

# The Family Tree Searcher

Volume 10 - Number 1

June 2006

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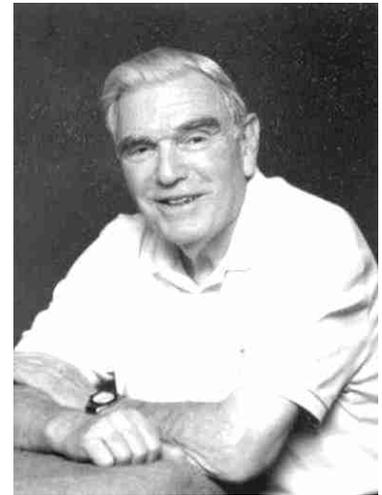
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Visit the website for Gloucester Genealogical Society of Virginia at  
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~vaggsv/>

## ***The Editor's Page—***

Just one year until the Jamestown 400th anniversary celebration takes place! Many events are underway and will continue during this coming year. Keep checking the web site, [www.jamestown2007.org](http://www.jamestown2007.org) and help us search out Gloucester's "Jamestown connections."

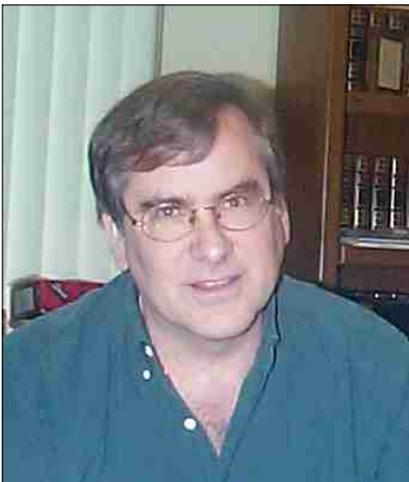
Gary Ward, who operates Olivia's Restaurants with his wife, Karen, found he is descended from Peter Montague (1603-1659), who arrived at Jamestown in 1621. Pat Perkinson found that Preston Philyaw descends from Haute Wyatt (1594-1638), the same Rev. Haute Wiatt (1594-1638) of Jamestown, claimed by Richard Mark Wiatt, Jr.; they must be cousins! Roger Davis explores Gloucester's Wiatt connections with Richard Mark Wiatt, Jr. Haute's son, Edward Wiatt, was an emigrant that came to Jamestown with his uncle in 1639, Sir Francis Wiatt (1588-1644), Royal Governor of Virginia, 1621-25 and 1639-42. In 1642, Sir Francis changed the spelling from "Wiatt" to "Wyat."



**Roger C. Davis**

A collection of other articles sorts out some "Jones" families, a Williams cemetery, some "South" families, and an old document from the Albert D. Mitchell home.

To paraphrase the old saying, "Take care and I'll see you at the next issue, God willing and if the creek don't rise." Well, the creek has risen! I find it necessary to give up my "editor" duties and pass the job on to another willing member. Our fairly new member, Lee Brown, has agreed to take the job as Editor and work with Roane to continue publication of *The Family Tree Searcher*. Let's give him our thanks and cooperation! That means to supply him with articles and material of interest to Gloucester genealogists. I offer my thanks and best wishes to Lee.



**Lee Brown**

This June issue marks my fifteenth as Editor. My tenure has been one of rich and enjoyable relationships with our members, the Journal staff, and the Gloucester community. I must give special thanks to Roane and Phyllis Hunt for their unselfish, wise, and supportive help in producing our Journal. Hats off to a wonderful couple! I wish you well in all your future genealogy endeavors.

Roger C. Davis, Editor

# Gloucester Connections to Jamestown

## Gary Ward to Peter Montague

*By Roger C. Davis*

The silence of a cold February afternoon was broken by the ring of my genealogy phone. On the other end of the line was Ham Williams, a member of our genealogy society, with good genealogy news and a possible lead on an article for our journal. It seems that Gary Ward, operator of Olivia's Restaurant at Gloucester Point, has a large genealogy chart with connections to Jamestown! Would I be interested? You bet I would! So, post haste, I called Gary Ward and made arrangements to meet him at Olivia's to see the chart. Sure enough, a 21" x 34" wood framed chart compiled in 1923 at Atlanta, GA, by F. E. Montague showed an entry of "**Peter Montague**, 2nd son, 1603-1659, England to Jamestown, VA, in 1621. [He] was a Burgess for Nansemond in 1652 and 1653 and for Lancaster from 1651 to 1658. He married Cicely. There [their] 2nd son, William, is the progenitor of the branch from which Hill Montague of Richmond is descended."

The chart shows eighteen generations before Peter, back to Simon Montague in 1308.

After Peter, 1603-1659, the direct line follows: [This Peter was eighteen years old when he arrived at Jamestown]. He married Cicely and they had a son --

**Peter Montague**, 1634-1702, md. Mary Minor.

**William Montague**, born c.1672, md. Lettice.

**Abraham Montague**, bapt. Sept. 28, 1701, md. Charlotte, dau. of Rev. Louis Latane.

**Lewis Montague**, Captain, born c. 1725, d. c 1778; Justice of Peace, Commissioner in Chancery, and Sheriff of Middlesex County; md. Bettie.

**Lewis Montague**, 1759-1800, md. Catherine, dau. of John William Brooke of Essex County.

**Lewis Brooke Montague**, 1793-1868, md. Catherine Street Jesse, dau. of John Jesse and Elizabeth Street. They had 10 children but only four of them left children.

1. Robert Latane Montague, 1819-1880, md. Cordelia Gay Eubank.
2. Edgar Burwell Montague, 1832-1885, md. Virginia Eubank, (sister of Cordelia).
3. **Mary Jesse Montague**, 1835-1902, md. Lieut. Robert Logan Fleet, killed at Battle of Chancellorsville. Their daughter was:



**Montague Chart**

*Gloucester Connections to Jamestown—Gary Ward to Peter Montague*

**Mary Lewis Fleet**, 1862-1915, md. Homer Gregg.

**Montague Daniel Gregg**, b. 1886, md. Dessie Booker.

Robert Daniel Gregg, b. 1911.

**Edgar Foster Gregg**, b. 1914.

**Ella May Gregg**, b. 1917, md. Harry White Ward.

Harry Montague Ward md. Judy Thrift.

Gary Ward.

Mary Jesse Montague Fleet next married Robert Daniel, Jr., of Middlesex.

4. Lewis Brooke Montague, 1837-1897, md. Rosa Mordecai, dau. of Col. John W. Young and Mary Wimbish of Mecklenburg, VA.

Like any “old” genealogy chart there can be a gap that requires a little research to connect to present day descendants. On the bottom line of this chart a notation reads, “Ella May Gregg, b. 1917, md. Harry White Ward.” Bingo! Harry Ward was a well known Gloucester resident and businessman. He was the father of Harry Montague Ward, Principal and later Superintendent of Mathews County Public Schools, and the grandfather of Gary Ward.

Today, Gary and his wife, Karen, operate the two Olivia’s Restaurants at Gloucester Point and Gloucester Courthouse, continuing a family tradition started by his grandfather. Harry Ward and Ella May owned and operated a small restaurant and grocery store at Powhatan Drive and Route 17 where the new Chesapeake Bank has been built. This served as a “watering hole” for local watermen and a “snack stop” for the movie crowd. On the other side of Route 17 near the store, Harry and Ella Ward had a frame house and later a brick house. After Harry died and the store/restaurant was sold, Ella May built a large house at Berkley Point.

A concrete block building with stucco exterior served as a movie house. (Harry Jordan said he and his father built the theater building.) This structure was located at the corner where Wendy’s Restaurant is located today. The Gloucester Women’s Club was in the next building down Powhatan Drive, now occupied by a beauty shop. §



**John E. Chambers**  
U.S. Coast Guard  
Fireman E-3  
U.S. Cutter Tampa  
Portsmouth, VA

**Son of David & Janice Hunt Jones**  
**Grandson of Roane & Phyllis Hunt**  
**Grandson of Morgan & Peggy Sterling Bryan**

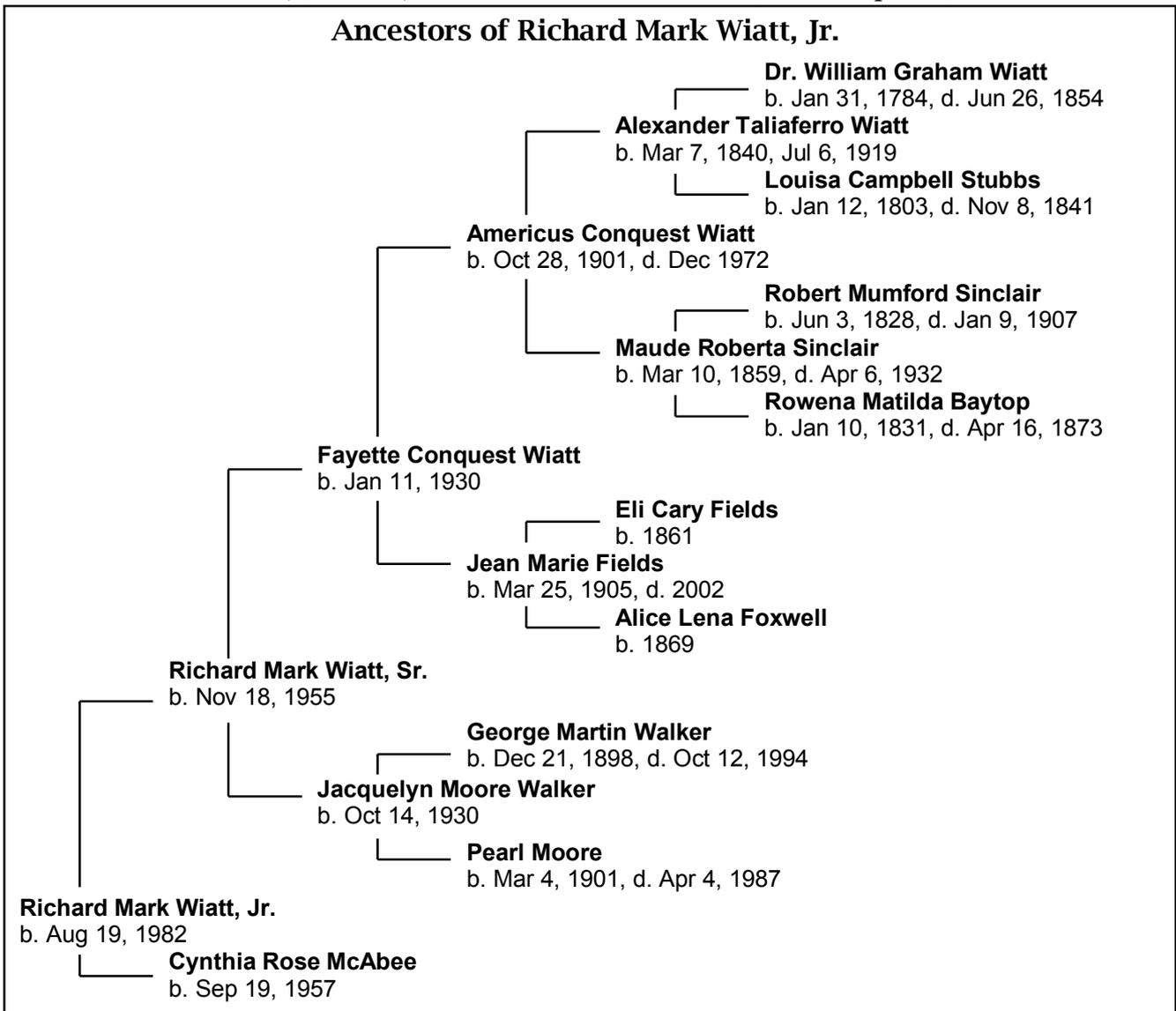
*Submitted by Roger C. Davis, Editor  
and 28 -Year Membership in  
U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary*

# Gloucester Connections to Jamestown Richard Mark Wiatt, Jr., to Edward Wiatt

*By Roger C. Davis*

Gloucester connections to Jamestown unfold as distant cousins are located. My casual genealogy remark during an architectural work session on Gloucester's proposed Woodville Plantation Park revealed an interesting connection.

Richard Mark Wiatt, Jr., a graduate of VPI&SU with a Bachelor of Landscape Architecture, works for Carlton Abbott and Partners in Williamsburg. Richard told me he had a descendant chart going back to Edward Wiatt, an immigrant that came to Jamestown with his uncle in 1639, (b. 1619, d. 1670). Edward married Jane Conquest (1622 -1698).



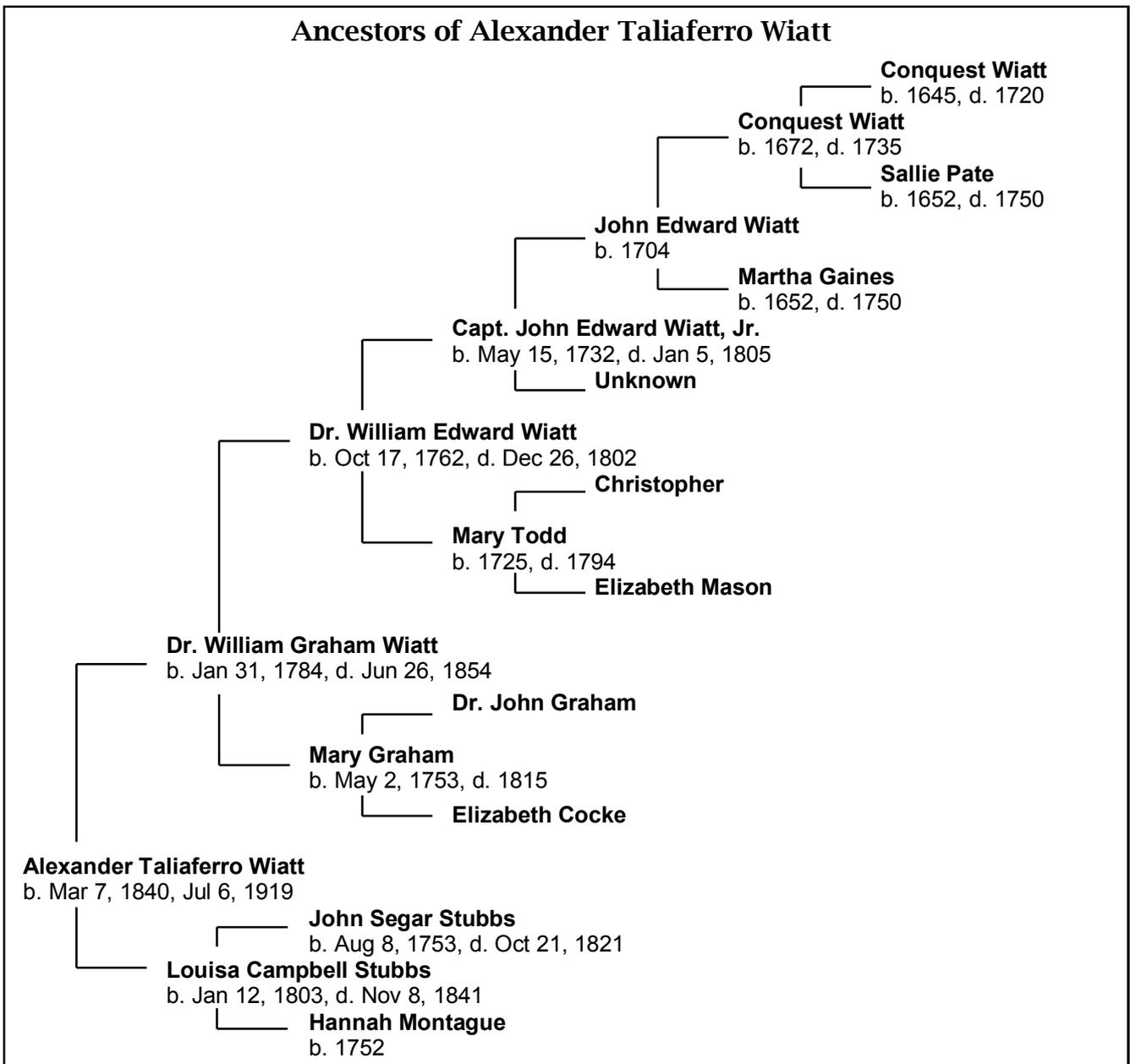
*Richard Mark Wiatt, Jr.*

This is the same Edward and Jane Wiatt claimed by Preston Philyaw of Deltaville! This makes them some kind of cousins. They have never met and were unaware of each other until a phone call was made.

