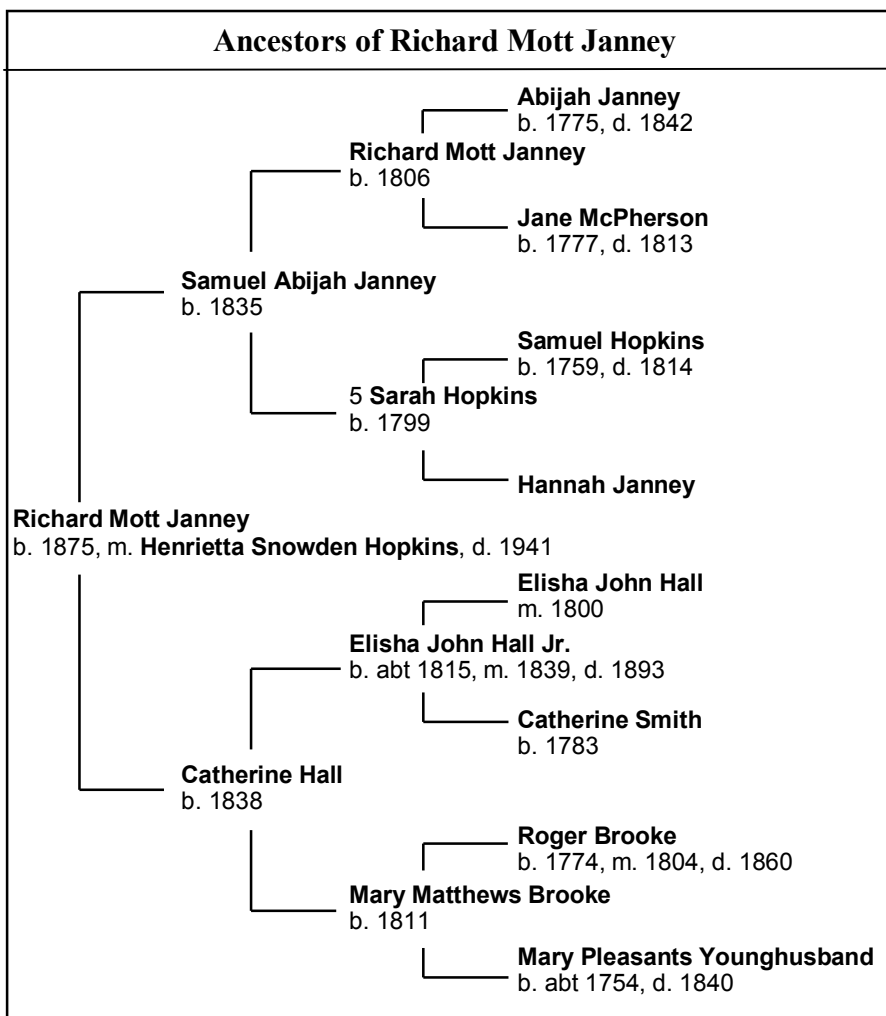
Family of Richard Mott Janney

Richard Mott Janney, b. 1875 in MD, d. 1941
 +m. **Henrietta Snowden Hopkins**, b. 1881, d. 1952
Emily R. Janney, b. 1902, d. 1982
Samuel A. Janney, b. 1906, d. 1988

Richard Mott Janney—

From left to right in the picture, Mr. Janney was first. He was born in 1875 in the state of Maryland. He married his second cousin, Henrietta Snowden Hopkins. They had two children, Emily R. and Samuel A. Janney. “Richard M. Janney, aged 65 prominent and highly respected citizen of

Gloucester, died of pneumonia after an illness of ten days, at his home, ‘Roaring Springs,’ on Friday,” Feb. 8, 1941, according to his obituary. [6] It continued, “Mr. Janney, one of the county’s most prominent farmers, came here in 1900 and married Miss Henrietta Hopkins of ‘Waverly,’ who survives. Later, he purchased historic ‘Roaring Springs,’ a beautiful farm near Gloucester Court House, where he had since resided. For many years, he was at the service of the public as a volunteer veterinarian and was affiliated with many farm organizations. Roaring Springs Farm was one of the largest producers of daffodils in the county. He derived a great deal of pleasure from community service work. His pet



The 1913 Gloucester Fair Founders

project, perhaps, was the St. Andrews Community Center at Maryus sponsored by Ware Episcopal Church. He gave a great deal of his time and thought to this mission project. For a number of years, he was postmaster at the Gloucester Court House and was active in the Democratic party.” Also, the obituary stated that his daughter, Emily, was superintendent of Public Welfare of Gloucester, and his son, Samuel, served in the U.S. Naval Reserves. Funeral services were held in Ware Episcopal Church, and interment was made in the church cemetery.

Frederick Baytop Jones—

Fred Jones was the second man from the left in the picture. He was born before the Civil War and was old enough to remember the bitter hardships during and after that war. He married Mary Lee Fitzhugh and they had four children. He was a poultry farmer and served as the director of the poultry department in the 1916 fair. He wrote an unpublished book describing his life-long observations and philosophy. A copy was donated to the Gloucester Museum of History by



Family of Frederick Baytop Jones

Frederick Baytop Jones, b. 1856, d. 1935

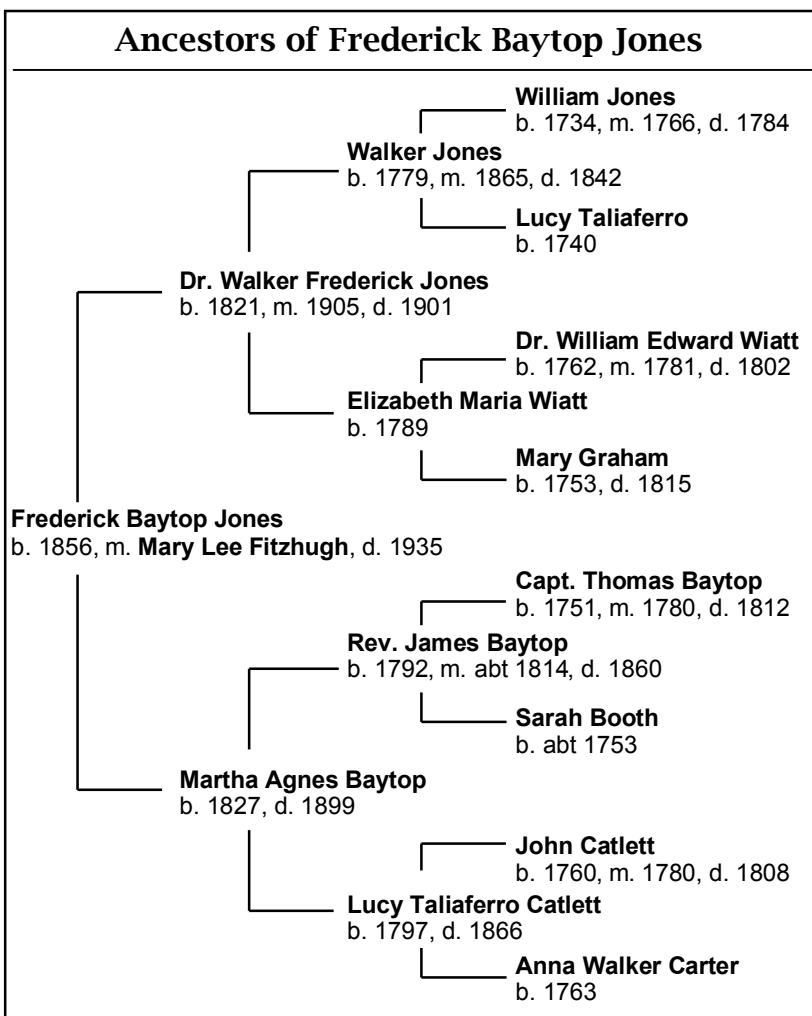
+m. **Mary Lee Fitzhugh**, b. 1863, d. 1948

Fitzhugh B. Jones, b. 1898

Hettie C. Jones, b. 1899

Frederick W. Jones, b. 1902

Mary Lee Jones, b. 1904



Mrs. Richard Lee (Barbara A.) Farner. [7] In it he describes life before the war from the prospective of a young child. His father was a doctor and his home served as a small hospital. He was raised in a strong Christian home influenced by the Wiatt-Baptists and the Baytop-Methodists of his pedigree.

He gives a vivid insight into race relationships before and after the war. He refers to the Walker family of the crusading attorney and educator, Thomas Calhoun Walker, as a childhood playmate. Also, he refers to the preeminent Black pastor, Rev. John W. Booth, who served his uncle throughout the Civil War. Although reconstruction was very difficult, he gave many examples of respect between the races.

Fred died in 1935 and was buried in the Ware Church Cemetery.