Mark's father is Richard Mark Wiatt, Sr. (b. Nov.18, 1955) and his mother is Cynthia Rose McAbee (b. Sept. 19, 1957). He has two sisters, Jennifer Marie (b. June 17, 1980) and Cynthia Dawn (b. Sept. 21, 1977).

His grandfather, Fayette Conquest Wiatt (b. Jan. 11, 1930), married Jacquelyn Moore Walker (b. Oct. 14, 1930). His great grandparents were Americus Conquest Wiatt (b. Oct. 28,1901) who married Jean Marie Fields (b. Mar. 25, 1905, d. 2002) and George Martin Walker who married Pearl Moore.

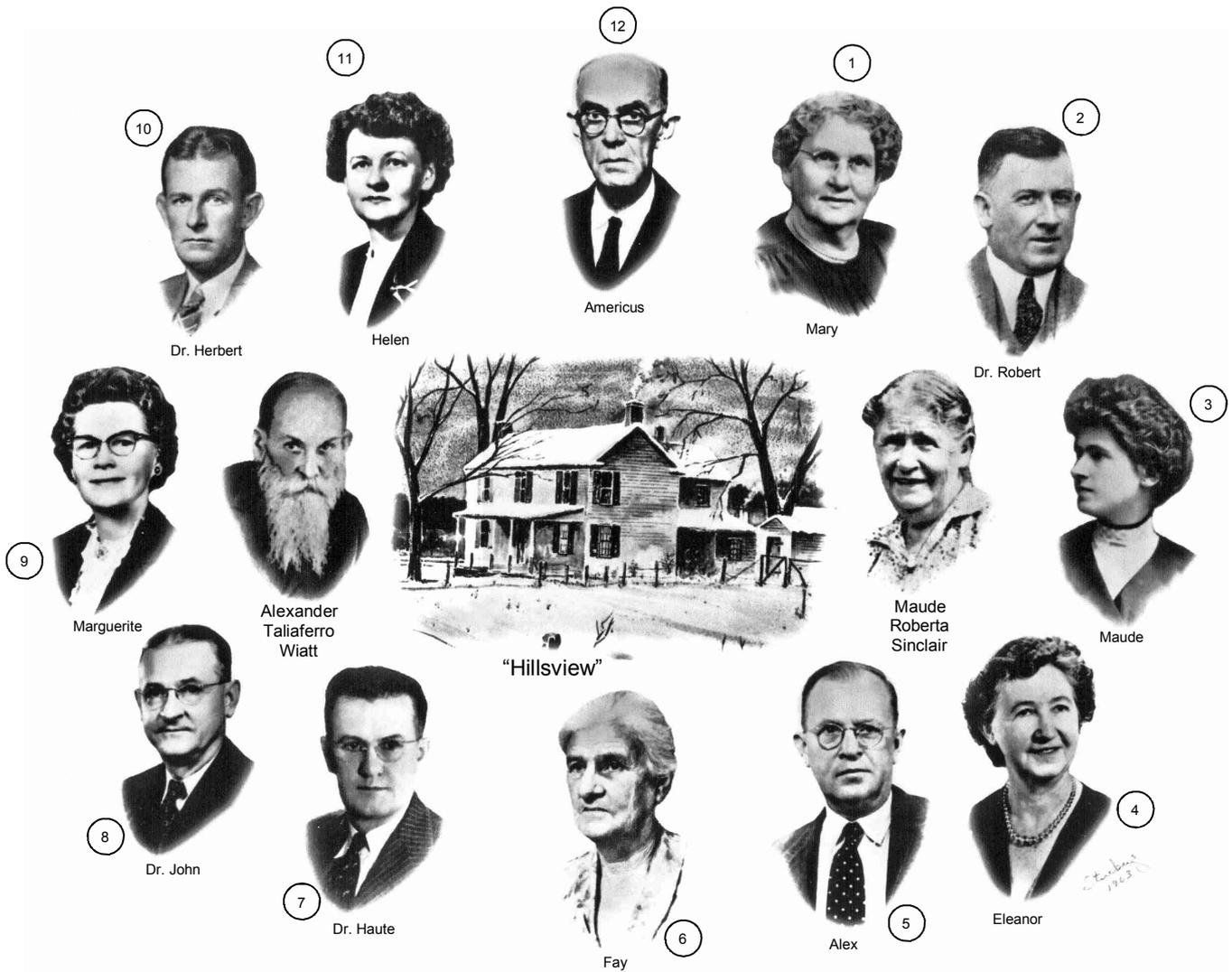
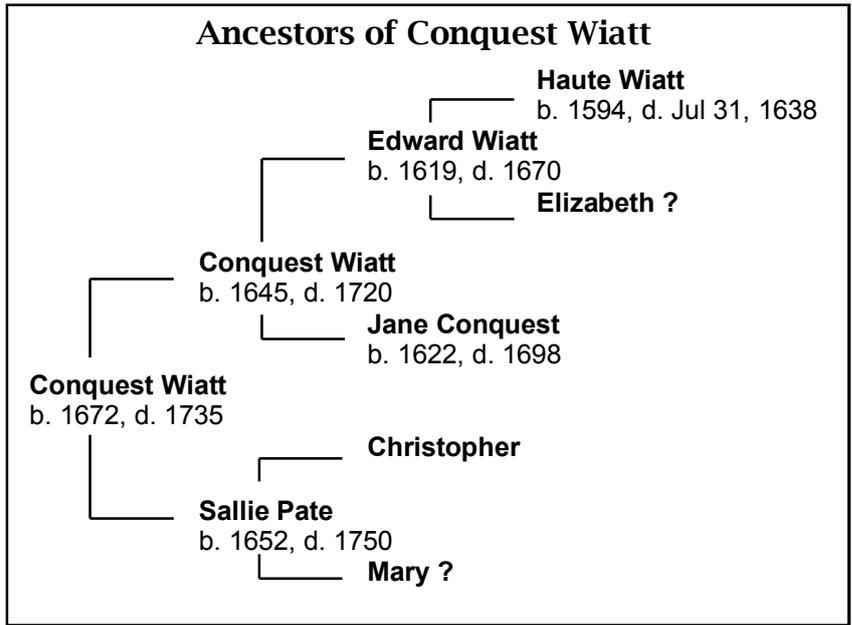
Sir Francis Wiatt (1588-1644) of "Boxley" Kent was knighted at Windsor in 1618. He was Royal Governor of Virginia 1621-1625 and 1639-1642 and brother of Rev. Haute Wiatt



*Richard Mark Wiatt, Jr.*

(1594-July 31, 1638) from whom Richard Mark Wiatt, Jr. is descended. In 1642, Sir Francis changed the spelling of the name from "Wiatt" to "Wyat," however, the spelling has not remained consistent with families and many of the current generations use the "Wiatt" spelling.

The adjoining chart shows family relationships. Also, see article in this issue, "Interview with Preston and Mary Philyaw" for related family information (p. 9). §



# How Many Americans Can Claim Virginia Ancestors? Chances May Be Better Than You Think

*By Minor T. Weisiger*

*(Richmond native, Minor Weisiger, received his BA and MA in history at the University of Virginia. He is Coordinator for Archives Research Services at the Library of Virginia, an area in which he has served since 1985.)*

Readers of this journal may be familiar with the rather supercilious quote which can be found on napkins and glasses, "To be a Virginian either by birth, marriage, adoption, or even on one's mother's side is an introduction to any state in the union, a passport to any foreign country, and a benediction from above." Pride in Virginia ancestry is certainly real, and it is not confined to those who currently reside in the Commonwealth. Residents of other states who are aware of their Virginia ancestry are perhaps more fervent in their veneration of that fact than are those who did not migrate.

This poses an interesting question, however, which is how many people have Virginia roots but know little about them, and why might that be? The short answer is that although genealogical research is now the second largest hobby, many people have not done theirs, and family events such as the early death of a parent snap the chord of family memory. Certainly the internet has facilitated the discovery of genealogical information and linked up persons who are related. It is not, however, a replacement for the solid, in the trenches (read archives, courthouses, and libraries) research, which is necessary to discover and document ancestry. This is neither easy nor inexpensive for persons who live at a distance from Virginia.

While quantifying how many people in the United States have Virginia ancestry is not possible, what is better known is how many people migrated from Virginia in the decades after the Revolution. Virginia was not only the first colony established, it was also the largest state in population until 1820. It has been estimated that up to a million white persons emigrated from Virginia from 1790-1840, mostly to the southeast and the midwest. The number of enslaved African-Americans and far fewer free persons of color who removed is likely as high. If one considers migration from Virginia both before 1790 and after 1840, the total only grows. This makes for multiple millions of descendants of these pioneers.

I have the good fortune to work at ground zero for Virginia genealogical research which is the Library of Virginia. In the past twenty years, I have encountered many genealogical researchers from the four corners of United States, most in search of their missing Virginia link(s). While each of these persons does know that he or she has Virginia lineage, few have traced all Virginia lines back as far as possible, many only to the mid-1800s. I have a new colleague who hails from Minnesota. She had some idea of one line that was thought to be from Virginia, but no specifics. A bit of digging has confirmed that and more, and she is ready to continue trekking backwards for more discoveries.

Interestingly, Virginia is now experiencing reverse migration as persons from many parts of the United States relocate to the Old Dominion. The chances are good that a number of these new Virginians have Virginia antecedents. Encourage them and others you know to investigate their genealogical heritage. They will find it illuminating, rewarding, and a meaningful way to celebrate 2007. §

# Who Knows Where Computers —and a Bit of Footwork—May Lead You? Texarkana Couple Discover Wealth of Virginia Ancestors

*Interview with Preston and Mary Ann Philyaw*

*By Pat Royal Perkinson*

*It isn't rare for "new" Virginians to wonder if some of their roots might reach back to the Old Dominion. Texarkana transplants Preston and Mary Ann Mason Philyaw of Deltaville recalled hearing family members speak of vague ties to the Upper South. But they knew little of the circumstances that lured their forebears on arduous journeys to new lives on the free lands that would become Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. Now ardent "family searchers," the Philyaws are learning—often to their surprise—just who some of their early Virginia ancestors were. (It helps that they are experts at using their computers; his work at DuPont called for keeping the company up-to-the-minute with the rapidly advancing technology.)*

**Q:** Preston, how did you and Mary Ann happen to settle in Virginia?

**PFP:** While getting my degree at Louisiana State University, I was offered a job by the DuPont Company. Eventually that took us to Waynesboro where we lived for 23 years and grew to love Virginia. Our daughter, Terry Burns, and her husband, Will, and their children live in Gloucester. In 1979, while still in Waynesboro our 17 year-old son was killed in an automobile accident. The stress in our family led to a shift in our lifestyle and we felt drawn to the Deltaville area.

**Q:** Mary Ann, along with your passion for weaving, I know you were into genealogy before Preston plunged in. How did you get started?

**MAP:** Several years ago a cousin shared with me family information his mother had collected. That was a start to prove my direct relationship to James Hawthorne Cameron, Revolutionary War Patriot, and to become a member of the DAR, the Comte de



**Preston and Mary Ann Philyaw**

## *Texarkana Couple Discover Wealth of Virginia Ancestors*

Grasse Chapter. I was hooked! I'm also a member of the Williamsburg 637 Chapter of the UDC and I'm working on applications for Colonial Dames and the Jamestowne Society. At any one time I'm working on several lines. My Cameron and Willson ancestors came to South Carolina from Ireland and England, and some went on to Georgia and Alabama with land grants from the Revolutionary War. My great-grandfather, Willson, took his wife and children by covered wagon from Alabama to Texas in the 1800s looking for fertile land.

**Q:** And you've traced ancestors who came to Virginia?

**MAP:** One was Nicholas Stallings, my gggggggg-grandfather. I learned of a book written about the Stallings family by Jane Stallings Hamilton of Texas. I call her regularly to share information. She sent me a letter written in 1993 by Mildred A. Moore, whose grandfather and my great-grandmother were brother and sister. We've shared other letters and photos, and I plan to visit her in Alabama. You just have to keep going and never give up! I've found that I may have a connection to John Pace who lived in Middlesex, the county we now call home. I certainly hope to find more about the Pace family.

**Q:** Was it you, Mary Ann, who turned Preston on to genealogy?

**MAP:** Poor Preston—he didn't have a chance. I had him going all over the South looking for my ancestors in courthouses and cemeteries and visiting relatives. Christmas 2004, he gave me Ancestry.com. Then I could see his interest growing. He started finding his ancestors and couldn't stop. I wasn't just surprised—I was shocked at what he's accomplished!

**Q:** Preston, with your devotion to woodworking and your other interests—even making violins!—how did you get started on genealogy?

**PFP:** I've always wanted to know more about my ancestors, but I hardly knew my grandparents on either side. Now I know that my great-great-grandparents, with a group of families, traveled up the Mississippi and the Red River to Miller County in southwest Arkansas to settle under the Homestead Act of 1862. My own family later moved there from Shreveport. I was the fourteenth of John Thomas Philyaw's fifteen children—thirteen by his first wife and two by my mother, Blanche Durham. I've learned about my remarkable great-grandmother, Anzolet Pierce Hodnett Mitchell, who homesteaded 120 acres of land in Miller County, Arkansas.

**Q:** How did you learn about your Virginia ancestors?

**PFP:** To my surprise, in US Censuses, I found that several of my ancestors came from Virginia. I knew practically nothing about them until I began my research six or seven months ago. Once I learned how and where to go online, I found information everywhere I looked. Now I know there's an abundance of data about my ancestors, but since I had no family lore to investigate, I could only let the data take me where it was available.

**Q:** What computer program do you use?

**PFP:** Family Tree 2006. It's inexpensive, the most commonly used, and a perfect match with Ancestry.com.

**Q:** Has most of your research been online?

**PFP:** To date it has—about 85%. But there'll be a significant shift to more hard-copy research in the near future, ultimately to about a 50-50 split. We get a lot of information online but try to verify it with other sources.

**Q:** What sources have you found most helpful?

**MAP:** My favorite place to do research is the DAR Library in Washington. I was looking for

## *Texarkana Couple Discover Wealth of Virginia Ancestors*

my Revolutionary War Patriot, James Cameron, who emigrated from Ireland, found a book that looked promising, and the book just fell open to his will. Other sources we've found very useful are:

Ancestry.com

LDS Family Search

Google

Written church records

County records for deeds and tax records both online and written

National Archives in DC

Bureau of Land Management online

Genealogy bulletin boards such as Genealogy.com

Local and state library archives

Genealogical societies—almost every county has one

Heritage Quest—one of our favorites

**Q:** How has it helped?

**PFP:** Heritage Quest is an excellent source of online books, and these books tell the stories of people in addition to providing birth and death type information. Through Heritage

Quest, I learned about my gggg-grandfather, Cornelius Collier, who was born 1720 in King and Queen and died 1810 in Abbeville, SC. Several books told of his exploits during the War of Jenkins Ear during the time he served in the English Navy under Admiral Edward Vernon. They told a parallel story about his shipmate, Lawrence Washington, George Washington's older brother. After returning from the glorious victory at Porto Bello, Panama, Lawrence Washington built a home on the Potomac and named it in honor of Admiral Vernon. Following Lawrence's death, it passed to his brother George. Cornelius Collier built his home on the

York and named it Porto Bello. One reference said the house was still standing and in good repair around 1915. We found that the house is on the Camp Peary property and arranged to visit. No one at the base knew how Porto Bello got its name, but they did know that Lord Dunmore, last crown governor of Virginia, used the place as a summer home. It was from there that he escaped American troops during the Battle of Yorktown. He made it to a British man-of-war anchored in the York River and fled to England. Porto Bello was gutted



**Preston and Mary Ann Philyaw  
standing in front of Porto Bello**

## *Texarkana Couple Discover Wealth of Virginia Ancestors*

by fire in 1915, but it was rebuilt and occupied for some years.

**Q:** And you worked back from Cornelius Collier to the English and Jamestowne Wyatts?

*(Please see accompanying chart, Direct Descendants of Henry Wyatt.)*

**PFP:** The wife of Cornelius Collier was Elizabeth Wyatt, born 1730 in Gloucester, VA. Elizabeth's ancestral line goes back to my immigrant ancestor, Haute Wyatt, rector in Jamestowne in 1621, and his older brother, Sir Francis Wyatt, first royal governor of the Virginia Colony. Both Haute and Sir Francis returned to England to take over the estate of their father. Haute left children in the Colony; one of his sons, Edward, married Jane Conquest of Gloucester. They, and then their son, Conquest Wyatt, who married Sallie Pate "in Petsworth, Gloucester," were owners of Boxley Plantation.

**Q:** The Wyatts were a remarkable family. Many a Virginian lays claim to kinship with them.

**PFP:** I'm fascinated learning about them. They played prominent roles in England. Sir Henry Wyatt was Henry VIII's treasurer; his portrait hangs in Windsor Castle. The portrait of Henry's son, Sir Thomas Wyatt "the poet," said to have invented the English sonnet — hangs in the Louvre. Sir Henry's daughter, Anne Wyatt, accompanied Ann Boleyn to the executioner's platform. And Sir Henry's grandson, Sir Thomas Wyatt "the rebel," was beheaded for leading a revolt against the queen. My immigrant ancestor was Haute Wyatt. He was born 1594 at Boxley Manor, Kent, and emigrated to Jamestowne where he served as rector. He later returned to England where he died in 1638.

**Q:** Where do you go now? What other families do you plan to research?

**PFP:** Other surnames of my Virginia ancestors are Hodnett, Dejarnette, McGeehee, Eppes, Rush, Vicory, Isham, Banks, Conquest, Eyers, Mumford, and Pate. At this point I've found nine ancestors who were Revolutionary War Patriots.

**Q:** Obviously, your diligent searches are bringing both of you a lot of satisfaction and other plusses.

**PFP:** We have a better sense now of where we came from and of many of those who made a difference when they were alive. Learning about their lives is much more interesting than when they were born, when they died, and where they're buried. Family genealogy knows no end! §



**Painting of Chiskiack Indians signing special treaty confirming a gift of land to Edward Wiatt in 1655 on the shores of the Piankatank River, the future sight of "Boxley."**

**Painted by William L. Deagle  
Donated to the Gloucester  
Museum of History  
by C. Todd Field**

*Texarkana Couple Discover Wealth of Virginia Ancestors*

*Direct Descendants of Henry Wyatt*

- 1 *Henry Wyatt b: 1467 in Allington Castle, England d: 10 Nov 1536 in Allington castle, England*  
*+Anne Skinner*
- 2 *Thomas Wyatt b: 1503 in Allington Castle, England d: 11 Oct 1542 in Sherborne, Dorset, England*  
*+Elizabeth Brooke*
- 3 *Thomas Wyatt b: 1521 in Allington Castle d: 11 Apr 1554 is beheaded at Haymaket beside Hyde Park*  
*+Jane Haute b: 1522 in Bishopsbourne and Wavering, England d: 1600 in Allington Castle, Boxley, Kent, England*
- 4 *George Wyatt b: 1550 in Allington Castle, Kent, England d: 16 Sep 1623 in Ireland, buried at Boxley*  
*+Jane Finch b: 1555 in Eastwell, Kent, England d: 27 Mar 1644 in Arlington Castle, Kent, England*
- 5 *Haute Wyatt b: 1594 in Boxley Manor, Kent, England d: 31 Jul 1638 in Boxley*  
*+Barbara Elizabeth Mitford b: 1598 d: 31 Oct 1626*
- 6 *Edward Wyatt b: 1619 in Boxley, Kent, England d: 1670 in America*  
*+Jane Conquest b: 1622 in Boxley, Gloucester, VA, d: 1698*
- 7 *Conquest Wyatt b: 1645 in Boxley, Gloucester, VA, d: 1720 in New Upton, Gloucester, VA*  
*+Sallie Pate b: 1652 in Petsworth, Gloucester, VA, d: 1750 in Upton, Gloucester, VA*
- 8 *John Wyatt b: 1683 in Boxley, Gloucester, VA, d: 1768*  
*+Elizabeth Buckner b: 1685 d: 26 Jan 1758*
- 9 *Elizabeth Wyatt b: 15 Sep 1730 in Gloucester, VA, d: 23 Feb 1803 in Abbeville, SC*  
*+Cornelius Collier b: 16 Nov 1720 in King Queen, VA, d: 09 Mar 1810 in Abbeville, SC*
- 10 *Elizabeth Wyatt Collier b: 09 Oct 1766 in York, VA, d: 1842 in Jasper Co, GA*  
*+Benjamin Hodnett b: 10 Mar 1761 in Cumberland Co, VA, d: 20 Jan 1821 in Jasper Co, GA*
- 11 *Samuel Hodnett b: 1800 in Prince Edward Co, VA, d: Abt. 1871 in Miller Co, AR*  
*+Nancy E Nunnally b: 1804 in GA, d: in Miller Co, AR*
- 12 *Anzolet Pierce Hodnett b: 1842 in AL, d: in AR*  
*+Jacob Mitchell b: 1817 in SC, d: 1877 in AR*
- 13 *Nancy Mitchell b: 23 Feb 1864 in AR, d: 22 Aug 1888 in Miller Co, AR*  
*+Everett Ezekiel Philyaw b: 31 Mar 1859 in Mooringsport, LA, d: 08 Nov 1930 in Miller Co, AR*
- 14 *John Thomas Philyaw b: 11 Mar 1881 in Miller County, AR, d: 07 Jul 1941 in Miller Co. AR*  
*+Blanche Durham b: 07 Oct 1902 in New Boston TX, d: 12 Nov 1958 in Texarkana, AR*
- 15 *Preston Foster Philyaw b: 27 Dec 1935 in Shreveport, LA*

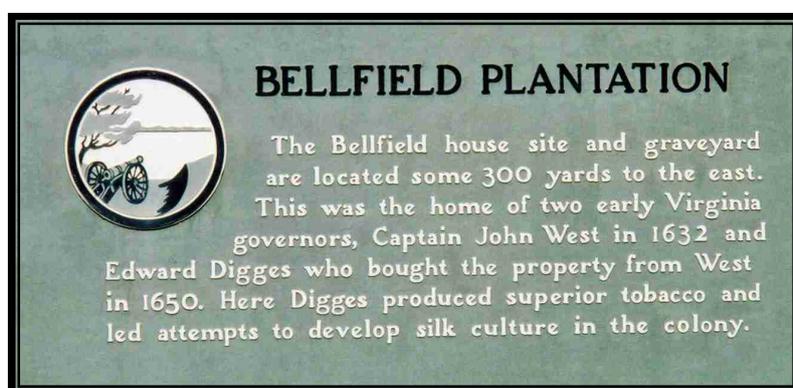
# Lee House and Bellfield Plantation

*Compiled by Roger C. Davis*

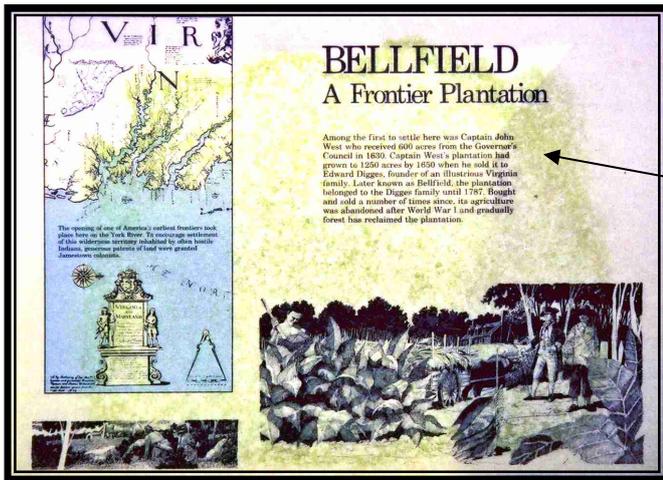
Our Genealogy Field Trip on March 27 and 28, 2006, to the Naval Weapons Station to see the Lee House and to Bellfield Plantation to see house site and graveyard was interesting and rewarding. For this article, Martha Morton provided the photographs, and Phyllis Blount sent tombstone inscription and other information from this web site: [www.nwsy.navy.mil](http://www.nwsy.navy.mil). Jeannie Howe made the arrangements. Bonnie L. Karwac and Jim Hogg served as tour guides. Our thanks to all.

BELFIELD—The six hundred acres of land granted to John West extended eastward in the Mine Depot from Poli's Point on Felgate's Creek taking in what was then and is still known as "Bellfield" which was used during the war as an Aviation Training Camp and considered by naval flyers as one of the best landing fields in the country. The abandoned hangars and buildings are being salvaged as occasion arises for use of material. Here, his son, John West, the founder of West Point up the York River, was born in 1633. He was the first child of English parents born in the York settlement. In 1650 the older West sold the property to Edward Digges Esquire (later Governor Digges), a son of Sir Dudley Digges, Master of the Rolls to King Charles The First. This plantation is noted as the scene of one of the first attempts by the colonists to raise silk worms for the production of silk designed to compete with the Orient. He employed two Armenians to help him, but the industry proved a failure. Numerous mulberry trees that were transplanted from abroad remain on the estate. Their leaves served as food for the silkworms.

An interesting feature in connection with the old Digges' estate is an ancient shell deposit (marl) near the river which indicates that in the Miocene period this section of land formed the bed of the ocean. Geologists frequently visit here for the purpose of studying and securing samples of prehistoric mollusks. About 1795, Bellfield was sold by William Digges of Warwick County, now Newport News, to William Waller and finally came to Colonel Robert McCandlish. It was still in the hands of the McCandlish family when commandeered by the government.



## Lee House and Bellfield Plantation



### BELLFIELD—A Frontier Plantation

Among the first to settle here was Captain John West who received 600 acres from the Governor's council in 1630. Captain West's plantation had grown to 1250 acres by 1650 when he sold it to Edward Digges, founder of an illustrious Virginia family. Later known as Bellfield, the plantation belonged to the Digges family until 1787. Bought and sold a number of times since, its agriculture was abandoned after World War I and gradually forest has reclaimed the plantation.

A massive tombstone still attests the presence of Edward Digges' grave near the site of the original home. The estate continued in the Digges' family for over one hundred years during which time it was noted for its flavored plant of sweet-scented tobacco known as the "E. Dees." It never failed to bring in England "one shilling on the pound when other tobaccos brought not three pence." The original Bellfield house was a seventeenth century structure of brick but has long since disappeared. Another of wood erected near its old foundations has also decayed and been removed. Naturally, this is a particularly revered spot to Virginia antiquarians being from 1654 to 1656 the home of Governor Edward Digges, one time Colonial Governor of Virginia. The burying ground, a short walk from the house, holds four well-marked graves.



Digges Family Burial Plot

### Inscription

To the memory of Edward Digges Esq. Sonne of Dudley Digges of Chilham in Kent Kn t & Bar t Master of the Rolls in the reign of K. Charles the First. He departed this life 15th of March 1674 in the LIII d year of his age, one of his Mag ty Council for this his colony of Virginia. A gentlemen of most commendable parts and ingenuity, the only introducer and promoter of the silk manufacture in this colony. And in everything else a pattern worthy of all Pious Imitation. He had issue 6 sons and 7 daughters by the body of Elizabeth his wife who of her conjugal affection hath dedicated to him this Memorial. (Governor of Va. March 30, 1655 - March 13, 1658, succeeding Richard Bennet)

## *Lee House and Bellfield Plantation*

### **This inscription on another of the tombs**

This monument was erected by  
Colonel Edward Digges to ye memory of a most indulgent  
Father the Honble Cole Digges Esquire who having been many years on his  
Majestys Honorable Council for this Colony sometime, President of  
YE same died in the year of our Lord MDCCXLIV  
Digges ever to extremes untaught to bend  
Enjoying life yet mindful of his end  
In three the World an happy meeting saw  
Of sprightly humor and religious awe  
Cheerful not wild, facetious yet not mad  
Tho grave not sour though serious never sad  
Mirth came not called to banish from within  
Intruding pangs of unrepented sin  
And thy religion was no Studies Art  
To varnish guilt but purify the Heart  
What less than felicity most rare  
Need spring from such a temper and such care  
Now in the city taking great delight  
To vote new laws or old interpret right  
Now crowds and Business quitting to receive  
The joys content in Solitude can give  
With equal praise then shown among the great  
And grace the humble pleasures of Retreat  
Displayed thy Dignity in every scene  
And tempted or betrayed to nothing mean  
Whate'er of thee was mean beneath it lies,  
He ret unstained is clamed by the skies  
(Honorable Cole Digges).



A visit to the site of the “Lee House”, well hidden within property of the Naval Weapons Station, provided us with a expansive “bonus tour” of much of the Naval Weapons Station property. This was a “first time experience” for most of us on the tour, except Harry and Esther Jordan who had worked there for many years. §



**Lee House**



## Jones of the Gloucester “Hall of Fame”

*By James Jones and L. Roane Hunt*

The collection of portraits that once hung on the old courthouse walls has been very helpful as a portion of Gloucester’s nineteenth century history. This collection is available on the Gloucester County website. (See Bibliography for web address.) It is important to understand that this collection was selected from a variety of categories, and it was limited by wall space and the availability of suitable portraits. Therefore, many deserving individuals were not included; this collection represents only a partial list of the important persons of Gloucester County during this time. An important reference for validating the collection is the book written by John H. Gwathmey entitled, *Twelve Virginia Counties, Where the Western Migration Began*. He lists the forty-eight portraits that hung in the Gloucester Courthouse in 1937.

The “Hall of Fame” collection was described in an article of the Family Tree Searcher, Vol. 4, No. 2, December 2000, pp. 3-4. This article lists the general categories of recognition that included Old Court Justices; State Legislators and Officials; Judges, Attorneys, and Clerks of the Court; Commissioners of Revenue; Sheriffs; and Heroes of the Civil War. This issue also included a profile of five Clerks of the Court and four Justices of the “Old Court.”

Another aspect to recognition of each member of this Hall of Fame is the fact that there were six members of the original list with the surname of “Jones.” It begs the question of who were these men and were they related? James Jones, long-time member of GGSV accepted the challenge of answering this question. (James has Gloucester roots through the Kemp families of Gloucester, not the Joneses.) The difficulty in researching the Jones families is the common nature of the Jones surname. This is the special problem for genealogists when dealing with the common surnames, such as Smith, Rowe, West, Jones, and many others of Gloucester County.

The present Jones research determined that five of the six Joneses in the Hall of Fame collection were descendants of William Jones and Lucy Taliaferro. The descendency chart on page 18 shows the relationship of the five Joneses. The primary reference for this Jones family was written by Lewis Hampton Jones entitled, “*Captain Roger Jones of London and Virginia*.” The remaining Jones was a descendant of Rev. Emanuel Jones (1667 -1739), an early minister of the Petsworth Parish. He was buried in the Petsworth Church Cemetery, but his tombstone was moved to the present Ware Church Cemetery. The present article will present a description of each of the six Joneses.