The 1913 Gloucester Fair Founders

Nicholas Snowden Hopkins—

Third from the left in the picture was Nicholas Snowden Hopkins. He was brother to Henrietta Hopkins, wife of Richard M. Janney. Therefore, he was Mr. Janney's brother-in-law and second cousin. Nicholas' parents, Gerard Hopkins and Emily R. Snowden, were married in 1874 and came to Gloucester in 1875. They lived on Waverley Farm on the North River. Nicholas married Selina L. Hepburn and farmed at Waverley. Selina was a first cousin of the famous actress, and she maintained contact with Katherine, as she did with many of her relatives. They had four children: Selina Lloyd, Sewell Hepburn, Frank Snowden, and Rebecca Powell Hopkins. Frank Snowden Hopkins wrote the memoirs of his father in



Family of Nicholas Snowden Hopkins

Nicholas Snowden Hopkins, b. 1877 in MD, d. 1937
 +m. **Selina L. Hepburn**, b. 1878, d. 1970
 Selina Lloyd Hopkins, b. 1900
 Sewell Hepburn Hopkins, b. 1906, d. 1984
 Frank Snowden Hopkins, b. 1908, d. 1994
 Rebecca Powell Hopkins, b. 1913

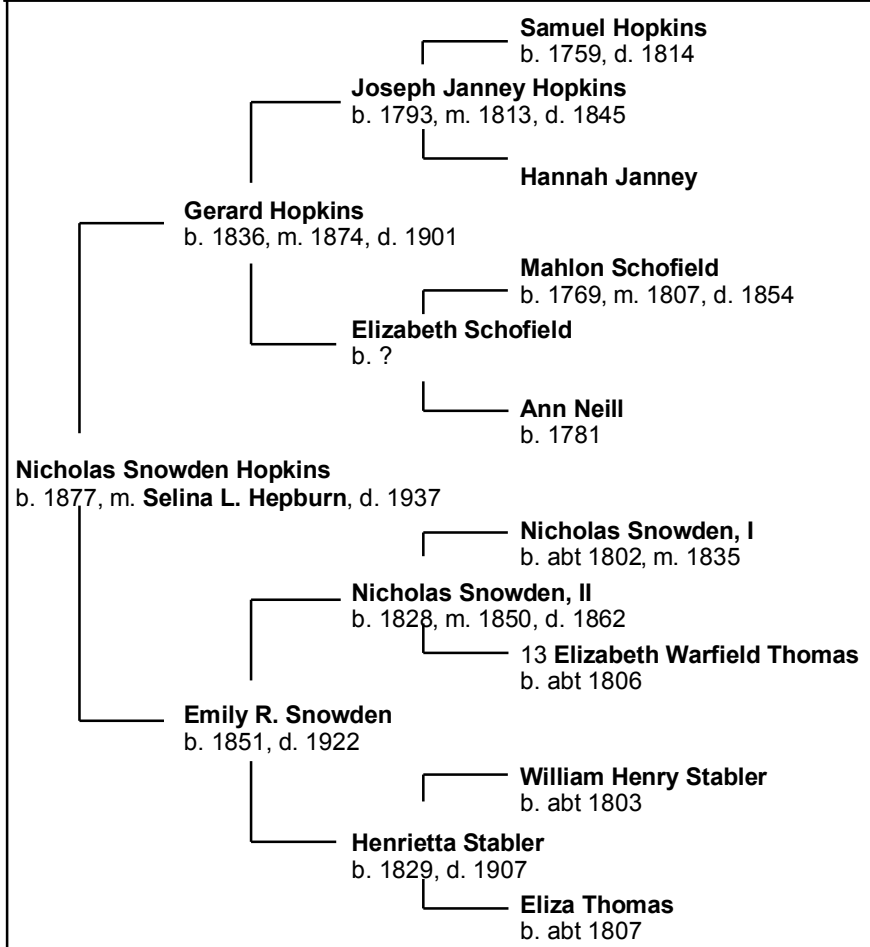
1988. [8] These memoirs give a thorough and interesting description of the Hopkins and Snowden families, and it was the main source for this section of the present article.

Frank Hopkins writes in the memoirs that his grandfather, Gerard Hopkins, "purchased Waverley with his inheritance from his wealthy uncle, Johns

Hopkins, of Baltimore, the financier-philanthropist who endowed the Johns Hopkins University Hospital, and Medical School." Gerard Hopkins and Emily Snowden were descendents of families that came to Anne Arundel County, Maryland, as Puritans of the Anglican Church, converted to Quakers (Society of Friends). [9] Early generations of the Hopkins family intermarried with Janney and Johns families. Richard Snowden came to the same part of Maryland and received 10,000 acres for his service to Oliver Cromwell in the English Civil War.

Frank Hopkins indicates that when his grandfather moved to Gloucester, "it is doubtful if he had much idea of operating a profitable enterprise. He wanted to be a gentleman farmer." He and his three brothers had

Ancestors of Nicholas Snowden Hopkins



The 1913 Gloucester Fair Founders

received much of the Johns Hopkins fortune, but all four did poorly in business. One brother created great debt, and the others felt obligated to bail their brother out, thus diminishing their own wealth.

N. Snowden Hopkins managed the Waverley farm until his mother died, and the farm was divided among her heirs. Then, Snowden farmed his portion and built his home, "River's Edge." He tried various projects, but like his brother-in-law, Richard Janney, "River's Edge" became a daffodil farm.

He was active in community affairs and served as director of the annual county fair that "promoted farming and livestock husbandry." "He was also a founding director of the First National Bank of Gloucester, founded about 1913, which sought to break the local banking monopoly and give better service to small farmers and businessmen." This is interesting, since four of the Agricultural Society founders were directors of the Bank of Gloucester.

William Stephen Field—

William was the fourth man from the left in the picture. He was born at "Ashland" in Gloucester County on June 6, 1883, and his parents were George Booth Field and Laura Campbell Wiatt. The information about the Field family in this section comes from the book compiled by Alexander Lloyd Wiatt. [10] George and Laura lived at "Ashland," which was a portion of the "Roaring Springs" estate. Stephen, as he was known, was a descendent of the Captain Stephen Field family that came to Gloucester from King and Queen County soon after the Revolutionary War. His mother was the daughter of Chaplain William E. Wiatt and Charlotte Laura Coleman. Charlotte died during the Civil War when Laura was two years old, and her father left his children with various family members in Alabama until the end of the war.



Selina L. (Hepburn) Hopkins in her sixties managed the River's Edge Flower Farm after Snowden's death. (First cousin of Katherine)

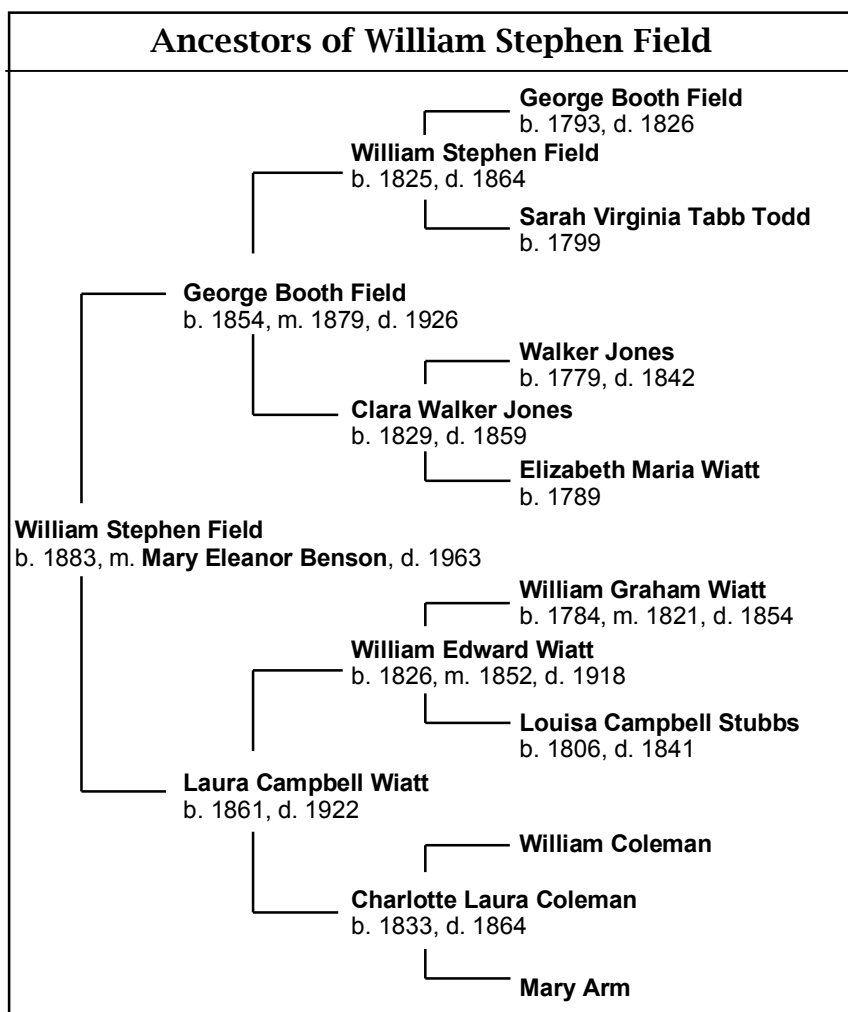
Family of William Stephen Field

<p>William Stephen Field, b. 1883, d. 1963 +m. Mary Eleanor Benson, b. 1884, d. 1972 Elizabeth Thomas Field, b. 1906, d. 1908 Laura Wiatt Field, b. 1908, d. 1983 William Stephen Field Jr., b. 1909, d. 1993 Eleanor Benson Field, b. 1912 Marion Todd Field, b. 1914 Thomas Franklin Field, b. 1916, d. 1917 George Booth Field, b. 1918, d. 1919 Dr. Edward Graham Field, b. 1921, d. 1956</p>
--

William Stephen Field was one of eleven children, and his mother paired up the children, an older with a younger to share in the care of the young children. Stephen was an active young person and a very good athlete. He was known for his jumping ability, and he was outstanding in his ability to ride and handle horses. This explains why in 1916 the fair program has him listed as director of entertainment. This included all the sports activities and competitions.

Stephen married Mary Eleanor Benson, and they lived with his parents at "Ashland" in the

The 1913 Gloucester Fair Founders



early years of their marriage. Later, they moved into the courthouse and their home was located where the “Gloucester-Mathews Gazette-Journal” is now located on Main Street. Eleanor came to Gloucester with her family around 1890 from Anne Arundel County, Maryland. They purchased the Holly Hill Farm inland from Waverley Farm on the North River, which was owned by Eleanor’s Step-grandfather, Mordicia K. Smith. [sic] (Today, this is the location of Holly Hill Antiques on Rt. 14.) Eventually, Stephen and Eleanor purchased Holly Hill Farm for their home. Another tie between the fair founders occurred by the marriage of Stephen’s sister, Lucy, and Snowden Hopkins’ brother, Gerard.