*Jones of the Gloucester "Hall of Fame"*

**Family of William Jones & Lucy Taliaferro**

**William Jones**, b. Oct 25, 1734, d. 1784

+m. abt 1764—**Lucy Taliaferro**, b. 1740

— **Col. William Jones**, b. abt 1766, d. 1847

+m1st. **Charity Buckner**

+m2nd. **Eliza Buckner**, b. abt 1790

— **Thomas Jones**, b. abt 1767

+m. **Jean Roy**, b. abt 1798

**William Roy Jones**, b. 1811

+m. **Isabella Taliaferro**, b. 1824, d. Nov 25, 1841

**Maj. Thomas Catesby Jones**, b. Oct 14, 1843

— **Walker Jones**, b. Aug 6, 1779, d. Oct 18, 1842

+m. **Elizabeth Maria Wiatt**, b. Jul 30, 1789

**Capt. William ap Walker Jones**, b. Jul 4, 1826, d. Jan 7, 1903

+m. **Sarah Maria Pollard**, b. Oct 3, 1825, d. Jan 21, 1871

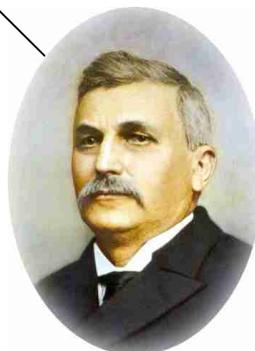
— **Catesby Jones**, b. abt 1796

+m2nd. Jan 24, 1832—**Mary Ann Brooke Pollard**, b. Oct 3, 1808, Nov 24, 1886

**William ap Catesby Jones**, b. 1840, d. Mar 1864

**Maryus Jones**, b. Jul 8, 1844, d. Jan 26, 1923

+m. Dec 10, 1873—**Mary Armistead Burwell Catlett**, b. Jan 15, 1850, d. Nov 17, 1933



## *Jones of the Gloucester "Hall of Fame"*

### **Descriptive Profiles of Each Jones**

**Col. William Jones**— He was born in about 1766 and died in November 1847. His parents were William Jones and Lucy Taliaferro. He first married Charity Buckner of Gloucester Co., VA, who was an orphan girl of wealth and possessed many personal attractions. She died without issue, and he married her cousin, Eliza Buckner, a charming and superior woman with five grown children. She was the widow of John Cooke.

Col. Jones studied law with his brother-in-law, John Catlett, Esq. Mr. Catlett married Anna Walker Carter, the step-sister of Col. Jones. His mother, Lucy Taliaferro, was the widow of Charles Carter.

Col. Jones was a man of great mark in his day, served in the War of 1812, and was colonel of militia for many years. He was eminently distinguished in his profession, practicing in the courts of all the surrounding counties, and was Commonwealth Attorney for twenty-five years until his death. It is said that he served in the State Senate and House of Representatives for ten years and was elector for his district as long as he lived.

He was a great snuffer and, therefore, properly enough, a great sneezer. He was a fair orator, an earnest speaker, and was possessed of a stentorian voice whose echoes are yet scarcely hushed about the precincts of Gloucester Courthouse. He received as a portion of his first wife's patrimony, a place called "Concord," lying immediately on the York River, where he lived for half a century dispensing an elegant hospitality to all who chose to claim it. His home was a school to all children who entered it in all that pertained to manners, morals, and education. He was very exact, perhaps fastidiously so, in his observance of the rules of correct speaking. Indeed, he was remarkably systematic and exact in everything —shaved and dressed each morning with as much particularity as if he were expecting a dinner party; his large old-fashioned silver watch, as if not to be outdone, kept honest time, it is said, for forty years, without once stopping, or his once forgetting to wind it up.

Having no child of his own, he first adopted his youngest brother, Catesby, whom he educated at William and Mary College. After Catesby's marriage, he adopted Catesby's eldest daughter, Lucy Taliaferro, called Lucy Catesby, to distinguish her from other Lucys of the family.

He died of pneumonia in November, 1847, at the ripe old age of eighty-three, full of years as he was truly full of honors. He was of the Unitarian faith, but, though not a professing Christian, he was a frequent and attentive listener to the preachers of other denominations. He was a large and indulgent slaveholder of great local influence, which he exerted in behalf of peace and good-fellowship among his neighbors. "Blessed are the peace-makers; for they shall be called the children of God."



**Col. William Jones**

## *Jones of the Gloucester "Hall of Fame"*

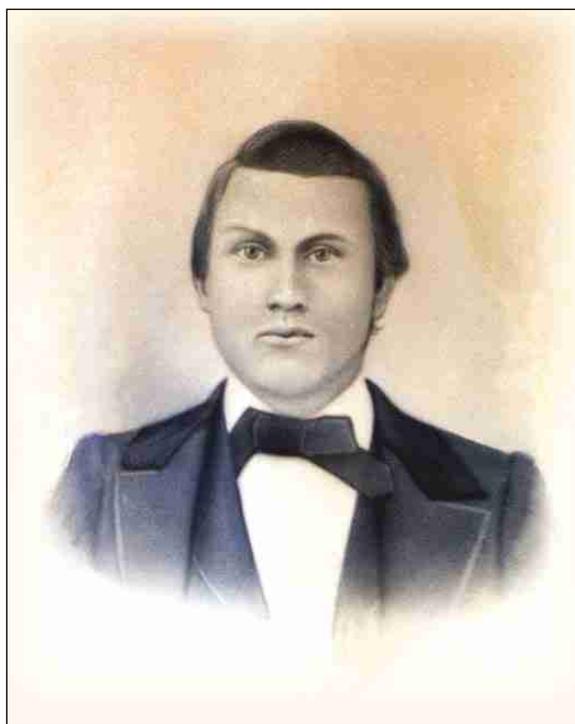
Family stories about Col. William Jones are described in an unpublished book written by Frederick Baytop Jones, a great-nephew. (This book was donated to the Gloucester Museum by Richard and Barbara Farner.) F. B. Jones tells the story that "It seemed to be a peculiarity that ran in our family to scratch their heads when they were worried about anything. My father's uncle, Col. Billy of Concord, wore a wig, and in church when the parson was preaching too long he would run his hand under his wig and scratch his head."

He shared another story about his great-uncle to illustrate how the aristocrats lived in early 19th century Gloucester Co., VA.

"Col. Billy drove to the Court House in his old family coach. The driver's seat was up on a level with the top of the coach. When the time came for Col. Billy to leave the Court House for home, his negro coachman, Uncle Jim, would drive up near the Court House and open the coach door. When his master got in the coach, he would shut the door and Jim would drive off for home. One day Uncle Jim was sitting on his high seat with the reins in his hands, nodding very comfortably, when some mischievous fellow, knowing the routine, walked by and gave the coach door a slam. Uncle Jim heard it, whipped up his horses and started for home and drove up to the door. Sam, the butler, came out as usual to open the door and take his master's bag of law papers and anything he might have purchased. This time the coach was empty, and Uncle Jim returned to the courthouse in haste. He continued the story with a colorful conversation between servants."

**William ap Catesby Jones**— He was born in 1840 and died in March 1864. In the Signal Service in April 1862, he was signal officer on the staff of Gen. Richard Taylor, where he rendered conspicuous service. He was captured after a gallant defense of St. Joseph, LA, a defense that won the strongest commendations of his general and the applause of the whole army.

His name was a synonym of courage and gallantry. He had been selected by Gen. Taylor, on account of his coolness and bravery, to command a squad of picked men who were sent forward to hold an important point until reinforcements could be had. When all his men but two were killed or wounded, he broke his sword over his knee and surrendered, declaring that the enemy should never have his sword. He was sent as a prisoner of war to Camp Morton, IN, where he died of pneumonia in March 1864. He was one of the purest, most unselfish, and noblest of men. The celebrated Maj. Norris, the founder of the Confederate States Signal Service, was heard to say that two of the best men he ever knew were named Catesby Jones, one the gentleman in question, the other Catesby ap Roger Jones, of the Merrimac.



**William ap Catesby Jones**

Perhaps through the influence of Lieutenant Bryan, four young men of the Gloucester Artillery were detailed to General Magruder's headquarters at Yorktown as signalmen. They were

## *Jones of the Gloucester "Hall of Fame"*

John L. Doggett, William ap Catesby Jones, A. W. Pierce, and James New Stubbs.

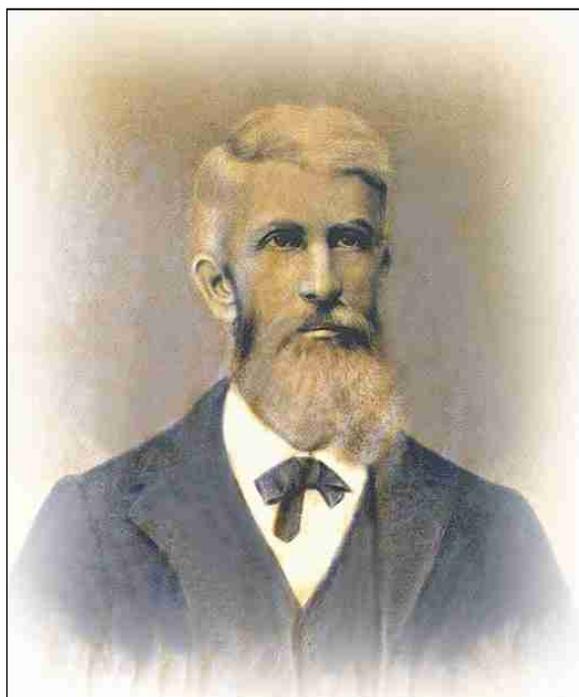
When the Confederacy organized a regular Signal Service, in the summer of 1862, these young men were assigned to it and in due course became professional signal officers. Doggett became the chief signal officer at General Beauregard's headquarters at Charleston. Pierce and Stubbs were assigned to General Magruder's headquarters at Houston. They arrived there in time to take part in Magruder's recapture of Galveston on New Year's Eve. Jones was assigned to General Pemberton's headquarters at Vicksburg.

In June 1863, during the one siege of Vicksburg, General Richard Taylor, commanding the Confederate forces in Louisiana, undertook a diversionary attack on the Federal base at Milliken's Bend. Because communications between Taylor and Pemberton must depend on signals, Jones was sent from Pemberton's to Taylor's headquarters. He had to slip through the Federal lines, of course, but with luck that could still be done on the Louisiana side of the river. Thus, Jones escaped only to become a prisoner when Vicksburg surrendered.

General Taylor could only delay the Federal advance while reinforcements were being brought from Texas to meet it. On the night of the 21st of March, his only cavalry regiment was surrounded and captured. Thereafter, he had to depend on Jones for timely information of the enemy's movements.

Jones, with a dozen men, established an observation post and signal station far in advance of Taylor's position. When the Federals resumed their advance on the 27th, Jones signaled to Taylor timely warning of their approach. But he lingered too long in his exposed position, transmitting more detailed information. He and his men were surrounded. They fought until eight had been killed and the rest had been wounded. Although Jones' wound did not seem serious, it became infected and subsequently caused his death, a prisoner among his enemies.

**Capt. William ap Walker Jones**— Son of Walker Jones and Eliza Maria Wiatt, he was born July 4, 1826, and died Jan. 7, 1903. On May 6, 1861, being beyond the conscript age, he entered the Confederate Army as second lieutenant of Gloucester Artillery; and was transferred with his company to the 4th VA Heavy Artillery. Then became first lieutenant in the 34th VA Infantry; commanded his company upon the death of its captain, Thomas A. Robins was killed at Hatcher's Run. Robins had replaced William Jones Baytop who was killed at Seven Pines. Capt. Jones was wounded near Farmville; and surrendered at the close of the war in command of his own company and Co. K of the 34th VA Infantry (the "King and Queen Artillery"), that company having no officers present for duty. His eldest son, Walker, used to spend much of his time in the garrison with his father although he was only eleven years of age. When his father's company was called out to man the heavy guns of the fort, he would beg to serve as "powder monkey," as the soldiers called it.



**Capt. William ap Walker Jones**

## *Jones of the Gloucester "Hall of Fame"*

Capt. Jones, who after the war, was a lawyer in active practice at Gloucester Courthouse, was married to Sarah Maria Pollard.

Fred B. Jones shared in his book about his Uncle William ap Walker Jones the following.

He was in most of the big battles of the war and was wounded the day before the surrender at Appomattox and started on his long walk home with a flesh wound on his hip, a ball having cut the skin to the bone for two or three inches. With no dressing except what he could do for himself, he started on his long walk home. Nothing had been heard from him for sometime.

One warm spring evening about dusk, we were all out on the front porch when we heard a faint call at our front gate. My father and I walked out to the gate. There was his brother lying on the ground. We had a large setter dog named Dash. My uncle said, "I would have made it to the house but was afraid of Dash."

We helped him to the house, a ragged dirty man who had had every comfort all his life up to 1861. The first thing my mother gave him was a glass of milk. Then we got a tub of warm water. He said, "If you have any clothes to spare, mine had better be burned. They are full of greybacks (the 'cootie' of the world war)."

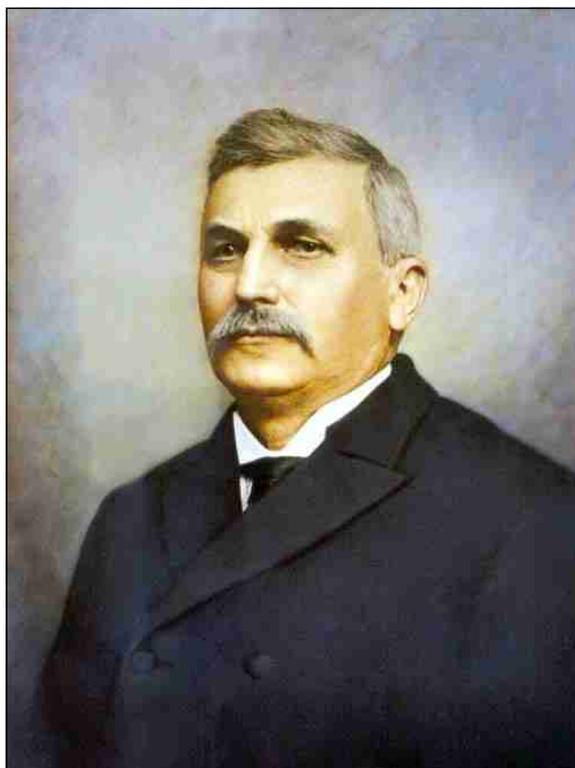
We scrubbed him off in the warm water, and my father dressed the wound, a very angry cut. What agony it must have been to walk. He was put to bed and stayed with us for some days before he went to his own home.

My uncle's negro servant, John, who had been with him all through the war, was left behind in Richmond. He had been most faithful all through the four years of war. He was cook for a squad or a mess, I think they call it, and was a good provider when food could be found. When he had a good dinner, he would put on style in announcing, "Gentlemen, dinner is now served." When rations were scarce and nothing could be found but poor bread and fat back, sometimes nothing but sweet potatoes, he could call out, "Here tis. Come eat."

My uncle taught him to read and write. After the war, he continued to teach him, and he became quite a well-educated man. He taught in the public school for many years and was also a preacher. He was highly respected and loved by white and black for his fine Christian character.

John was the Rev. John W. Boothe, an ordained Baptist minister of Bethel Baptist Church. T. C. Walker states that Boothe's former master [William ap Walker Jones], "who was a Baptist, together with leading white Baptist ministers and several Negro ministers in a mixed council, ordained him."

**Maryus Jones**— Born in Gloucester Co., VA, July 8, 1844, son of Catesby Jones and his wife, Mary Ann Brooke Pollard. Maryus was the youngest child of his father by the second marriage. His somewhat peculiar name is attributed to the fact that he was the child of his father's old age, who had cherished the hope of having a daughter to name for his two wives, each of whom was named Mary. But, being



**Maryus Jones**

## *Jones of the Gloucester "Hall of Fame"*

disappointed in this, he gave his last child the nearest name to Mary that he could.

After the war, Maryus acquired his early education in the country schools in the vicinity of his home, was then prepared for college at Newington Academy, after which he matriculated at Randolph-Macon College, but left this institution in 1861 at the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted in Company D, 24th Virginia Cavalry, and was actively engaged in a number of battles, a notable one being the charge at Samaria Church, June 24, 1864, where the entrenchments of the enemy were carried by assault. Another well-known engagement was the battle at Darbytown Heights, July 27, 1864. He had the misfortune to be captured by the enemy and was not set at liberty until the close of the war, but was advanced to the rank of sergeant while still a prisoner. After the war he attended lectures at the University of Virginia and in 1868 commenced teaching school, and while following this occupation for four years, studied law. He was admitted to the Gloucester County bar in 1872 and at once established himself in the practice of his profession. He was elected Commonwealth's Attorney of Gloucester County in 1879 and remained in office by repeated re-elections for a period of sixteen years. He removed to Newport News in 1899 and became mayor of that city. Mr. Jones married Mary Armistead Catlett on December 10, 1873, and they had four children. He died on Jan 26, 1923.

In the positional warfare at Petersburg, Grant had a special advantage over Lee in addition to his superiority in numbers. His pontoon bridge at Deep Bottom enabled him to move troops to the north side of the James River faster than Lee could. Lee would have to respond to any movement to the north side threatening Richmond. When he did, Grant could move troops back to Petersburg faster than Lee could. Almost as a private enterprise, a regiment of Pennsylvania miners dug a mine under a key position in the defenses of Petersburg. Grant decided to draw Lee north of the James River and then to explode the mine and capture Petersburg before Lee could get back.

On the 26th day of July, Sheridan crossed the bridge at Deep Bottom with two divisions of cavalry. He was met by Gen. Gary's brigade at Darbytown Heights. Sergeant Maryus Jones, Company D, 24th Virginia Cavalry, was not aware of the strategic considerations involved, but he has left us the story of what happened where he was.

Companies C and D of the 24th, composed mostly of Gloucester teenagers, were deployed dismounted near the Darby farmhouse on a hill overlooking a bridge over a small stream. As their horses were led away, Gen. Gary himself told them that they must hold the position at all hazards. If overrun, they should take to the nearby woods.

Maryus Jones, Charles Catlett, and John Mercer chanced to be posted in the yard of the Darby house. They decided to dig foxholes. Having only their bare hands to dig with, the flower bed seemed to them the most suitable place. Mrs. Darby came out to protest against what they were doing to her flowers. They told her that there would be worse thing happening there shortly and that she had better take cover. She retreated into the house in great alarm.

Soon a column of Federal cavalry emerged from the woods across the stream. Companies C and D waited until the head of the column had reached the bridge, and then fired a volley. The Federals turned about in great confusion and galloped back into the woods. After an interval, they reemerged at a gallop. Again the Confederates fitted a volley, and again the three Gloucester boys in Mrs. Darby's flower bed could hear the shouts of the Yankee officers as they rallied and reformed their men. These sounds grew more distant. Had the Yankees given up and gone away? No, they had only gone farther back down the road to get a running start. The next time they emerged from the woods,

## *Jones of the Gloucester "Hall of Fame"*

the Confederate volley had no effect. The Yankees were going so fast that their momentum carried them across the bridge before any of them could stop and turn his horse.

The boys of Companies C and D saw that the Yankee horsemen would be upon them before they could reload their carbines. It was time to take to the woods. As Maryus Jones ran across the open field, he was aware that a single Federal horseman was pursuing him firing at him with a revolver. Maryus reached the rail fence at the edge of the field, sprang over it, and took cover behind the nearest forest tree.

When Maryus Jones ventured to look out from behind his tree, there was the Yankee on horseback stopped by the fence, but still firing his revolver —only it was snapping harmlessly, all its chambers having been emptied. Then Maryus stepped out from behind his tree, took deliberate aim with his carbine, and called on his pursuer to surrender. With a look of astonishment and dismay, the Yankee dropped his useless revolver and raised his hands.

Maryus was only twenty. As he advanced on his prisoner, he could not resist gloating. "Hah," he said, "I took you prisoner with an unloaded carbine!" At that the Yankee whirled his horse about and galloped off, leaving Maryus astonished and chagrined.

Maryus made his way through the woods and started across on open field on the farther side. When he was in the middle of the field, a half dozed Federal horsemen swooped down on him. Soon he was on his way to Elmira.

**Thomas Catesby Jones** — He was born October 14, 1843, in Gloucester Co., VA. He was the son of William Roy Jones and his wife, Isabella Taliaferro, of Marlfield, Gloucester Co., VA. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in Carter's Battery, Confederate States Army, which was from King William County. After serving gallantly for two years, he lost his left arm at the battle of Gettysburg. He became an iron-master and general manager of the Virginia Iron and Nail Works, Lynchburg, VA.

He married Rosalie Fontaine who was descended from the noble family of de la Fontaine of France. She was the twelfth child of Col. Edmund Fontaine of Beaver Dam, and his wife, Maria Louise Shackleford of Hanover County. Col. Edmond Fontaine was the son of William Fontaine and his wife, Ann Morris. William Fontaine was colonel of a regiment in the Revolutionary War and was present with his regiment at Yorktown when Lord Cornwallis surrendered. Maria Louise Shackleford was the daughter of Lynn Shackleford and his wife, Elizabeth Dabney.



**Thomas Catesby Jones**



## *Jones of the Gloucester "Hall of Fame"*

Nowhere else in Montague's work is Warner T. Jones mentioned, but he is mentioned as a Gloucester Judge as late as 1889 in "Chataigne's Virginia Directory of Business Register 1888-1889."

More of his life and writings can be found in the following references from *A guide to Gloucester County, Virginia Historical Manuscripts, 1691-1865*:

141. BURWELL FAMILY, PAPERS, 1770-1965. 2,141 items. Original: Virginia Historical Society. Two letters, 1848, to Richard Jones and William B. Taliaferro regarding sale of land in London. One letter, Warner Throckmorton Jones to George H. Burwell of Carter Hall, 31 March 1860 concerns a bill in the legislature which would restrict or prohibit the raising of hogs by slaves or free Negroes. One letter, Beverley Randolph Wellford, Richmond, to Warner T. Taliaferro, 29 June 1859, concerns a lawsuit in which Wellford had been ordered to pay \$1,978.43.

222. JONES, WARNER T., PAPERS, 1807-1891. 2,674 items. Original: Earl Greg Swem Library, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia. Letters and business papers of judge and nephew, John R. Page. Correspondence ranges from Virginia to Alabama, Mississippi, Ohio and Maryland. Among legal papers and accounts are sheriffs' accounts, 1842-1849; invoices for goods bought of T. H. Hughes and Co., 1852-1853; and records of numerous suits and estates. Also records of estate of Joel Hayes, including accounts with T. H. Hughes and Co., and records of Joel Hayes and Co. sawmill; accounts of Richard P. Jones, 1833-1883; and of Warner T. Jones, 1839-1888.

223. JONES FAMILY, PAPERS, 1826-1916. 150 items. Original: Earl Greg Swem Library, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia. Correspondence chiefly of the Jones Family of "Land's End" relating to family and social news. Includes letters from Warner T. Jones (1817-1891), member of the Virginia House of Delegates and judge of the county court, M. G. Jones, E. H. Dabney, and Joseph Bryan. Also historical and genealogical notes of such families as Blackburne, Booth, Curtis, Jones, Taliaferro, Throckmorton, and Warner. An inventory is available in the repository.

224. WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, PAPERS, WARNER T. JONES, NOTEBOOK, 1836-1851, 1 vol. 1. Original: Earl Greg Swem Library, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia. Contains notes, 1836-1838, on national law, rhetoric, and mathematics by Warner T. Jones while a student at William and Mary. Also includes a few professional accounts and memoranda, 1847-1851. §

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Walker, Thomas Calhoun. The Honey-pod Tree. New York: The John Day Company. 1958.

Hall of Fame web address: <<http://www.gloucesterva.info/museum/HallofFame.htm>>

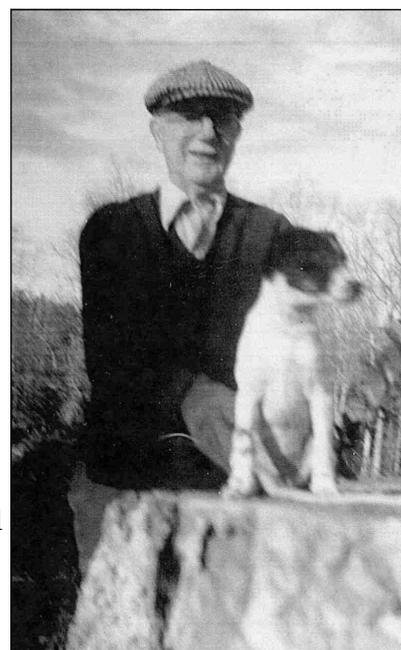
# My South Ancestors in America

*By Malcolm Hudson South*

This essay is an attempt to trace my South forebears as far back as I can. Christine Gee, who has written a book on South families in Virginia and several other states, shows that the Souths immigrated from England to America and that they first arrived in the seventeenth century. Although I am certain that my own South ancestors came from England, I have been unable to trace my ancestry clearly to its English origins. I have fully established a line of descent to one John South who died in 1793 in Middlesex County, Virginia. Evidence appears to demonstrate that John's father was Andrew South (b. 1715) and that his grandfather was John South, who was born circa 1689 and was married in Middlesex County on January 7, 1711. According to a number of internet postings, whose documentation I cannot verify through my own research, the latter was the son of one George South who was born circa 1664 in either Maryland or Westmoreland County, Virginia. George's father may have been a Thomas or a George. One posting lists the father of the latter man as a George South who was born in England. These postings about the George South born circa 1664 and about his father could be correct, but I have been unable to confirm them independently.

My father, Arthur Hudson South (December 12, 1907-December 9, 1997), was born in the Pampa area of Gloucester County, Virginia. His father and mother were James (Jimmy) H. South and Mary Frances Dutton. Hudson (he was customarily called by that name) lived in the Pampa area until a few months after his marriage in 1935 to my mother, Mary Virginia Nuttall. Then they moved to the Nuttall home in Ware Neck to help take care of her elderly father. Eventually they acquired the house and the adjoining property and lived there the rest of their lives. I was born in 1937, and I was their only child.

My father was a nice-looking man with a quiet voice and a gentle manner. He was slow to anger; but if someone treated him in an unreasonable way, he would dig in his heels and refuse to back down. There was not a lazy bone in his body. For about 34 years, he successfully conducted his own business (a store and service station) located on the main street of Gloucester Court House. With rare exceptions, he worked six days a week (working every day except Sunday and never taking a vacation). Through hard work and sound judgment, he provided a very good living for his family. It can be said with complete truth that he was universally respected for having the highest integrity in all of his dealings with other people, having no racial bias. I never heard him use profanity, and he never told racy stories or made belittling remarks about women. His word was his bond. Like his father and many other Souths, he was a devout Christian in the best sense of the word "Christian." There was one pastime about which he was downright passionate, and that was fox hunting. During a hunt he could often identify the "tongues" of his own dogs from the "tongues" of dogs belonging to other hunters.



**Hudson South and dog**

My grandfather, James South, was the ninth of ten children in the family of John L. and Harriet Rilee South. Sometime before 1860, John L. moved from Middlesex County to Gloucester County, where James was born in 1873. James married Mary Frances Dutton (1876-1935) on December 23, 1896. Besides my father, they had five other children who reached adulthood: Homer Christian

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(1898-1969); William Eugene (August 25, 1900-November 19, 1972); Hilda P. (July 1, 1902-July 11, 1993); Harriet Marie (1910-1993); and Grace Vernell (b. October 1, 1912). One child died in infancy or early childhood. (His name was apparently Paylor, but the exact spelling of the name of this child is not clear to me.)

After the death of James's father in 1904, James purchased a tract of land known as "Old Berrys," which consisted of about 73 acres and was near Glens in the Petsworth district of Gloucester. This land was part of a larger tract of land that had originally belonged to his father. In keeping with a request in the will of John L., one of his sons, John Thomas, served as executor of the family estate. All the land was to be sold, with the proceeds to be divided equally in seven parts and distributed to his six surviving children and to the children of a deceased child. By some arrangement that made the distribution fair, James purchased "Old Berrys" through John Thomas. According to Homer Christian, Jr. (James's grandson and the son of Homer Christian, Sr.), James owned a house on the "Old Berrys" tract—a home that may have belonged to his father. The house was off a road that ran by Salem Church and passed a pond (South Pond). As one goes along this road in a northeast direction toward the present highway 198, the house stood on the right side of the road about a quarter of a mile from the pond. The 1910 and the 1920 federal population censuses list James as owning a home that had a mortgage. The 1930 census also designates him as a homeowner, but does not specify whether he still had a mortgage. In 1929 or shortly thereafter his home burned, and the family moved to a house near the pond. Homer Christian, Jr., believes that James rented this house.

In the federal censuses from 1900 through 1930, James's occupation is designated as that of a farmer. I believe that at some point he was also involved in the sawmill business. The censuses show that he was literate.

The 1900 census includes three other persons in James's household besides him and his wife. They are his father, John L. (age 77) and two sons, William E. (age 1) and Herman P. (age 2). The identity of Herman P. is somewhat uncertain. The initial "P" could possibly be referring to the child named Paylor, but he was supposedly born sometime after 1900. I believe that Herman P. is actually a mistake for Homer C. who would have been about two years old in 1900.

In the 1910 census, there are four children included in the household. Three of the names are clear: William, Hilda P., and Arthur. (William Eugene was called "Gene," but in the censuses he was listed under the name William.) The fourth name is blurred, appearing to be "Herman." The initial "C" follows this name. This person certainly has to be Homer for the initial is correct in regard to him, and the age listed (12) is consistent with the date of Homer's birth.

In the 1920 census, Homer and William Eugene were not members of the household. Hilda and Arthur Hudson were included along with the two daughters, Marie and Grace.

### Family of James H. South

**James H. South**, b. 1873, d. 1939

+m. **Mary Frances Dutton**, b. 1876, d. 1935

**Homer Christian South**, b. 1898, d. 1969

**William Eugene South**, b. 1900, d. 1972

**Hilda P. South**, b. 1902, d. 1993

**Arthur Hudson South**, b. 1907, d. 1997

+m. **Mary Catherine Virginia Nuttall**, b. 1908, d. 2003

**Malcolm Hudson South**, b. 1937

**Harriet Marie South**, b. 1910, d. 1993

**Grace Vernell South**, b. 1912



**James and Mary South, with three of their children (Hilda, Eugene, and Homer)**

## *My South Ancestors in America*

According to the 1930 census, James and Mary had in their household four of their children (William, Hudson, Grace, and Marie) and two grandchildren (Homer Christian, Jr., and his brother Ray).

James died on January 12, 1939. His grave and that of his wife are located in the cemetery of Ebenezer Baptist Church on Harcum Road in Gloucester.

I was not even two years old when James died, so I did not know him. According to my father and Homer Christian, Jr., James's basic nature was serious, but he also had a sense of humor. Homer recalls that his grandfather liked to tell amusing stories and enjoyed a good laugh. He especially enjoyed religious songs and music. Telling the truth and showing good behavior in every situation were primary considerations for him. If any of his children behaved rudely and deserved punishment, he did believe in the philosophy of "spare the rod and spoil the child." According to Homer, the fear of punishment promised for some unwise deed was usually more dreadful than the punishment itself.

As already stated, James's father was John L. South. According to information provided to me by John M. South, who currently resides in Virginia and has a file on over 90,000 Souths in America, the middle name was Larty, but I am unable to verify this because I have not seen any document in which the middle name has been written out.

John was born in Middlesex County in May 1823 if we accept the date from the 1900 census, but information in two or three earlier censuses indicates 1821 or 1822 as the date of birth. As previously mentioned, John moved from Middlesex County to Gloucester sometime before 1860. Most of the Souths who were listed in censuses for Gloucester in the nineteenth century came from Middlesex or were descendants of persons from that county. It is true that persons with that last name can also be found in Mathews County and King and Queen County. However, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, more persons with the surname South seem to be found in Middlesex than in any other county in Tidewater Virginia.

John married Harriet Rilee (b. March 8, 1834) on January 23, 1849. They had at least ten children (possibly eleven). The children whose identities are clearly known are the following: Mary (b. 1850); Louisa T. (b. December 31, 1852); Franklin (April 23, 1855-August 1866); George Washington (b. November 3, 1857); Ann or Anna M. (b. March 1860); John Thomas (b. February 3, 1863); Elizabeth, who was customarily called Bettie (b. November 23, 1865); Leila Cole (b. May 27, 1867); James H. (March 1873-January 12, 1939); and Eugene Martin (April 1876-July 1959). In the 1860 federal census, a William South was listed as a member of John's household; he might have been a son, but I have not found any other evidence to support this.