Wiatt writes in his book that Stephen “could manage his farm, livestock, bulb and flower business, sell real estate, and buy and sell timber all at the

same time and do a great job with everything.” When they lived in the courthouse, he was “superintendent of maintenance and construction at the new Tidewater Telephone Company,” located next to the Bank of Gloucester building. Another Agricultural Association member, William DeWolf Dimock, was owner and president of the telephone company.



Frank Kerns took these photographs of The Bank of Gloucester and Frank Weaver driving his 1916 Buick.

Photo furnished by Bill Weaver

The 1913 Gloucester Fair Founders

Stephen and Eleanor raised and educated five children. Stephen died on June 29, 1963, and was buried in the Ware Church Cemetery.

John Leroy Farinholt—

The next three men in the picture were members of the Board of Directors of The Bank of Gloucester in 1916. John Leroy Farinholt was the son of John Luther (or Leroy) Farinholt and Georgianna Roane. (Some records indicate that his middle name was Leroy.)



Family of John Leroy Farinholt

John Leroy Farinholt, b. 1871, d. 1922

+m. **Mary Anita Daughtrey**, b. 1878, d. 1960

Virginia Anita Farinholt, b. 1909

John Leroy Farinholt Jr., b. 1910

Marian Louise Farinholt, b. 1912

Mary Farinholt, b. 1914

Elsie Farinholt, b. 1916

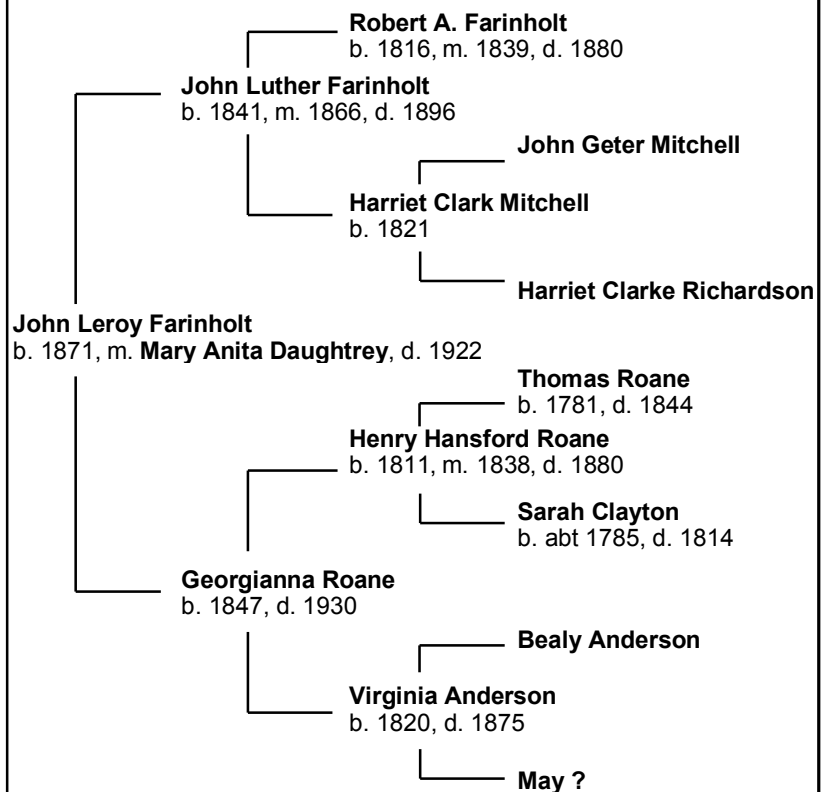
The Farinholt family came to Gloucester from New Kent County, VA. John married Georgianna Roane, whose family came from King and Queen County, and they settled in the northeast part of Gloucester. Georgianna's grandfather, Thomas Roane, was one of the four sons of Alexander Roane who populated the southern part of King and Queen and Middlesex and the northern part of Gloucester with Roanes. John's family is documented in the book on Roane genealogy written by J. Sinclair Selden. [11]

John married Mary Anita Daughtrey, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, to parents from Portsmouth, VA. Her father was Robert Taylor Daughtrey, and the Gloucester Gazette, in his obituary, called him a gallant Confederate veteran. He served in the Company K, 9th Virginia Infantry, through the entire length of the war. They listed many of the battles in which he fought, and in 1905 he was awarded the Cross of Honor by the Daughters of the Confederacy. He and his wife, Marian Porter, were from Portsmouth, and after the war, they moved north to Baltimore, Maryland. [12]

John and Mary raised five children. His primary occupation was a lumber and timber merchant. In addition to The Bank of Gloucester, he was a director in The Bank of Middlesex. Brown Farinholt, who owned the fair grounds in 1939, was a nephew of John Farinholt.

John died on March 2, 1922, and he was buried at Salem Methodist Church.

Ancestors of John Leroy Farinholt



The 1913 Gloucester Fair Founders

John Marshall Lewis—

The sixth man, in the middle, was John Marshall Lewis, known to all as Marshall. He was born on March 4, 1884, and was raised in West Point, Virginia. His parents were Herbert Iverson Lewis and Mattie Parks.



Family of John Marshall Lewis

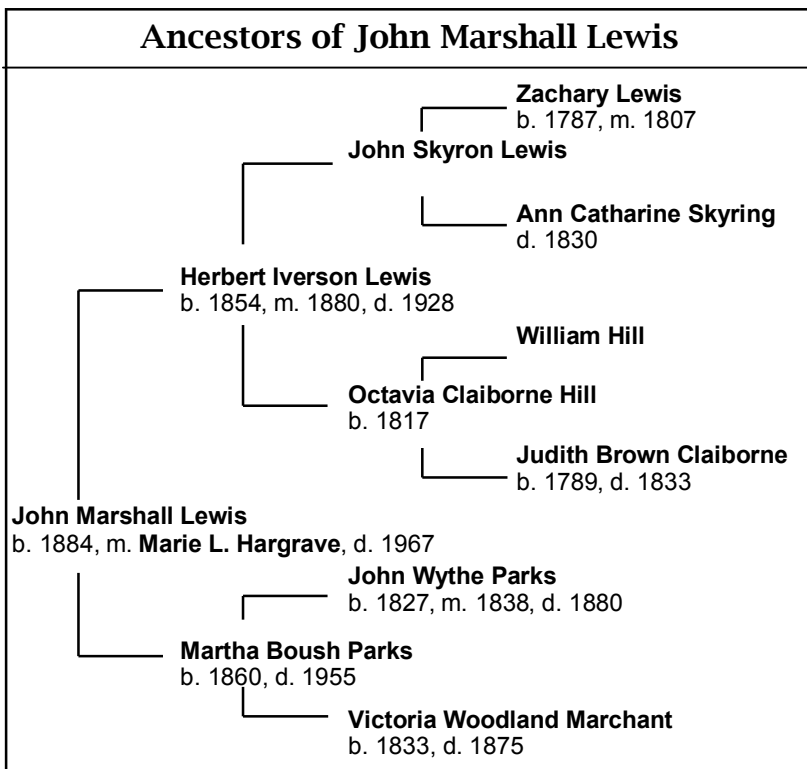
John Marshall Lewis, b. 1884, d. 1967
 +m. **Marie L. Hargrave**, b. 1884, d. 1974
Herbert Iverson Lewis, b. 1908, d. 1982
Betty P. Lewis, b. 1912
John Marshall Lewis Jr., b. 1914, d. 1950

Marshall married Marie Hargrave in 1907, and moved to Gloucester County. In the 1910 census, he was listed as a bank cashier. He and Marie had three children, and his son, Herbert Iverson Lewis, married John Farinholt's daughter, Virginia Anita Farinholt, forming another tie between families. Through his banking and other activities, Marshall clearly made positive contributions to the community, and was honored with his own street, Lewis Avenue.

Marshall Lewis came to Gloucester at a time many northern families of wealth were purchasing large farms and integrating into community affairs. He seemed to be another "come-here." However, research showed that his father's name was a tribute to his great-grandfather, Iverson Lewis, who is credited with bringing the Baptist Church to Gloucester and the surrounding counties beginning before the Revolutionary War. This meant that Marshall was a direct descendant of Abraham Iverson, early vestryman of Ware Church. Also, through the Claiborne family of King William County, Marshall was a first cousin twice removed of Junius "John" Brutus Browne, whose portrait hung in the old Gloucester Courthouse. Junius Browne was honored for his service in the Civil War and as Sheriff of Gloucester County. Therefore, Marshall was not a stranger to Gloucester. [13]

Marshall's mother, Mattie Parks, grew up in Norfolk, Virginia. Her parents were John Wythe Parks and Victoria Woodland Marchant. John's brother was Marshall Parks. Apparently Mattie Parks Lewis named her son, John Marshall Lewis after her father and uncle, respectively. [14]

Marshall Lewis and his son, Herbert, provided a strong banking service to the county for many years. At the same time, they founded and supported many projects that were beneficial to the county development. The Lewis family is buried in the Ware Church Cemetery.



The 1913 Gloucester Fair Founders



Family of Benjamin Franklin Weaver

Benjamin Franklin Weaver, b. 1863, d. 1942
+m. **Susan May Jennings**, b. 1871, d. 1936
William Daniel Weaver, b. 1898, d. 1974
Susie May Weaver, b. 1903



Benjamin Franklin Weaver—

The next man in the picture was Benjamin Franklin Weaver, generally known as Frank, but to those that worked with him, he was called “Boss.” [15] It is fitting that Boss was credited as the first president of the Gloucester Agricultural Society in 1913. Frank was one of the Weaver brothers, sons of Christian Weaver and Rebecca Brubaker, described in our last journal issue about Gloucester sawmills. [16] The Weaver family was one of the Gloucester families that came from the Mennonite community of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, before and after the Civil War. Frank married one of the local school teachers, Susan May Jennings, who had come here from New York. They raised two children of their own along with Frank’s nephew, John Willis Weaver.

The Weaver brothers made many business ventures in Gloucester and beyond, most relating to the lumber business. Frank settled near Clay Bank on the York River and built “Woodbury” consisting of his home, farm, and sawmill. The home-site was patterned after the architecture of Lancaster and was surrounded by an elaborate brick fence.

A few years prior to 1920, the Frank Weaver family returned to Lancaster, PA. The 1920 census indicates that Frank was operating a lumber company there. His son, William Weaver, returned to farm “Woodbury” in the early 1920s, and by 1930, Frank and his entire family were back in Gloucester. William Weaver converted the farm to poultry, a specialty continued by his son, Bill.

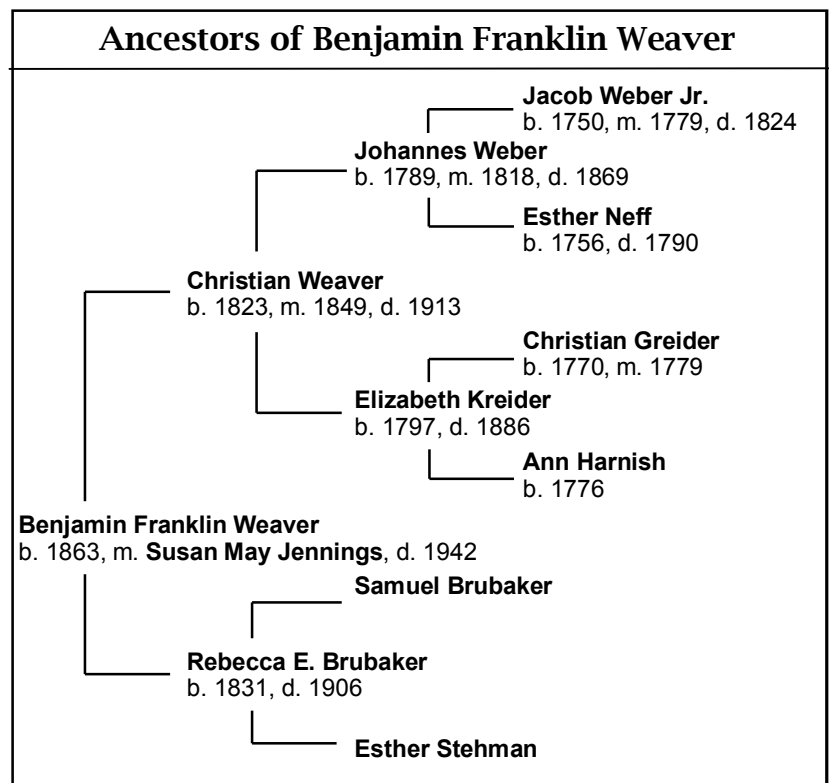


Weaver Sawmill on the Woodbury Farm taken by Frank Kerns. Logs were sawed into boards, loaded on barges in the nearby Jones Creek, and towed to their planing mill in Newport News, VA. There, they planed the boards to produce finished lumber and assembled door and window units for builders. The Weaver Brothers Lumber Company was a major supplier for home builders on the lower peninsula for the first half of the 20th century.

The 1913 Gloucester Fair Founders

William Weaver told his son that Frank Weaver was a risk-taker. This is certainly consistent with his movement to and from Lancaster and his business venture in Newport News around 1900. Also, he was a member of the Board of Directors of The Bank of Gloucester.

The Frank Weaver family were active members of Bellamy Methodist Church, and Frank was buried there.



William DeWolf Dimock—

William Dimock was the eighth man in the picture. He moved to Gloucester in 1907 and purchased “Elmington” on the North River. He was born on Feb. 29, 1864, in New York. He married Laura in 1898, and in the federal census for 1900, he and Laura were listed in New Castle, Delaware. They had one daughter, Emily C. Dimock, who married Mr. Thomas Blakeman of New Jersey in 1925, and made their home in Gloucester. William Dimock died on Nov. 12, 1919, in Philadelphia, PA. His obituary in the “Gloucester Gazette” listed his participation in many national organizations, some of which indicated extensive naval experience. In the brief twelve years in Gloucester, he was instrumental in organizing the Tidewater Telephone Company of which he was president and was active in all progressive and public service enterprises. He was buried in the Ware Church Cemetery.



William Joseph Burlee—

William Burlee was the next man in the picture. He was born in Pennsylvania about 1862. In the 1900 federal census, he was listed as a bachelor in New York City, and his occupation was shipbuilder. Also, listed in his household were his mother, Bridget Burlee, sister, Mary Riley, brother-in-law, Charles Riley, and nephew, William Riley.

In 1904, William Burlee purchased “White Marsh Plantation” in Gloucester County, Virginia. The 1910 census indicates he and his mother were living in Gloucester, and he was listed as a farmer. The

The 1913 Gloucester Fair Founders

1916 fair program advertisement lists him as a member of the board and president of The Bank of Gloucester.

He purchased the “Edge Hill” tract of 40 acres, which included a house that became known as the “Long Bridge Ordinary,” from Elizabeth Clements, widow of Eli Clements. He conveyed this property to Marshall Lewis, who in turn, conveyed it to the newly organized Gloucester Agricultural Association (Society) in 1913. The annual fair was held on the “Edge Hill” tract thereafter. The association leased the house to the newly formed Gloucester Woman’s Club, who later purchased the house on a 0.9-acre lot from the association. The initial lease required the Woman’s Club to provide restrooms for women attending the fair. [17][18]

William Burlee sold White Marsh Plantation in 1912, and he died in 1916 in Henrico County, Virginia. He was a bachelor, and his will recorded in Gloucester (Will Book B, page 266) indicates that he adopted his nephew. William John Riley received this inheritance, and in the 1920 Henrico census, he was listed as William J. Burlee, dairy farmer.



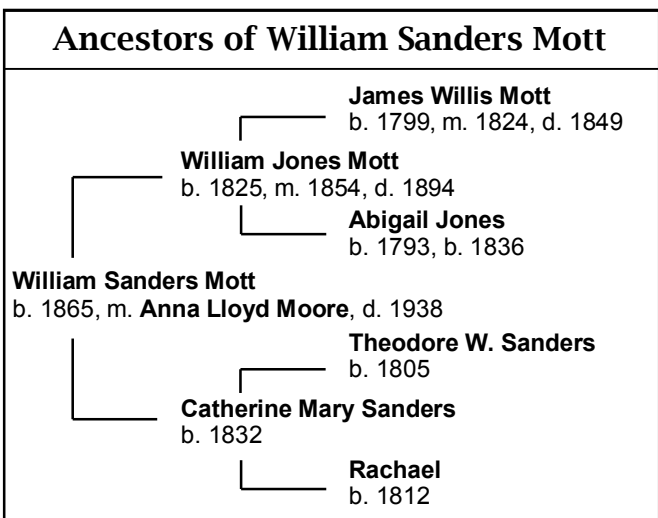
Family of William Sanders Mott

William Sanders Mott, b. 1865, d. 1938
 +m. **Anna Lloyd Moore**, b. 1871, d. 1944
Ellen Kownslar Mott, b. 1896, d. 1967
James Willis Mott, b. 1898, d. 1978
Catharine Sanders Mott, b. 1900
Elizabeth St.Clair Mott, b. 1901, d. 1974

William Sanders Mott—

William Mott was the tenth man in the picture. He was born on Feb. 19, 1865, and according to the 1870 census, he and his family lived in Queens, New York. His parents were William Jones Mott and Catherine Mary Sanders. They purchased “Toddsbury” farm on the North River in Gloucester County, and in the 1880 census, they were living there.

William S. Mott inherited “Toddsbury,” and he married Anna Lloyd Moore from Clarke County, Virginia. They had four children.



Their daughter, Elizabeth St.Clare, married Catesby Todd Field, younger brother of Stephen Field, Agricultural Society Member described earlier. Their son, Todd Field, Jr., was Gloucester’s “farmer-historian.” According to the Snowden Hopkins memoirs, William Mott was postmaster and steamship agent at Dixondale Wharf. He did not farm himself, but rented his farmland to Mr. Enos H. Garrett. [19]

William S. Mott died on Nov. 11, 1938, and was buried in the Ware Church Cemetery.