In the 1860 census, John was identified as a farmer and was listed as having \$2500 in real estate and \$362 in personal property. In the middle part of the nineteenth century, most free heads of families in Gloucester did not own any "real property," and "small farmers" usually had only about \$300 in property. So John was financially better off than most free heads of households, and the amount of "real property" that he owned was what a "small farmer" customarily had.

When the Civil War began in 1861, John was in his late thirties or not much older than forty—not too old for military service but no

### **Family of John L. South**

**John L. South**, b. abt 1823, d. 1904

+m1. **Harriet Rilee**, b. 1834

**Mary F. South**, b. 1850

**Louisa Thomas South**, b. 1852

+m. **Wyndham Smith Haynes**, b. 1851, d. 1925

**William South**, b. 1853

**Franklin South**, b. 1855, d. 1866

**George Washinton South**, b. 1857

**Anna M. South**, b. 1860

**John Thomas South**, b. 1863, d. 1925

+m. **Eliza Jane Bristow**, b. 1862

**Elizabeth (Bettie) South**, b. 1865

+m. **Charles L. Palmer**, b. 1850

**Leila Cole South**, b. 1867

+m. **Alexander Peterson Sears**, b. 1861, d. 1915

**James H. South**, b. 1873, d. 1939

+m. **Mary Frances Dutton**, b. 1876, d. 1935

**Eugene Martin South**, b. 1876, d. 1959

## *My South Ancestors in America*

longer exactly a young man either. Although he may have seen service in some capacity, I have not found any record showing that was the case. If he did not serve, a possible explanation may have been that he and his wife were responsible for taking care of several children.

The year 1866 was a tragic one for John and Harriet. Their son, Franklin, died of scarlet fever, but in the following year the heartache of their loss must have been lessened somewhat by the birth of another child, Leila Cole.

In the 1870 census, at a time when almost all Southern families were experiencing financial hardship ensuing from the Civil War, John was listed as having \$700 in real estate and \$265 in personal property. So he had remained financially viable during very difficult times.

On December 23, 1870, John and a close friend, William Haynes, made an important purchase. Each purchased one-half interest in a parcel of land (358 acres) in Gloucester County in the vicinity of Dragon Run near Glenss. The owner of this land had been one James H. South, the son of Andrew J. South, Sr.. Andrew's father was John South of Middlesex (d. circa 1793). The father of John L. was a son of this John South. The total price of the purchase was \$1500, a considerable sum of money in those days. After the final settlement of various matters in late 1874, a deed dated December 26 granted one-half of the land to John South and the other half to two sons of William Haynes (William A. and Wyndham Smith). The latter son had married John's daughter, Louisa, on November 28, 1872. The property, of course, had its commercial value, but the tract also offered a direct source of income in that a water gristmill was located on one part of it. John South and Wyndham Haynes were joint owners of this mill and apparently shared in any profits. That the mill must have been maintained fairly well over the years is indicated by a deed that appeared about eight years after John's death. The deed (dated October 23, 1912) stated that the mill was "in running order" and that "a good home and a lot for the miller" were on the site. In 1912, Wyndham Haynes acquired full ownership of the mill.

In 1880 six of John's children were still living in his household: Anna M., John Thomas, Eliza, Leila C.O, James H., and Eugene. As in prior censuses, John was designated in the 1880 census as a farmer. He had sufficient money to afford "domestic" help, for the census stated that he had two "domestics" working for him.

I have been unable to find the exact date of Harriet's death. She may have died before 1900; for in the 1900 census, John was listed as living in the household of James, whereas Harriet was not listed at all.

By 1904, John was residing in the household of his son, John Thomas. John had his last will and testament drawn up in April 1904. He made the following statement in the will: "My son, John, has been kind to me and am now living with him and, of course, don't know how long I will be here and for this reason I have made the second clause of this will." In the second clause, he bequeathed all of his personal property including money and bonds to John Thomas, but it was with the understanding that the son would pay all of his father's debts and the funeral expenses out of the bequest. (John Thomas evidently had much work to do as executor because he continued carrying out his duties for several years.) As mentioned earlier, all of John's land was sold, and the proceeds were distributed fairly to George, John Thomas, James, Martin, Annie, Bettie, and the children of Louisa Haynes "deceased." Despite the favored position of John Thomas, the general impression that the will conveys is that of a caring father seeking to be fair to all concerned.

Homer Christian, Jr., recalls that his grandfather, James, characterized his own father as a man who believed in strict discipline. Evidently, James derived some of his own belief in "spare the rod, spoil the child" from his father. Like most other males in the nineteenth century, John L. was the patriarchal figure in his family—the "head of the household" who made the major decisions about his family. In his case, one gets the impression that his hand was firm but not dogmatic. I think that we can see this in his will which reflects a caring, albeit, businesslike tone. According to Grace Vernell, her grandfather appreciated his wife's intelligence, even asking her to keep accounts of how much money they had and how much they had spent. His transactions in regard to the purchase of "Old Berrys" show that he had a sharp eye for business affairs. He came to own a considerable amount of real estate and planned the disposal of it in a detailed and prudent manner. As I have

## My South Ancestors in America

emphasized, he showed concern for his family, even leaving one-seventh of the proceeds from the sale of his real estate to the children of his deceased daughter, Louisa. In one place in his last will and testament, he stated: "I hope my children will be satisfied with this my last will." We can hope that this wish came true.

John's father was Lodowick or Lodewick South and was born in Middlesex County. The exact year of his birth is unknown. It was apparently no later than 1790 and may have been as early as 1780. He died circa 1848. In some records he used the name Toddy (Thomas) instead of Lodowick. It is not clear whether Thomas was the first name or the middle name.

Lodowick had six children. Besides John, there were Lucy (b. June 14, 1814), Thomas B. (b. circa 1815), Mary (b. November 2, 1816), Joseph (b. 1818), and Sarah Matilda (b. 1819).

The identity of John's father was rather baffling to me for a long time because all the records, with one exception, give only one name (either Lodowick or Toddy) and not the two names concurrently. So for a time I thought that I was dealing with separate persons. However, this tantalizing mystery was finally cleared up when I discovered one document that lists Lodowick and Toddy concurrently and proves that they are the same person.

One other matter also caused my initial confusion about Lodowick's identity. We know from marriage records in Middlesex County that Lodowick married Frances Lewis in February 1830. One may get the impression that this was his first marriage and that he could not have been the father of John L. who was born in the early 1820s. I have not found any record that Lodowick was married earlier than 1830, but this was certainly the case because in the 1820 federal census for King and Queen he is listed as the head of a household with children. The information that the census gives about these children does not seem to coincide fully with the known information about Lodowick's children. Whereas he had five children born before 1820 (three girls and two boys), the census lists only three female children, all of whom are under the age of 10. The oldest female listed in his household in this census was between 26 and 44. This would seem to be his wife. I have been unable to determine her surname. According to John M. South, this woman was named Polly, but he does not give a surname. We have no information about what happened to her. She undoubtedly died sometime after the 1820 census and before Lodowick's marriage to Frances Lewis in February 1830.

The name Lodowick South does not appear in the 1830 census for King and Queen. Nor is this name listed in the 1830 census for Middlesex. However, the name Toddy South is listed in the 1830 census for Middlesex. Toddy's household consisted of three male children (one male under 5 and two males from 5 to 10) and three female children (from 10 to 15). (The information here appears to correspond to some extent to that known about Lodowick's children.) The age of the oldest female is between 20 and 30, and one might assume that this was his wife (Frances as of February 1830). The name Toddy is not in the 1840 census for Middlesex, but that census does list Lodowick.

Proof that Lodowick was the father of John L. is found in a document that describes the settlement of proceeds from the sale of Lodowick's property after his death. The following statement appears in this document: "October 31, 1850. Rec. of Thos. M. Sutton Exec of Lodowicks [sic] South acct each of us Sixty Eight dollars and forty four cents making sum of one hundred and thirty six dollars and Eighty Eight cents in full for our proportion of our farthers [sic] Est." Then two names follow: "Thos B. South" and Jno L South." This clearly identifies Lodowick as John's father.

### Family of Lodowick South

**Lodowick (Toddy) South**, b. bet 1780-1790, d. abt 1848  
+m.l. **Polly ?**

**Lucy South**, b. 1814

**Thomas B. South**, b. 1815

+m. **Mira A. Edwards**

**Mary South**, b. 1816

**Joseph South**, b. 1818

**Sarah Matilda South**, b. 1819

+m. **Beverly Groom**, b. abt 1816

**John L. South**, b. abt 1823, d. 1904

+m. **Harriet Rilee**, b. 1834

## My South Ancestors in America

Conclusive proof that Lodowick and Toddy were not two different people is borne out in an indenture made in 1824 granting a piece of land to Clark's Neck Baptist Church for the sum of \$1.00. The name Toddy South, along with the names of two other persons who were involved in the grant, was given in the opening of the indenture. Near the end, the names of the three persons who were involved are affixed to confirm their intentions. Two are the same names as in the opening. The third name is that of Lodowick South. In short, the names Toddy and Lodowick do not represent two people but only one person.

We can now trace with some certainty the general course of the life of the person who evidently used the formal name Lodowick in some cases but went by the sobriquet Toddy in certain other instances. He is first mentioned in 1793 (under the name Lodowick) in the will drawn up by his father, John South (d. circa 1793). According to John M. South, Lodowick served during the War of 1812 in a Virginia regiment, the 109th Regiment. Beyond the listing of his name, I have not found any specific information about his service. The next reference to Lodowick is in the 1820 census where he appears as a married man with children. In 1824, we find the indenture that proves Lodowick and Toddy to be the same person. Sometime before 1830 he returned to live in his native county. As already mentioned, he was included in the 1830 census for Middlesex (under the name Toddy South), and in that year he married Frances Lewis. The name Lodowick South is found in the 1840 census for Middlesex, and that name appears on documents concerning the settlement of his estate.

He decided to remarry. Perhaps love alone was his reason for remarrying (there is no real basis for cynicism). But the marriage may have been partly (or even completely) one of convenience and practicality. After the death of his first wife, he had no one to help him in what was then called the "domestic sphere," and his children had no mother to help them. One would tend to think that Frances Lewis must have

been a person of good character. Indeed, she may have been a good catch in every sense. How old was she in 1830? I am uncertain when she was born. The 1830 census seems to indicate that she was between 20 and 30. That she had not been married prior to 1830 is made quite clear by the fact that "Miss" precedes her name in the marriage record. If she was between 20 and 30, she was still a relatively young woman. At the same time, she must have been seen as being old enough to assume the many duties connected with being a stepmother. Lodowick, who was at least 40 and had the responsibility of taking care of six children, must have felt fortunate that Frances became his wife.

I assume that Lodowick was probably a farmer. I do not know what his financial situation was during his life. The inventory concerning the sale of his estate does reveal a large number of farm animals and numerous personal items and other things, but I am unable to evaluate the significance of the inventory in regard to his financial status. At his death he owned 24 acres of land with a dwelling thereon. In keeping with provisions in his will, Frances was given 8 acres; the other 16 acres were sold.

Here my Will is that Christopher Garland of the County of Gloucester may at any Time he shall hereafter Take Upon him the Power and Authority of a Trustee and We are Directionary methist to Recieve any Part of my Estate from Being Distraind also to have my Children kept in a Christian Manner Under Tutorage & Bound out of Apprentices (But that he shall not Convert any Part of my Estate to his own Use and if my Wife should Marry I Entreat he Will make the best Provision & I hereby Authorise him to Make the best Provision he Can for my Children he Can and have them Bound to Good Trades Wtough my Hand and Seal

attest  
Christopher Garland  
William Healy

John South

John South's Will

A section of the Will of John South (d. 1793)

## *My South Ancestors in America*

Whereas I had difficulty establishing the identity of John's father, the same was not true in the case of Lodowick's father. He was John South who died in Middlesex circa 1793. As I stated previously, his will, which was written in March 1793, lists Lodowick as one of his children. It lists six other children: Hardy (d. circa 1823), John (d. circa 1823), Andrew (d. circa 1847), William, James, and Sarah. According to the will, John's wife Sarah was "big with" child at the time the will was written. I can find no record of the name of this child. Perhaps the child did not reach adulthood but died at birth or in infancy.

The will seems to show that the children (at least most of them) were young. The reason for drawing such a conclusion is that John discussed placing his children "under tutorage" if circumstances required it. He said that one Christopher Garland could assume the authority of a trustee at any time if he thought it proper to do so, and that in such a capacity Garland should have "the children kept in a Christian manner under tutorage and bound out if refractory." These instructions certainly seem to be applicable to children who were not able to look after themselves if something happened to Sarah or if something else occurred to require intervention. Like John L., John was apparently a caring but businesslike father who sought to arrange his affairs in such a way that his family would be protected.

I find one section of the will especially touching. John stipulates that at his death his "Sorrell Mare colt" is to be given to his son Hardy; but if Hardy dies without issue, then the colt is to be returned to the family with the understanding that all the living children shall have equal rights to the animal, "which said colt is known in my family by the name of Fanny." (Unless somebody might misunderstand the meaning of the word "Fanny," I would like to remind my readers that this is simply a woman's name without any reference to a part of the human anatomy.) One can have little doubt that Fanny must have had a special place in the hearts of this family. John felt that Hardy as the oldest child should have the mare, but John wanted to be certain that Fanny should remain with his own family if the animal happened to outlive Hardy and if he had no issue.

The will does not provide any conclusive evidence about John's financial status. Yet one gets the general impression that there were sufficient resources to take care of his family for some indefinite period of time. John said that both his personal property and real estate should be sold and divided equally among his children or their "lawful issue" if his wife died or remarried. This stipulation appears to indicate that he had property and personal assets of at least some value. In addition, John stated that the money kept in the house should be used to pay present debts. He added that if this money was not enough to cover all those debts, then some of his cattle were to be sold to pay any balance on them. Selling cattle might have been the most immediate means of acquiring money. Perhaps there were also some other sources of money not designated in the will.

So far I have been able to trace my South line of descent clearly, but at this point some uncertainty enters the picture. I believe that the father of the John South who made the will in 1793 was one Andrew South (b. April 25, 1715). Although I have not found information that absolutely proves that Andrew was the father, I have good evidence to support such a conclusion.

One of the most valuable sources of information about early Middlesex families is The Parish Register of Christ Church, Middlesex County, Va., from 1653 to 1812. In the Colonial period, most of the Souths in Middlesex were apparently members of the Episcopal Church. The Parish Register has at least nine entries concerning Souths. One entry records the birth of a John South on May 25, 1746, and I think that this was the same man who made the will in 1793. The same entry also lists John's parents as Andrew and Rachel South. A separate entry gives Andrew's date of birth as April 25, 1715. In addition, I believe that a marriage entry in The Parish Register recording a marriage between John South and Sarah Sears on November 2, 1796, refers to the man who drew up the will. We do know from the will that the name of John's wife was Sarah.

If the John South who died circa 1793 was born on May 25, 1746, he would have been approximately twenty-three at the time of his marriage. At the time of his death, he would have been married about twenty-four years—a sufficient period of time to be the father of Lodowick, the other six living children, and the unborn child to whom his will refers.

## *My South Ancestors in America*

If Andrew was the father of John South as the evidence seems to demonstrate, Lodowick's great-grandparents were John and Elizabeth Smith South. An entry in The Parish Register of Christ Church lists them as Andrew's father and mother, and another entry records their marriage as taking place on January 7, 1711. Besides Andrew, John and Elizabeth had several other children. In a file provided by John M. South, he states that John was born circa 1689 and died in Kentucky on May 3, 1783. No specific documentation for these dates is given. Christine Gee in her book, *Genealogical Notes on the South Family*, points out that a John South came to the Boonesboro area of Kentucky in 1778 and owned land near that settlement. Although this John South may have been the man who married Elizabeth Smith in Middlesex, Gee does not clearly know from where he came.