The 1913 Gloucester Fair Founders



Family of Landon Carter Catlett

Landon Carter Catlett, b. 1857, d. 1933

+m. **Letita Rebecca Nelson**, b. 1869, d. 1934

Landon Carter Catlett Jr., b. 1898, d. 1925

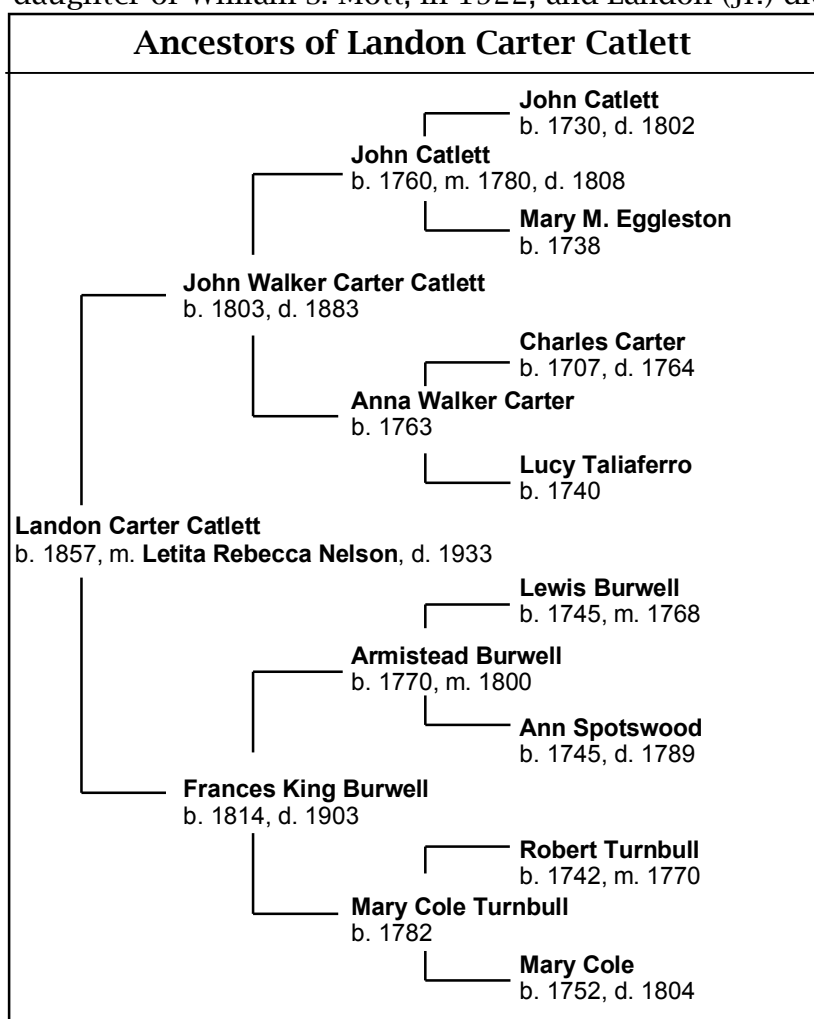
Mary Catlett, b. 1905

Fannie Burwell Catlett

Landon Carter Catlett—

Landon Catlett was the last man standing on the right side of the picture. He was born in 1857 at “Timberneck” farm on the York River, south of Rosewell. His parents were John W. C. Catlett and Frances King Burwell. Landon married Letita Rebecca Nelson in 1895, and they lived in the Ware District near Gloucester Courthouse. He was listed in the censuses as a farmer.

They raised three children. Their son, Landon C. Catlett, Jr., married Catherine Mott, daughter of William S. Mott, in 1922, and Landon (Jr.) died in 1925. Landon Catlett, Sr., died on Mar. 11, 1933, and he was buried in the Ware Church Cemetery.



End Notes:

1. Photograph was shared with the FTS Journal by museum director, Betty Jean Deal. Photo was taken by W. G. Smith of Dutton, VA.
2. Elsa Cooke Verbyla, Editor of the Gloucester-Mathews Gazette-Journal, has often assisted the FTS Journal in our efforts to be accurate in our family stories.
3. Personal communications from Ms. Verbyla: the “Gloucester Free Press” was published in Gloucester by Mr. Allanson Crosby for a few years after leaving the management of the “Gloucester-Mathews Gazette-Journal” because of irreconcilable differences with the owners. The new publication was printed in revenge as suggested by the time of release of Wednesday afternoon to beat the traditional Thursday release of the “Gazette.” However, we thank Mr. Crosby for including our photograph in the 1939 issue. Gleaning from the federal census, Mr. Crosby came to Gloucester after the birth of his son, Clarke, who was born in Crawford County, PA, in 1913. Mr. Crosby was born in PA in 1878, and he

The 1913 Gloucester Fair Founders

was an editor as early as 1900 at the age of 22.

4. Sinclair, Caroline Baytop, Gloucester Past in Pictures, The Donning Co., 1991, Pg 159.
5. Jordan, Harry R., More Cemeteries of Gloucester County, Virginia, Published by: Gloucester County Historical Committee.
6. "Gloucester-Mathews Gazette-Journal," Thursday, Feb. 13, 1941.
7. Jones, Frederick Baytop, "Sketches of Home Life in Virginia Before and After 1861." unpublished.
8. Hopkins, Frank Snowden, A Memoir of N. Snowden Hopkins (1877—1937), Bethesda, MD, Jan. 1, 1988.
9. The Puritans of Maryland: many of the 300 Puritan families of the Virginia Colony that were forced to leave in 1648 were allowed to settle in Providence, Maryland, that became Annapolis. Around 1665 the Hopkins and Snowden families settled in nearby Anne Arundel County. It seems Oliver Cromwell was attempting to dilute the Roman Catholic population of Maryland. King Charles I had given Maryland to Lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic. Surprisingly, many of these Puritans converted to Quakers.
10. Wiatt, Alexander Lloyd, The Descendants of Stephen Field of King and Queen County, Virginia, 1721, BookCrafter, Fredericksburg, VA, 1992.
11. Selden, Jefferson Sinclair, Charles Roane the Immigrant and His Wife Frances Roane, Hampton, VA, 1982.
12. "Gloucester Gazette," Thursday, Mar. 1, 1934.
13. When I discovered that Marshall's father's name was Herbert Iverson Lewis, I wondered if he could be a descendant of the famous Baptist lay-preacher, Iverson Lewis. (1) I found that Herbert was a great-grandson of Iverson Lewis, who lived in King and Queen County. Mathews Baptist Church was started around 1775 after Rev. Lewis preached there while visiting his Hudgins cousins. From the book, Imprisoned Preachers and Religious Liberty in Virginia, by Lewis Payton Little, 1938, we find that Rev. Lewis preached in the "lower end of Gloucester County, in that part sometimes called 'Guinea.'" Further we are told that "he met with violent opposition from individuals; but treating them with levity and meekness he soon made many of them as friendly as they had been hostile." The Abingdon Baptist Church was constituted in 1801, and later, it became Union Baptist. Also, Rev. Lewis was asked by Robert Hudgins to help start the original Petsworth Baptist Church, that later joined with Ebenezer Baptist in 1851. Rev. Lewis also helped start Baptist churches in King and Queen and Middlesex Counties. (2) Rev. Iverson Lewis' mother, Sarah, was a daughter of Abraham Iverson, who had served as a vestryman of Ware Church. (3) Marshall Lewis' great-grandmother, Judith Claiborne, was the daughter of Herbert Claiborne. Herbert Claiborne was also the grandfather of Junius Brutus Browne of Gloucester, who married Emily Roane. Therefore, I believe Marshall felt at home in Gloucester County.
14. In the 1860 Norfolk census, Mattie Parks' family was listed next to the Marshall Parks' family. Marshall was listed as president of the Canal Company, and Mattie's father, John was listed as an engineer. In the 1880 census in the same year of her wedding, Mattie was living with the family of her Uncle Marshall Parks. Perhaps, these brothers were named for an ancestor named John Marshall Parks.
15. Bill Weaver, grandson of Frank Weaver, recalled that even his children called him "Boss." Also, his grandchildren called him "Granddaddy Boss." Bill is retired and lives in Gloucester. He shared the family albums with me and is the source of much of the family history for this article.
16. Hunt, L. Roane, Census Records of 19th Century Lumber Business in Gloucester County, Virginia, "The Family Tree Searcher," Vol. 8, No. 1, June 2004, pp. 36-39.
17. McCartney, Martha W., A Documentary History of The Gloucester Woman's Club Building, Gloucester, Virginia, Nov. 2003.
18. Personal communication with Bill Weaver: The men of the Gloucester Agricultural Society were spending so much time working at the exhibition hall on the fair grounds that their wives decided they should form a club for themselves to do good



Edge Hill House, known as Long Bridge Ordinary, leased and later sold to the Gloucester Woman's Club.

The 1913 Gloucester Fair Founders

activities. Thus, the fair activity spurred the formation of the Woman's Club.

Hopkins (1877—1937), Bethesda, MD, Jan. 1, 1988, p 16.

19. Hopkins, Frank Snowden, A Memoir of N. Snowden

POSTMASTERS of HAYES STORE POST OFFICE HAYES, VA 23072

This list was compiled by the 2004 staff at the Hayes Post Office and submitted by Roger C. Davis.

Jack Hayes	22 Feb. 1849
Richard C. Heywood	8 Jul 1852
Thomas H. Hughes	23 Dec. 1884
William F. Hogge	15 Jan. 1861
Discontinued due to Civil War	9 Jul. 1866
Re-established as Post Office	30 Dec. 1867
William C. Mourning	30 Dec. 1867
Elias A. (Seawell) Seawett	18 Jan. 1870
Richard J. Pitt	27 May 1870
James R. Bridges	17 Nov. 1881
Minnie (Winnie) Hughes	8 Jul. 1892
Julius Landburg	12 Jun. 1897
William Haywood	20 Jul. 1899
John Bray	12 Dec. 1903
James R. Bridges	22 Jun. 1906
Lloyd B. Williams	1 Feb. 1917
Eber A. Bunting	31 Jul. 1959
Norman J. Hogge	21 Dec. 1959
Norma Dodd Hogge	5 Jul. 1975
Joseph Arrington	23 Jan. 1993
Samuel Douglas Johnston	15 Jul. 2000

Botetourt Masonic Lodge No. 7

Submitted by Betty Jean Deal

The information presented in this article was taken from a program distributed at a special meeting of the Botetourt Lodge on Dec. 16th, 1935, donated to the Gloucester Museum of History.