According to a number of Internet postings, the father of the John South who married Elizabeth Smith was George South (b. circa 1664 in Westmoreland County, Virginia). These postings identify his wife and John's mother as Ann Sanford who was born in the same county circa 1669. One other Internet posting gives Maryland as George's birthplace. These postings do not provide any clear documentation about George.

Four Internet postings that I have seen list George's father as one Thomas South who was born in 1631 in Maryland. One of these entries gives information about Thomas's wife. She is said to have been born in the same year in Maryland, but she is not identified by her maiden name or by a first or a middle name. Another Internet listing (the same one that gives George's birthplace as Maryland) identifies the father as a George South who was born in England.

I requested additional information from most of the persons whose Internet postings identify George South as John's father. I received only two responses, and neither respondent was able to provide any concrete documentation. Some people who post genealogical information do not independently verify it but simply list it because they find it on other sites. This could possibly be the case with some of the Internet postings about George. One posting or perhaps only a very small number may be the basis for the others. There is a good probability that the information found in this source or these sources is fully reliable, but through my own research I have been unable to verify that George was John's father.

I pointed out earlier that the Souths who immigrated to America came from England. If the George South who married Ann Sanford was indeed one of my lineal ancestors and if his father was born in England, the father was the immigrant ancestor of my South relatives in America and may have settled in Maryland after his arrival. By the same token, if George's father was the Thomas South who was born in Maryland in 1631, Thomas's father must have been the immigrant ancestor and may have settled in Maryland. At any rate, one or more of my South ancestors eventually migrated to Middlesex. As already stated, evidence appears to demonstrate that the John South who married Elizabeth Smith was Lodowick's great-grandfather. Although John was apparently born in Maryland, he lived in Middlesex for a considerable period of time. His son, Andrew, did become an established resident of Middlesex as did Lodowick's father—the John South who died in Middlesex circa 1793.

Some Souths still reside in Middlesex, and I assume that a number of them (perhaps all of them) are descended from the John South who died there circa 1793. Several descendants of John L. live in Gloucester County at the present time. Three of James's children—Eugene Martin, Hilda P., and Arthur Hudson—lived in Gloucester from their births until their deaths. His daughter, Grace Vernell, the only one of his children still living, has been a resident of Gloucester during her entire life.

So this is as far as I have been able to take my search. I hope that I can find additional information and that I can investigate certain statements that I have seen but have been unable to confirm independently. Perhaps my search will eventually lead to my discovering who my English ancestors were.

I have traced my South ancestry through several generations, but I have not attempted to give an overall picture of what kind of people my forebears were. What was their economic situation? What were some of the characteristics that they had in common?

## *My South Ancestors in America*

In most instances I do not have full information to determine the exact economic status of my South ancestors. For instance, as I have explained, the will of John South (d. circa 1793) creates the impression that there were sufficient funds and other assets to pay off present debts and to take care of his wife and children for an indefinite time, but neither the will nor any other source gives any specific information about how much money or other assets were available. John was evidently not wealthy, but he was seemingly a man of some means. Another example of the lack of specific information about exact economic status is seen in the case of Andrew South (b. 1715). He was probably the Andrew South involved in a 1750 indenture whereby that individual bought a “plantation” and a tract of land of 100 acres. If this was indeed one of my forebears, does the nature of this purchase (buying a “plantation”) show that he was actually well-to-do? Or was that not the case? Although some of my South forebears may have been fairly well-off, a number of them were people of moderate or average means. I have seen no evidence that any of them were destitute or became bankrupt. They showed a desire to pay off debts. In addition, I have not found any record that they owned slaves, although one wonders whether Andrew, who acquired a “plantation,” might have been a slaveholder. Andrew J. South, Sr., Lodowick’s brother, did own some slaves.

I think that it seems fair enough to say that my South ancestors were what might be called “solid citizens.” I have discovered no evidence that any of the Souths whom I have discussed committed any crime—nobody sent to jail or executed. They not only obeyed the law but also often turned to the law and the courts. The Records Room of Circuit Court of Middlesex County contains numerous indentures, lawsuits, and other legal documents initiated by Souths. Indeed, one might conclude that the Souths in Middlesex had something of a litigious bent. At least it can be said that they did not let anyone steal a march on them. Another characteristic was that my South forebears seemed to make a special effort to apportion assets equitably, as is shown for example in the 1850 document concerning the settlement of proceeds from the sale of Lodowick’s property. Another example of this wish to be fair can be seen in the will drawn up by John L. where he stipulates that proceeds from the sale of his property should be divided equally in seven parts and distributed among his children. In the case of John L., a caring attitude toward heirs is combined with a businesslike approach. A similar combination also appears in the will of John South (d. circa 1793).

Another common thread connecting my South ancestors is a deep interest in religion and involvement with church affairs. In Colonial times a number of Souths in Middlesex were members of the Episcopal Church, as I observed previously. After the Revolution, the names of Souths began appearing in connection with Methodist and Baptist Churches. The significance of religion in the life of John South (d. circa 1793) is revealed when he states in his will that after his death his children should be “kept in a Christian manner under tutorage” if circumstances required such action. Then there is the indenture of 1824 granting a piece of land to Clark’s Neck Baptist Church for the sum of \$1.00—really a gift by Lodowick and two other Souths. My grandfather, James, faithfully attended church and took a special interest in the presentation of the music. My father, who also attended church conscientiously, was a member of the church choir at Singleton United Methodist Church for many years. Finally, to come to the present, my cousin, Homer Christian, Jr., is a minister, a man who has dedicated his life to serving God.

I will conclude with something of a personal nature. I have only one personal item that belonged to my grandfather, James South. It is a small book bound in black—a hymnal (*The Hymnal Revised and Enlarged, as Adopted by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America*). Its small size (approximately 4 in. x less than 2 ¾ in.) easily fits into a pocket. The following has been written in what appears to be James’s own handwriting on two pages in the front and on the very last page: “J. H. South Glens P O.” The book does not contain any personal



**Homer South, Jr., and his wife Charlotte**

## *My South Ancestors in America*

notations, but in an index of the first lines of hymns, someone (the handwriting is the same as that in "J. H. South Glenns P O") has written the appropriate letter of the alphabet at the beginning of each section where the hymns starting with that letter appear. The table of contents consists of nine headings of hymns pertaining to various topics such as the Christian year, special occasions like ordination and institution of ministers, and the Church. James had a deep love for religious music. He took great pleasure in the fact that three of his children (Hudson, Grace, and Marie) had very good voices and enjoyed singing hymns together during their younger years. Sometimes they sang together at church, and churchgoers would brag about how well they could sing. One can imagine James opening this book, turning to the index of first lines, finding the hymn or the hymns in which he was interested, and then looking at one or more hymns. Perhaps he simply wished to read a hymn for pleasure or instruction. Or perhaps he wished to consider which hymn or hymns might be suitable for his children to sing in church. When his children did sing a hymn there, his spirits were undoubtedly uplifted. As a deeply religious man, he must have felt that they were fulfilling a meaningful service to God. In honoring God, he and his children were in a long line of Souths who were faithful believers. §

### SOURCES

Some of the information in this article is based on various conversations with my father, Grace Vernell South Thrift, and Homer Christian South, Jr. For the deed concerning the 73 acres of land purchased by James H. and Mary South, see Deed Book 38, pp. 197-98 (Gloucester County, Virginia, Records Room of Circuit Court of Gloucester County). Much of the information about the family of John L. South is taken from three detached pages from what may be the John L. South family Bible. (These pages are in bad shape and contain gaps and breaks; and although the handwriting in most cases can be read without confusion, some of it is not clear or a gap may exist; so there are possibilities for misinterpretation.) The deed that speaks of the purchase of 350 acres by John L. South and William Haynes in the 1870s can be found in the Records Room of Circuit Court of Gloucester County (see Deed Book 7, p. 282); and so can information about the gristmill on the property owned by John L. South and W. S. Haynes (see Deed Book 38, pp. 198-200). The last will and testament of John L. is also in the Records Room of Circuit Court of Gloucester County (see Deed Book B). Some information about the family of John L. is taken from material sent to me by John M. South, who has a file on over 90,000 Souths and their descendants in the United States (see johnmsouth@psknet.com). I am heavily indebted to John M. South for much of the information concerning Lodowick's family. In the article itself, I point out a number of other debts to John M. South. Lodowick's marriage to Frances Lewis is recorded in *Marriages of Middlesex County, Virginia, 1740-1852* (Richmond, Virginia: Virginia Genealogical Society, 1965), p. 78. The document that identifies Lodowick as the father of John L. can be found in the Records Room of Circuit Court of Middlesex County, Will Book 8, pp. 132-33. Also in Records Room of Circuit Court of Middlesex County are the following: the indenture granting land to Clark Neck's Baptist Church for \$1.00 (see Deed Book 15, p. 81), the indenture concerning the 24 acres of land owned by Lodowick (see Deed Book 8, p. 88), "An account of sale of the estate of Lodowick South" (see Deed Book 8, p. 96), the indenture recording the sale of 100 acres to Andrew South (see Deed Book 7, Part 2); and the last will and testament of the John South who died circa 1793 (see Wills 1675-1798, Part 2, p. 563). Christine Gee in her book, *Genealogical Notes on the South Family from the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Texas* (Greenville, South Carolina: Keys Printing Company of Greenville, S. C., 1963), includes this will (pp. 69-70) without discussing the ancestry of John South. She also includes information from The Parish Register of Christ Church. This work has been published by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in Virginia: *The Parish Register of Christ Church, Middlesex County, Va., From 1653 to 1812* (Richmond, Virginia, 1897). For information about how much "real property" most free heads of families and "small farmers" had in the middle of the nineteenth century, see Cyrus Fleming Rilee, Jr., ed. and compiler, *The 1850 Census of the 4,952 Free Inhabitants of Gloucester County, Virginia* (Privately Printed, 1996), p. ii. The following federal censuses from the nineteenth century have been used: Records of the Bureau of the Fourth Census (1820), Virginia; Records of the Bureau of the Fifth

## *My South Ancestors in America*

Census (1830), Virginia; Records of the Bureau of the Sixth Census (1840), Virginia; Records of the Bureau of the Seventh Census (1850), Virginia; Records of the Bureau of the Eighth Census (1860), Virginia; Records of the Bureau of the Ninth Census (1870), Virginia; and Records of the Bureau of the Tenth Census (1880), Virginia. The following four federal population censuses for Gloucester during the twentieth century have been used: Records of the Bureau of the Twelfth Census (1900), Virginia; Records of the Bureau of the Thirteenth Census (1910), Virginia; Records of the Bureau of the Fourteenth Census (1920), Virginia; and Records of the Bureau of the Fifteenth Census (1930), Virginia.



**A portion of Hudson South's old Gas Station  
now used by Bay Aging**

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## **Trawler Crews for Chanco & Pauline M. Bolden**

By L. Roane Hunt

William T. Ashe died in 1938, and his estate included two trawlers. They were operated by their crews out of Gloucester Point. C. David Burke was business manager for Mr. Ashe, and in 1938, he took photographs of the trawler crews that are presented on the next page. He probably took the pictures to aid in sale of the vessels in the process of settling the Ashe Estate.

Recently, these photographs were publicized by the "Glo -Quips" and the GGSV website asking for help in the identification of the men in the photographs. The men were identified with the aid of many including David Burke, Scotty Shackelford, Harry Jordon, and the Ham Williams Committee. There was a disagreement on the nickname of Robert Edward Shackelford. Some recall the nickname, "Hot -Tossie," but his family called him, "Hot-Coffee." Seems his nickname had different interpretations. §

*Trawler Crews for Chanco & Pauline M. Bolden*



**Chanco Crew**

**Back row from left**

John A. Rollins, s/o John W. & Annie L. Rollins, m. Mary E.

Ernest Stanley Belvin, Sr., s/o Edward Hill & Susan Elizabeth Hall Belvin, m. Martha Ellen Hogge

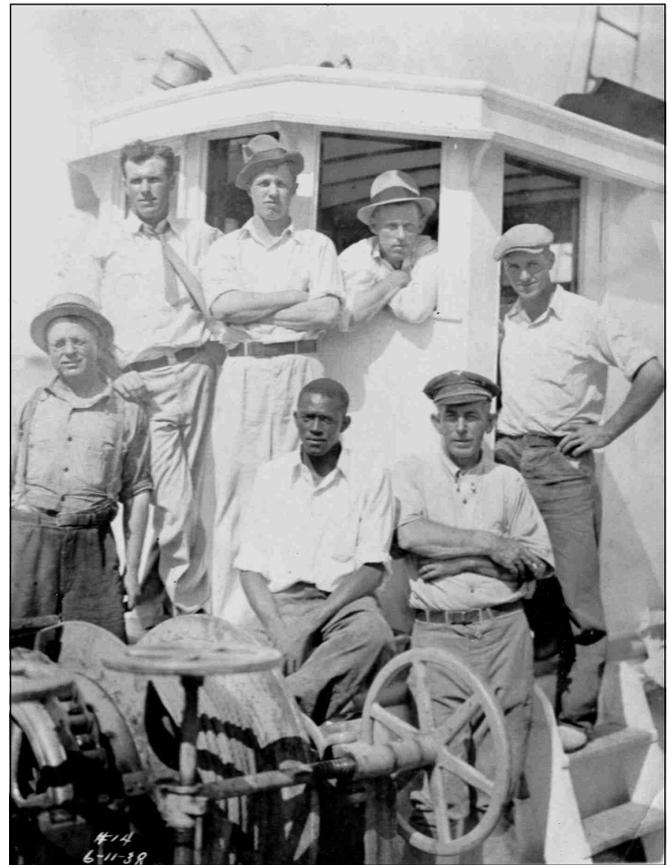
James Fisher Shackelford, s/o George Washington & Rachel Elizabeth Brown Shackelford, m. Flossie Estelle King

**Front row from left**

Hannibal Lathern "Hammie" Shackelford, s/o George Washington & Rachel Elizabeth Brown Shackelford, m. A. Christine Heywood

Alton Jones Brown, s/o William Henry & Martha Ellen Thomas Brown, m. Lela Elizabeth Thomas

Capt. Henry C. Rollins, s/o John W. & Annie L. Rollins, m. Elizabeth L.



**Pauline M. Bolden Crew**

**Back row from left**

William R. Rowe, s/o Peter J. & Fannie Lillian Anderson Rowe

Robert Edward "Hot-Tossie" Shackelford, s/o William Douglas & Beulah May Hall Shackelford, m. Emily E. Garrett

Capt. Adrian Floyd Rowe, s/o Peter J. & Fannie Lillian Anderson Rowe, m. Mildred Mary Oliver

Hubert Benjamin Rowe, s/o Peter J. & Fannie Lillian Anderson Rowe, m. Phyllis Diggs

**Front row from left**

William Douglas Shackelford, s/o James Edward & Lucy Jane "Loulie" Robbins Shackelford, m1. Beulah May Hall, m2. Virginia Lucille Williams

Ed? Burrell, cook

Samuel Jones Belvin, s/o James Thomas, Sr., & Emiline Hall Belvin, m1. Ruth Elaine West, m2. Mamie Elizabeth Tillage

# Williams Family Cemetery

*By William (Bill) Lindsay Lawrence*

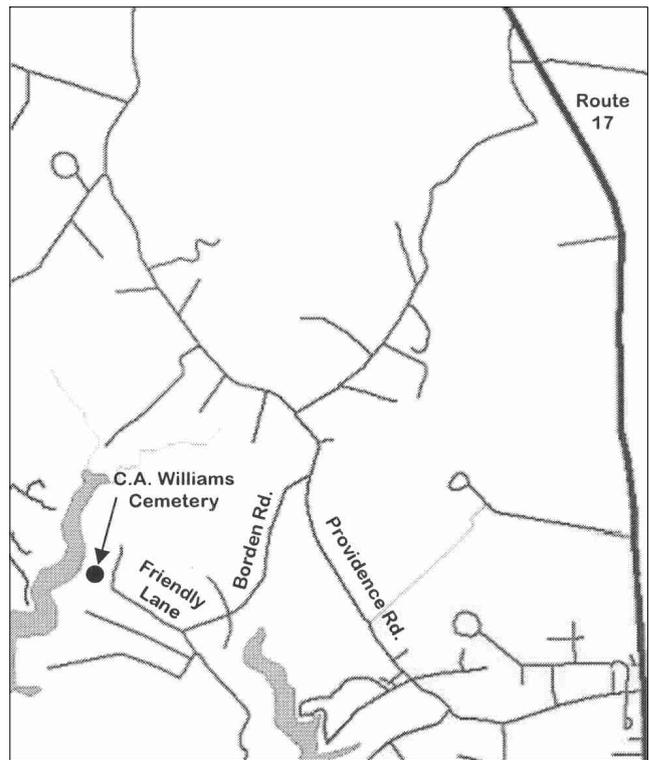
The following listing of persons buried in the Williams family cemetery on Cedar Bush Creek was found in an old scrapbook belonging to Maude Williams and had been passed on to Helen Lindsay Holben. The cemetery is listed in Harry Jordan's Cemeteries of Lower Gloucester County, Virginia as the C. A. Williams Cemetery, shown on the next page.