History

Botetourt Lodge No.7, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, named for Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt, Governor of Virginia under the English crown, is among the oldest Masonic lodges in America. It was instituted in 1757 by warrant issued by the lodge at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

On November 6, 1773, a Charter was granted on the petition of Thomas Clayton, Charles Grymes, Lewis Burwell, Arthur Hamilton, James Maury Fontaine, Overton Cosley, and Richard Matthews, and several other Brethren residing in or near Botetourt Town, Gloucester County in the Colony of Virginia, North America, for the

permanent establishment of Botetourt Lodge, in Botetourt Town, aforesaid. This old charter which is still in possession of the lodge was issued by Command of Robert Edward Petre, Baron of Writtle in the County of Essex, Grand Master of the most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, and bears the seal of the Grand Lodge of England. In which charter Thomas Clayton was appointed Master, Charles Grymes, Senior Warden, and Lewis Burwell, Junior Warden for opening said Lodge, etc.

At a Convention of the Craft held in Williamsburg, Virginia, on the 13th day of October 1778, for the purpose of electing a Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, Right Worshipful Brother Warner Lewis, Past Master of Botetourt Lodge, being nominated to the office of Grand Master declined the acceptance thereof, and then the Right Worshipful John Blair, Past Master of Williamsburg Lodge was nominated and unanimously elected, who was pleased to accept of the office, and served as the First Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, at which convention Botetourt Lodge was represented by James Maury Fontaine and Christopher Pryor.

On December 15, 1857, a Charter was issued by the Grand Lodge of Virginia to Botetourt Lodge No 7, of Gloucester, Virginia, in which Worshipful William E. Wiatt was appointed Master, William B. Taliaferro, Senior Warden, and Charles E. Yeatman, Junior Warden.

Botetourt Lodge has the distinction of having had two of its members serve as Grand Master of Masons of Virginia, Most Worshipful Bro. William B. Taliaferro, elected Dec. 11, 1874, and Most Worshipful Bro. H. Oscar Kerns, elected Dec. 5, 1900.



Botetourt Masonic Lodge Building on Main Street of Gloucester Courthouse.

Photo by Roger C. Davis

Botetourt Masonic Lodge No. 7

Past-Masters

John C. Brown
Geo. E. Cary
W. Ellis Corr, Jr.
L. Pace Corr
T. Waldron Cooke
Thaddeus E. DuVal
John T. DuVal

Geo. P. DeHardit
Allen C. Fitzhugh
J. Marshall Lewis
Geo. E. Lawson
Chas. H. Muse
Oakley P. Newcomb
B. Bernard Roane

Peter W. Smith, Jr.
Clyde D. Singleton
Elvin C. Sutton
Harry A. Tabb
C. O'C. Williams

Trustees

Rt. Wor. J. Marshall Lewis
Rt. Wor. Geo. P. DeHardit
Wor. Geo. E. Cary

Bro. Malvin S. Richardson
Bro. Edward B. Brown
Bro. J. Edwin Hogg

Bro. W. Stephen Field

1935 Officers

Woodford R. ChapmanWorshipful Master
Loran V. MorganSenior Warden
Marion R. ChapmanJunior Warden
W. Harvey TrevilianTreasurer
Rt. Wor. B. B. RoaneSecretary
Cornelius LemmersSenior Deacon
James Bland MartinJunior Deacon
John A. MawhinenyChaplain
Malvin S. RichardsonSteward
Donald E. ScottSteward
Chas. A. ProctorTiler

1935 Membership

Allmond, W. W. Jr.
Anderton, E. T.
Brown, J. C.
Brown, E. B.
Borden, B. E.
Brothers, Geo. R.
Brewer, Paul F. S.
Callis, J. W.
Cutchin, W. M.
Cary, G. E.
Corr, W. E. Jr.

Corr, L. P.
Cooke, T. Waldron
Clements, James D.
Chapman, Woodford R.
Chapman, Marion R.
Clements, Louis Alfred
Clements, Fred A.
DuVal, T. E.
DuVal, John T.
DeHardit, Geo. P.
Eastwood, Jas. A.

Fitzhugh, Allan C.
Fitzhugh, H. S.
Field, W. S.
Field, Maryus E.
Farinholt, R. G.
Farinholt, J. Brown
Forrest, D. D.
Hogg, J. E.
Hogge, Raymond A.
Hogge, Wm. C.
Hart, H. T.

Botetourt Masonic Lodge No. 7

Healy, E. S.
Gibbs, H. V.
Gray, Stanley T.
Jones, Catesby G.
Kemp, M. B.
Lewis, J. M.
Lawson, Geo. E.
Lirden, J. E.
Lindsey, David H.
Lemmers, Cornelius
Mott, W. S.
Muse, Chas. H.
Muse, P. E.
Maxwell, C. J.
Moore, Richard C.
Morgan, L. V.
Muse, Wm. Taylor
Martin, Jas. Bland

Miller, J. Preston
Mawhinney, Jno. A.
Mason, H. Marvin
Newcomb, O. P.
Proctor, Chas. A.
Richardson, M. S.
Riley, E. S.
Roane, B. B.
Roane, H. H.
Roane, W. O.
Robins, W. T.
Robins, E. C.
Stevens, O. M.
Smith, P. W. Jr.
Smith, E. Guy
Singleton, C. D.
Scott, Wm. A.
Schwery, R. R.

Sutton, Elvin C.
Scott, Donald E.
Tabb, H. A.
Tabin, J. H.
Tucker, W. C.
Turner, Thos. W.
Trevilian, W. H.
Wallace, P. S.
Wiatt, J. M.
Wiatt, H. S.
Wiatt, H. D.
Walker, Geo. T.
Walker, Geo. M.
West, Chas. S.
Williams, C. O'C.
Williams, Jas. B.
White, W. D.

Warner Hall

By Thane Harpole

Warner Hall plantation is a well-known Gloucester landmark, known for its grand architecture, generous hospitality, and storied history. Now a new book chronicles its place in Gloucester's history and uncovers fascinating details of the many families who have called it home.

"Warner Hall: Story of a Great Plantation" by archaeologists David Brown and Thane Harpole, weaves together stories of the Warner and Lewis families and their successors who built and occupied Warner Hall with findings from recent archaeological excavations to better understand and interpret this important property. The Warners and Lewises were preeminent Virginia families, counting among their descendants George Washington, Robert E. Lee, and Queen Elizabeth II. First patented in 1642, Warner Hall was one of Gloucester's largest plantations, and witnessed imported events from the ransacking of Bacon's Rebellion to the arrival of Union troops in the Civil War.

Based on extensive research into existing public records and family collections, along with a detailed archaeological survey and excavations of the property, the book serves as an introduction to the complex world of a great Virginia plantation. It is illustrated with numerous color photographs and graphics, and will be available for sale in December 2004. Please contact the authors at (804) 694-4775 for further information, or email Warner Hall at info@warnerhall.com.

The John Cary Lamberth Family Of Gloucester, Virginia

By Robert W. Plummer

The first Lamberths in Gloucester County, Virginia, were found in the colonial Gloucester records, which included present Mathews County. A reference book in the Mathews Public Library indicates that in 1750, a John Lambreth owned land in the Petsworth Parish, Gloucester County. Also, there is another entry in 1784 for John Lambeth. (I found many land deeds for Lambert and Lamberth from Brunswick County, VA, from 1745 through 1881.)

Later, around 1827, John Cary Lamberth obtained 230 acres in Gloucester County, VA, 16 miles north of the courthouse near Turks Ferry. [1] This land was formerly owned by Jessis White and was sold by decree. He sold 50 acres around 1828 in Gloucester Co., VA, to William A. Brooking. John appeared in the census #495 in 1850 in Gloucester Co., VA, in the 1860 census as #870 and the 1870 census on P446.

According to Jane Goodsell, this land sale was most likely to William U. Brooking, not William A. Brooking. [2] William U. Brooking divided his land and gave half to Henry W. Brooking and William Beverly Sears (in lieu of William Beverly's wife Louisa Brooking). Henry may have sold part or all of his father's land to William Lamberth. William Beverly Sears married as his 3rd wife, Elizabeth F. Lamberth, daughter of John Cary Lamberth and Mildred Walker. [3]

Margaret Lamberth, descendent of John Lamberth, thinks the family came from England. The story she was told is that before 1800, two brothers got on a boat from England headed to America. Once on board, one of the brothers changed his name to Lambeth, for the Castle where he lived in the Surry County, England. Also, Margaret mentioned another story she was told as a child. The story is that the Lamberths are related to one of the Mildred's buried at Warner Hall. Just a story, but who knows?

Interesting to note that on all the tombstones of the Lambeth family, the name is spelled Lamberth. The story goes that a Lambeth child was in school, and a teacher ask him or her to pronounce the name. She noted that it was pronounced with an "r," but was not spelled that way. After that, it was spelled with an "r." [4]

John Cary Lamberth was born about 1805; therefore, he was about 22 when he acquired his first land. He seems young to have acquired enough money to buy 230 acres of land, so one might think his father died and left him some money, or his father lent or gave him the money. John died March 25, 1877, and is buried at Salem Methodist Church Cemetery. His father was R. Thomas Lamberth, born about 1785 and died about 1876. His mother was Elinor. He had one sister and two brothers. Most likely there are more, but these are the only ones I can find. His sister, Susan E. Lamberth, was born about 1817, and his brothers, James P., born about 1801, and William, born about 1811. Susan married Thomas R. Rilee. James married Nancy (last name unknown). William married Elizabeth (last name unknown).

The John Cary Lamberth Family

Family of John Cary Lamberth

John Cary Lamberth, b. 1805, d. Mar 25, 1877
 +m. **Mildred D. Walker**, b. 1803, d. Jun 10, 1873
 Mary Ann Lamberth, b. Mar 22, 1826, d. Sep 11, 1842
 Rosa Ann Lamberth, b. Dec 31, 1828, d. May 1, 1886
 +m. **William L. Walker**, b. 1827
 Lelia Walker, b. 1867
 +m. **Julius L. Lawson**, b. 1855
Julia Ann Lamberth, b. Feb 9, 1831, d. Jun 15, 1896
Sarah Ann Lamberth, b. Dec 14, 1833, d. Apr 13, 1901
Thomas Edward Lamberth, b. Mar 3, 1836, d. Mar 27, 1913
 +m. **Maria Louisa Bridges**, b. Dec 1850, d. Oct 15, 1872
 Mary Alice Lamberth, b. 1867, d. Feb 2, 1890
 +m. **John Dabney Shackelford**, b. 1868
 John Francis Lamberth, b. Jul 11, 1872, d. Jul 12, 1949
 +m. **Bena Roy Brushwood**
 +m. **Betty V. Shackelford**, b. 1846, d. Sep 4, 1885
 +m. **Cecilia A. Roane**, b. May 11, 1854, d. Feb 9, 1915
Elizabeth F. Lamberth, b. Mar 23, 1840, d. Feb 26, 1907
 +m. **William Beverly Sears**, b. 1817, d. Jan 20, 1879
 Sarah Elizabeth Sears, b. Oct 1879, d. 1856
 +m. **Edward Yancy Plummer**, b. Aug 7, 1877, d. 1923
John Renty Lamberth, b. Oct 16, 1843, d. Jan 27, 1920
 +m. **Lizzie L. Chapman**, b. Jun 03, 1860, d. May 18, 1938
 Mildred Bates Lamberth, b. Jan 25, 1879, d. Oct 25, 1964
 Samuel Clifton Lamberth, b. May 1, 1881, d. Feb 8, 1963
 Melvin Bledsoe Lamberth, b. Oct 31, 1883, d. Jan 20, 1970
 +m. **Alice May Wolfe**, b. May 15, 1881, d. Aug 23, 1969
 Ruby Lillian Lamberth, b. Aug 2, 1885, d. Nov 26, 1951
 George Edwin Lamberth, b. Jun 23, 1888, d. Jun 23, 1920
 +m. **Rettie Knapp Watson**, b. Mar 21, 1892, d. Sep 5, 1986
 Woodland Adams Lamberth, b. Apr 6, 1891, d. Aug 9, 1974
 Lizzie Marie Lamberth, b. Mar 2, 1893, d. Nov 12, 1983
 John Lee Lamberth, b. Jun 24, 1896, d. Nov 30, 1977
 Dr. Alvin Davies Lamberth, b. Jul 25, 1899, d. Jan 24, 1927
 Sarah Ann Lamberth, b. Oct 8, 1901, d. Apr 27, 1983
 +m. **Everett Waverly Cross**, d. Mar 18, 1982
William Walker Lamberth, b. May 29, 1846, d. Oct 9, 1915
 +m. **Lucy Ida Chapman**, b. 1865, d. 1947

In about 1825, John Lamberth married Mildred D. Walker, daughter of John and Mary Walker. Mildred was born in 1803 and died June 10, 1873, of consumption, and John died March 25, 1877. Both are buried at Salem Methodist Church Cemetery. John and Mildred had eight children. Seven of the children were listed in the 1850 Gloucester County, VA, census: Rosa A. Julia A., Sarah, Thomas E., Elizabeth, John, and William. (See chart on this page.) Their first daughter, Mary Ann Lamberth, was born March 22, 1826, and died September 11, 1842. I have not found where she is buried.

Rosa Ann Lamberth was born December 3, 1828, and died May 1, 1886. She married William L. Walker. She and William are buried at Salem Methodist Church Cemetery. Her husband's gravesite has a CSA marker on it. The only William L. Walker I found was in the 24th Virginia Cavalry book of "The Virginia Regimental Histories Series." It lists one William L. Walker, Pvt. Company C. He enlisted on Nov. 14, 1862, at Buena Vista, under Capt. Littleton. He was present for roll calls for October 1863, December 1863, and February 1864. In April 1864 he was absent, sick at home with leave. He is listed as one that deserted on June 30, 1864. However, as was learned later, many of these men that were listed as deserted, were actually

home being treated by their families. And with the deaths at the hospitals and camps from infections and disease, it was much safer being home. They had one child that I know of, Lelia L. Walker. Lelia married Julius L. Lawson on Sept 1, 1887, and they had three children: Emmet, Bennie, and Munson. Lelia and her husband are buried at Salem Methodist Church Cemetery.

Julia Ann Lamberth was born on February 9, 1831, and died June 15, 1896. Her sister, Sarah Ann Lamberth, was born December 14, 1833, and died April 13, 1901. They are buried at Salem Methodist Church Cemetery, and never married.

Thomas Edward Lamberth was born March 3, 1836, in Gloucester County, VA, and died

The John Cary Lamberth Family

March 27, 1913. He and his three wives are buried at Salem Methodist Church Cemetery. He first married Maria Louisa Bridges, who was born in December 1850. In the Gloucester Marriage Book, it notes on Page 45/Line 459 that Thomas E. Lambeth, age 28, farmer, son of John and Mildred Lambeth, married Maria Louisa Bridges, age 17, daughter of Frances G. and Mary C. Bridges, on November 29, 1866; and that they were married by Rev. David Coulling at Mary Bridges' house. Maria died October 15, 1872, in Gloucester County, VA, of a deep cold. She was 21 years, 10 months and 30 days old. Thomas and Maria had at least two children: Mary Alice Lamberth who married John Dabney Shackelford and John Francis Lamberth who married Bena Roy Brushwood. Mary Alice and Dabney Shackelford had a child named Ernest Dabney Shackelford. He married Christina Evelyn Williams, and their child is Ernest Dabney Shackelford.

Thomas next married Betty V. Shackelford on December 15, 1875. She was born in 1846 and died Sept 4, 1885. I have found no children of this marriage. Then, Thomas married Cecilia A Roane on April 5, 1888. She was the daughter of Warner Roane and Francis Bland. She was born May 11, 1854, and died February 9, 1915. I found no children of this marriage.

Thomas's gravesite includes a CSA marker. "The 5th Virginia Cavalry" of "The Virginia Regimental Histories Series" shows the following: "Lamberth, Thomas E.: Private, Company A, born in Gloucester County on 3/3/36. Enlisted Gloucester Court House 7/25/61. Present for roll call through 2/62. Present 11/63-2/64. Captured King & Queens County 3/11/64 while home on leave by 11th Pa Cavalry. Sent to Ft. Monroe, transferred to Pt. Lookout. Exchanged 3/18/65. Thomas was in the Richmond hospital 3/18-19/65. Paroled Richmond 5/5/65. Farmer. Died Gloucester County 3/27/13. Buried Salem Methodist Church Cemetery." From the "Mathews Journal," Thursday, April 3, 1913: "Mr. Tom Lamberth, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Petsworth District, died last week and was buried at Salem Church on the 28th. Tom was 77."

It is interesting to note that the Gloucester Records Book 13, page 304, shows that Thomas E. Lamberth and Samuel B. Chapman bought 97 acres of Turks Ferry Farm from the estate of Wm. Rayfield in 1888. It was by the main road from Salem to the road from Dragon Ordinary to New Upton and the lands of Hibble, Robinson, and others. Costs was \$425.

Elizabeth F. Lamberth, my great-grandmother, was born on March 23, 1840, and died February 26, 1907, in Gloucester County, VA. Listed in the "Marriage Records of Gloucester County, VA," Book 1, 1853-1895: "Page 141/Line 64: Beverly Sears, age 60y, widower, farmer, s/o John and Caroline Hobday Sears; Elizabeth F. Lambeth, age 37y, d/o John and Mildred Walker Lambeth; Oct. 11, 1877 by Rev. O. Littleton." William Beverly was born about 1817 in Gloucester County, VA, and died January 20, 1879. William and Elizabeth had one child, Sarah Elizabeth Sears, born in October 1879. [5]

John Renty Lamberth was born October 16, 1843, died January 27, 1920, and is buried at Salem Methodist Church Cemetery. On March 27, 1878, he married Lizzie L. Chapman, the daughter of Samuel B. Chapman and Harriette Bates Davis. They were married in Gloucester County by the Rev. Geo. E. Booker (Methodist). Lizzie was born June 03, 1860, and died May 18, 1938, and is buried at Salem Methodist Church Cemetery. John and Lizzie had ten children: Mildred Bates Lamberth, Samuel Clifton Lamberth, Melvin Bledsoe Lamberth, Ruby Lillian Lamberth, George Edwin Lamberth, Woodland Adams Lamberth, Lizzie Marie Lamberth, John Lee Lamberth, Alvin Davies Lamberth, MD, and Sarah Ann Lamberth. (See chart on previous page.)

The John Cary Lamberth Family

From "Glo-Quips" on Jan 13, 2000, articles from 80 years ago: "OLD VETERAN DIES—Mr. John R. Lamberth, a most highly respected citizen of Gloucester county and veteran of the War Between the States, died at his home near Ebenezer at 7 o'clock Tuesday night, January 27th, 1920, at the age of 77. The funeral will be held Friday at 2 p.m. with burial at Salem Church. The deceased is survived by the widow and ten children, as follows: Miss Bates Lamberth, Samuel and Melvin, Miss Rugie, Woodland and Miss Marie, all of this county; Mr. George Lamberth of Baltimore; Mr. John L. Lamberth of Norfolk; Mr. Alvin Lamberth, who is a student of Blacksburg, and Miss Anne Lamberth of Farmville. Mr. Lamberth was a member of Co. A, 5th Virginia Cavalry, in the war of half a century ago. He was a man of sterling qualities though of quiet and unassuming nature, and will be greatly missed by his friends. His bereaved family have the sincere sympathy of the community."

(1) Mildred Bates Lamberth was born on January 25, 1879, and died on October 25, 1964. She is buried at Salem Methodist Church Cemetery.

(2) Samuel Clifton Lamberth was born May 1, 1881, and died on February 08, 1963. He is buried at Salem Methodist Church Cemetery.

(3) Melvin Bledsoe Lamberth was born October 31, 1883, and died on January 20, 1970. He married Alice May Wolffe and they had two children: Melvin Bernard Lamberth, MD, and Alice May Lamberth. Melvin married Mary Ethelbert Trevilian, and Alice married Benjamin Acey Scott, Jr.

(4) Ruby Lillian Lamberth was born August 2, 1885, and died November 26, 1951. Ruby is buried at Salem Methodist Church Cemetery.

(5) George Edwin Lamberth was born June 23, 1888, and died September 29, 1984. On June 23, 1920, he married Rettie Knapp Watson (born March 21, 1892 and died September 05, 1986). George and Rettie had four children: Margaret Elizabeth Lamberth, Mary Virginia Lamberth, Mildred Watson Lamberth, and Agnes Gray Lamberth.

(1) Margaret Elizabeth Lamberth served the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and now lives in Gloucester. "GloQuips" notes "Miss Margaret Lamberth received a medal as the most outstanding and best all-round student of the Botetourt High School on June 9, 1939. Also, "Margaret and Virginia (Mary Virginia) were among the Botetourt H.S. Orchestra members entertaining the Gloucester Rotary Club at the Tidewater Inn at Gloucester in 1939." Margaret attended Mary Washington College.

From the local newspaper on Dec 18, 1952, "Miss Margaret Elizabeth Lamberth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lamberth of White Marsh, and educational secretary of New Bridge Baptist Church, was one of two women appointed to lifetime missionary service overseas in Nigeria."

(2) Mary Virginia Lamberth married Rosser Jewel Edwards on July 26, 1946. They had four children: Sheryl Marie Edwards, Renty Scott Edwards, Bruce Courtney Edwards, and Jill Michele Edwards.

(3) Mildred Watson Lamberth married Harry Kenneth Chamberlain on March 22, 1952. Their child is Harry Wilbur Richard Chamberlain, II.

(4) Agnes Gray Lamberth married Milton Lee Hogge on January 27, 1951. They have two children: Edwin Lee Hogge and Debra Elaine Hogge.

(6) Woodland Adams Lamberth was born on April 6, 1891, and died on August 9, 1974.

(7) Lizzie Marie Lamberth was born on March 2, 1893, and died November 12, 1983.

(8) John Lee Lamberth was born on June 24, 1896, and died on November 30, 1977. In 1920 John lived in Norfolk, VA.

The John Cary Lamberth Family

(9) Alvin Davies Lamberth, MD, was born on July 25, 1899, died on January 24, 1927, and is buried at Salem Methodist Church Cemetery. In 1920, Alvin was a student of Blacksburg, VA. He may have been a student completing his undergraduate degree or beginning his medical training.

(10) Sarah Ann Lamberth was born on October 8, 1901, and died on April 27, 1983. On October 18, 1928, she married Everett Waverly Cross who died on March 18, 1982. Their son is John Robert Cross, and he was born on June 5, 1932. John married Linda Gravatt Campbell, and they had three children: John, Jr., Anne Campbell, and Richard Hawes.

William Walker Lamberth was the final child of John Lamberth and Mildred Walker. (See chart on page 47.) He was born on May 29, 1846, and died on Oct. 9, 1915. He married Lucy Ida Chapman, daughter of Samuel B. Chapman and Harriet Bates Davis, on Dec. 20, 1882. She was born in 1865 and died in 1947. They had six children: William Chapman, Ernest Upshur, Fannie Etna, Rufus Clinton, Bessie Louise, and Mildred Lucile.

John's brother, William Lamberth, was born 1811, his wife was born 1805, and their children are Sarah Francis Lamberth born Nov 7, 1833, Albert Carey Lamberth^[6], born 1831, Lucy Lamberth born 1838 and Susan Lamberth born 1840. William appeared in the census as #75 in 1850, in the 1860 census as #537, and in the 1870 census as #P463 of Gloucester Co., VA. The children of William and Elizabeth shown in the 1850 Gloucester census were: Albert (age 19), Sarah F. (age 18), Lucy (age 12), and Susan (age 10). He purchased 90 acres of land before 1850 in Gloucester County, VA, 7 miles north of the courthouse. ^[6] He purchased this land from Henry W. Brooking. ^[7] Angas Lamberth Hogge states that William's middle name was Upshaw, and his last name was spelled Lambeth.

From England to Gloucester, Virginia, the Lambeth/Lamberth family has flourished and left a proud tradition.

End Notes:

1. Personal communication with Roane Hunt: Land Tax Record of Gloucester County.
2. Personal communication with Jane Goodsell, Gloucester Webmaster for RootsWeb.
3. Margaret Lamberth thought that since all daughters have the middle name Ann, Elizabeth's middle name might also be Ann. The "F" was found in the Marriage Records of Gloucester County, VA, Book 1, 1853-1895, prepared by the Gloucester Genealogical Society of Virginia. Elizabeth's tombstone does not include a middle initial. But since all other daughters have the middle name Ann, you might suspect Elizabeth's middle name to be Ann.
4. Most of the Lamberth information has come from the Gloucester marriage and death records, census data and from the tombstones for the Lamberth family members at Salem Methodist Church. Others that have provided information are Roane Hunt, Angas Gray Lamberth Hogge, Margaret Elizabeth Lamberth, Cy Rilee, and Jane Goodsell. There may have been others that helped, but like many new family searchers, I did not record who supplied the data. Now I do. So, if I have left anyone out, I apologize.
5. "Family Tree Searcher," Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 1825, December 2002.
6. "Family Tree Searcher," Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 2628, December 2002.
7. Personal communication with Roane Hunt: Land Tax Record of Gloucester County.

Some Colonial Terminology Found in Legal and Public Records

Source: Amelia Co., VA Historical Society Newsletter, Winter 2004

Submitted by Jennie Stokes Howe

Abate—A court order to terminate a lawsuit. Usually because of the death of one of the parties, or the defendant moving out of the court's jurisdiction.

Bequest & Devise—"Bequest" was used for personal property and "devise" for real property. (Legacy has the same meaning as bequest.)

Capius—An order to the sheriff to arrest a person or seize their property. If the order was not executed, a second order was called an "alias capius." If a third order was necessary, it was called a "pluries capius."

Chattel—Personal property such as livestock or household goods.

Cousin—Generally, "cousin" refers to a nephew or niece. In the broadest sense, it could also mean any familial relationship, blood or otherwise, except for first-degree relationships.

Dower—A widow's interest in the estate of her husband. Normally this was one-third of the land which her husband acquired during the marriage. During her husband's life, a wife's dower interest was essentially meaningless. Upon her husband's death, it entitled her to a life interest in one-third of the land, no matter who owned it. Prudent buyers would assure that the widow relinquished her dower interest in a sale by her husband. (During most of the Colonial period, Virginia differed from other colonies in that widows also had a dower right to one-third of the personal property as well. Slaves, which were personal property, had to remain on the land to retain the land's value and income. Thus slaves and land were both elements of the dower.) The widow could not sell or devise the dower property, since it was hers for her lifetime only.

Escheat—Refers to the reversion of property to the state (the Crown) when there are no qualified heirs. This is commonly seen in early patents which escheated when the patentee died without heirs.

Facias—Used to differentiate among writs. *Fieri facias* refers to a writ of execution, usually to enforce a judgment against a debtor. *Scire facias* refers to an order to appear, usually to answer a judgment.

Freeholder—Freeholders were males with assets of 50 pounds or more, with English citizenship, and nearly always landowners. Only a freeholder could serve on juries, hold office, or vote. (A "freehold" was a land estate.)

Some Colonial Terminology Found in Legal and Public Records

In-law—This term was used in a much broader sense than it is today, referring to any relationship created by legal means (normally a marriage). For example, a stepfather was commonly called a father-in-law. A son-in-law could have meant a stepson, the husband of a daughter, or even the husband of a stepdaughter or daughter-in-law. Even terms like “brother” and “sister” have to be interpreted in a broad sense. “Brother” could have been used for stepbrothers, half-brothers, the brother of a sister-in-law, even for a close friend or member of the same religious group.

Infant—Anyone under the age of 21.

Indenture—Any deed, written contract, or sealed agreement. The word originally meant a deed or agreement executed in multiple copies with the edges indented for identification.

Messuage—A dwelling.

Moiety—One half of a thing. Usually used to denote a half interest in property.

Orphan—Any infant (person under 21) whose father had died. Note: a person whose father had died was an “orphan” regardless of whether their mother was living. A father's will could appoint a guardian for his infant children for the purpose of managing the estate, providing for education, etc. If he failed to do so, or died intestate, the court appointed the guardian. When the child reached the age of 14, they had the right to name their own guardian. Poor children without estates were usually apprenticed by the court, or bound out themselves if they were 14 or older. It is important to note that guardians were appointed for children even if they were living with their mother, and even if their mother had remarried.

Quitrent—This was an annual token payment by a landowner to the grantor of the land. The rent was paid either to the Crown or the Proprietor, depending on who granted the land. If the land were sold, the responsibility for the annual quitrent passed to the new owner. Quitrents were not successfully collected in Virginia, and only one significant list is extant, for 1704.

Seisin/seizin—A term denoting actual possession of land found in many deeds.

Suits—Suits were heard in the county of residence of the defendant. (The plaintiff might be from another county.) The suit would normally be abated (dropped) if the defendant moved out of the county. The process depended on the amount in question. For small amounts (under 25s or 200 lb of tobacco) a justice heard the case. For amounts under 5 pounds or 1,000 lb. of tobacco, the court ruled. For larger amounts, a jury was required.