Maude Victoria Williams, sometimes called "Dolie" or "Dodo," was born to Christopher Armistead and Victoria Anne Williams April 16, 1874. She lived with her sister Minnie Lee Williams in the house they were born in on Cedar Bush Creek until Minnie's death on January 3, 1951.

According to family members, Minnie is buried in this cemetery, but she does not show up on her sister's plat. I assume the plat was made before her death and was never updated. Shortly after Minnie's death, Dolie stayed with her niece, Helen Holben, and lived with Helen's family until her death on May 3, 1964. She is buried in Providence Baptist Church Cemetery. Both unwed sisters were very active members of that church.

The cemetery shows up as one-half acre on the December 20, 1911 plat of Christopher Williams's estate to his children, Deed Book 35, pages 389-391. The actual cemetery is approximately 50 feet by 100 feet as measured in January 2006. The old gate and fence have long ago disappeared so the dimensions are approximate, but fairly accurate as measured by the surrounding vegetation and my best recollections. Some old fence posts and wire were still there in the 1990s. The location of the C. A. Williams Cemetery is shown in the map on this page.

I became interested in the family history around 1990, and my Aunt Helen was kind enough to share with me Dolie's old album as well as all the information she could remember. A copy of Dolie's original notations is presented on page 41. I have taken Dolie's information and added middle and last names, dates, and other pertinent information as best as I have been able to reconstruct. My reconstruction of her diagram is presented on page 42. Most of the graves



**Location of C. A. Williams Cemetery, on Friendly Lane, near Cedar Bush Creek.**

*(Continued on page 40)*

*Williams Family Cemetery*

**C. A. WILLIAMS CEMETERY**

From Providence Road take Borden Road to the end. From there proceed on Friendly Road to the first curve (approx. 0.35 mile). The cemetery is located in the edge of the woods app. 0.1 mile further. The inscriptions were copied on July 8, 1994.

Herbert WILLIAMS  
Born Nov 2, 1894  
Died Jan 16, 1947

Carter B. WILLIAMS  
Born Dec 13, 1844  
Died Oct 8, 1917  
Sgt.  
Co K  
11th VA Cavalry

Mattie Williams TIGNOR  
Born June 9, 1888  
Died Oct 21, 1916

Emma Leavitt WILLIAMS  
Born Oct 5, 1860  
Died Feb 5, 1937

Ellen Williams HUNTER  
Born March 11, 1873  
Died Dec 25, 1946

Fannie G. PEATROSS  
Wife of Jim Williams  
Born in Caroline County  
Feb 9, 1854  
Oct 24, 1907  
Age 53 years

Of the twenty or more unmarked graves, it is said that the following persons are also buried here.

Frederick Virginius WILLIAMS  
Oct 21, 1862  
Oct 23, 1892

Julian Robert WILLIAMS  
Aug 17, 1870  
Mar 1, 1893

Rebecca Agnes WILLIAMS  
Apr 16, 1868  
Aug 14, 1886

Fanny J. WILLIAMS  
Sept 18, 1889  
Age 46

**Description of C. A. Williams Cemetery as presented in Harry R. Jordan's book, *Cemeteries of Lower Gloucester County, Virginia*, page 27.  
Harry's book is now available for sale in the Gloucester Museum of History**

*(Continued from page 39)*

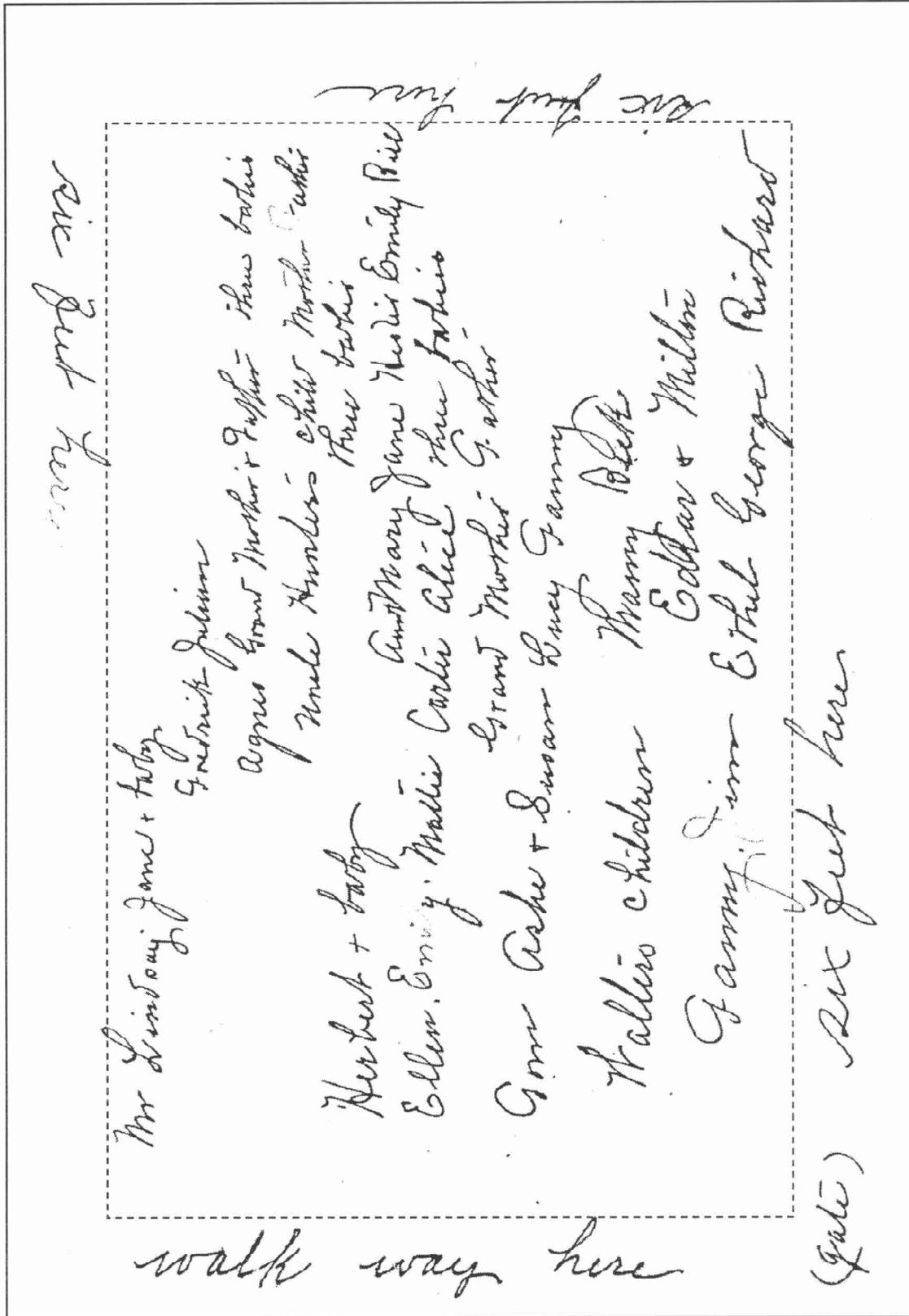
do not have markers but some have unmarked stones beneath the periwinkle.

The Williams Family Tree is presented on page 43 to show the relationship of the family members buried in the cemetery. Special notation about many individuals is given to further identify each person. Also, on page 44, the descendants of two Williams families are presented with the persons buried in the cemetery in bold type. The two Williams families were connected through the marriage of Victoria Williams to Christopher Williams. Furthermore, Carter B. Williams married his cousin, Rebecca Williams.

The diagram furnished by Dolie Williams identifies the burial location of many of her relatives that would not be known otherwise. §

Williams Family Cemetery

Williams Family Cemetery Notations of Dolie Williams



Note: Solid line box indicates the fence around the cemetery  
Dashed line box indicates the six-foot walkway inside the fence



# Williams Family Tree

<p>Lewis Williams @1760-1817/8 1783-P.P. 4w-ware dist. 1788-50ac. from Lewis Burwell 1797-65ac. near York R. 1798/1803-94ac&amp;85ac. more 1835-Wm. Daniel trust, Judith &amp; Legatee possibly the parents</p>	<p>Judith Thurston @1735-1800/01 1783-P.P. 4w-ware dist. 1788-50ac. from Lewis Burwell 1797-65ac. near York R. 1798/1803-94ac&amp;85ac. more 1835-Wm. Daniel trust, Judith &amp; Legatee possibly the parents</p>	<p>William Thurston @1735-1800/01 1783-P.P. 4w-ware dist. 1788-50ac. from Lewis Burwell 1797-65ac. near York R. 1798/1803-94ac&amp;85ac. more 1835-Wm. Daniel trust, Judith &amp; Legatee possibly the parents</p>	<p>Susanna Williams Aug. 25, 1743- 1782/93 (1st wife) Mary (Molly) Smith Feb. 16, 1755-? mar. Apr. 13, 1793 (2nd wife)</p>	<p>Carter Williams 1775/84-May/Aug. 1826 1801-wit. Wm. Thurston's will 1806-bought 50 ac. adjacent to Wm. Thurston/ 1817-sur/wit to Polly Thurston/ James Williams mar. bond 1822-sold 50 ac. to Wm. Thurston (Jr.?) 1853-4 sons sell int. in est. to bro-in-law Wm. Newscomb=Mary Louise Williams d. Middlesex Co.</p>	<p>Mary ? @1780-bef. 1815 (1st wife)</p>	<p>Ann (Nancy) Stamper mar. Aug. 2, 1822 (2nd wife)</p>	<p>James H. Jones 1778-May 6, 1857 a tailor in Glo. Co. 1812-served in Glo. Art- 4th. reg. Va. Militia 1817-rec. d 100ac. via Thomas Jones will prob. his father ?</p>
<p>James Williams 1790/94-bef. Dec. 1839 1816-overseer at Timberneck farm 1828-Lewis Wms. sd 153ac. Middlesex. James Williams &amp; Wm. Thurston adj. land 1829-bt. 55.5 ac. from John W.C. Catlett 1836-added 6 ac. from Wm. B. Hughes 1836-sold 100 ac. Middlesex Co. bur. Cedar Bush cem.</p>	<p>10) Mary (Polly) Thurston 1799-1850/60 buried in Cedar Bush cem. mar. bond Jun. 5, 1817</p>	<p>2) Carter=Frances Gibson Sep. 17, 1812-Sept. 15, 1889 mar. Jan 3, 1843 1829-P.P. at Col. Thurston's of Carter's Ck. farm 1880cen-farmer in Saluda 3) Edmund=L. Margaret Seaborn Summerville Pl. -1850cen. White Marsh Pl. -1860/70cen. bur. Cedar Bush cem.</p>	<p>2) Carter=Frances Gibson Sep. 17, 1812-Sept. 15, 1889 mar. Jan 3, 1843 1829-P.P. at Col. Thurston's of Carter's Ck. farm 1880cen-farmer in Saluda 3) Edmund=L. Margaret Seaborn Summerville Pl. -1850cen. White Marsh Pl. -1860/70cen. bur. Cedar Bush cem.</p>	<p>1) Andrew Williams 1807-1870/80 1835-P.P. at J. Fields 1844-bt. 25ac. from Sam Pointer-2mi. N.W./C.H. he was farm manager for Summerville Pl. -1850cen. White Marsh Pl. -1860/70cen. bur. Cedar Bush cem.</p>	<p>4) James L.=Mary Careles Paulina A. Jones 1814-May 5, 1882 bur. Cedar Bush cem. mar. @1838</p>	<p>1) Victoria Anne Williams Sep. 28, 1840-May 12, 1911 raised at "Summerville" mar. Sept. 16, 1858 at "Summerville"-Andrews Williams residence bur. Cedar Bush cem.</p>	<p>2) Albert (1841-Oct. 15, 1854) 3) Frances (Fanny) J. (1842-Sept. 18, 1889) 4) Mary Louisa=Rob't. J. Clements 5) Wm. Wallace (1845-1917)= Mary Alice Peatross (sis.) 6) John N. (1847-1905)= Annie M. Peatross (2 sis.) 7) Rebecca Alice (1848-Sept. 8, 1876)= Carter B. Williams (1844-1917) was 3rd Serg. Co. K 11th Va. Cav. C.S.A. 8) Andrew (1849-Oct. 31, 1854) 9) Julian (1851-?) 10) Susan Carter (Sept. 1855-?)= Thomas J. Ashe (1833-?) 11) Lucy V. (1858-May 10, 1877) d. of burns 12) Walter W. (1861-?)</p>
<p>1) Mary Jane (1821-Oct. 28, 1890)= James Thos. Fleming 1) Sarah T. (1837-?)= James T. Crowell 2) Emily J. (1845-?) 3) Hester (1847-1873) 4) James C. (1851-?)=Louie Hayes 5) Wm. H. (1853-?) 6) Tho. (1855-?)=Mira Fletcher 2) Wm. Hunter=Angelina Fleming Clements (1822-aft. 1880) (1839-aft. 1880) lived 160 ac. adj. Providence Bap. Ch. house was at end of Hunter's Lane 1) J. Arabella=S. Stingerland 2) Ester E.=John Solis Wright 3) Wm. Preston=Roberta Hogg 1) Preston C.=Mae Thornton 4) Senora C.=John H. Seawell 5) Cecilia J. (1867-1884) 6) Hunter Pendleton=Tabith Shackelford 7) Ozora Lee=Wm. Hogg 8) Charles O=Gertie Ford 9) Ampudia=Margery Ferry 10) Frances M.=Wm. Heywood 11) Angelina P. (1876-?) 12) Helen A.=Len Willett 13) Jerome E. 4) Sallie Frances=George Wm. Cox (Co. A 5th Va. Cav.) Oct. 17, 1839-1886 (bur. Newington Bap. Cem.) 1) Judson 2) Mary Cary=Emmett Lawson-mar. Apr. 7, 1888 1) Edith 2) Hiida 3) George 4) Augusta (Gussie)-inh. Bot't Hotel 3) George Wm. (preacher) 4) James 5) Emmie &amp; 6) Ada-owned Botetourt Hotel</p>	<p>3) Christopher (Kit) Armistead Williams May 3, 1830-Mar. 28, 1904 farmer &amp; waterman Co. D. 21st Va. Mil-became 26th-"Muddy Toes", C.S.A. 1838-men. New Hope Meth. Ch bur. Cedar Bush cem.</p>	<p>1) Rebecca Williams-- 1) Emma Leavett 2) James M.=Fannie G. Peatro 3) George E.-no issue Edmund mar. 2nd Rebecca Guthrie 1) Philip Henry. 2) Edlar S. 1838-men. New Hope Meth. Ch bur. Cedar Bush cem.</p>	<p>1) Mary Armistead (July 29, 1859-Nov. 22, 1934)=Alpheus Weaver-mar. Jan. 22, 1884 2) Albert Henry (May 1, 1861)=Lee Rowe (2 sis.) 3) Frederick (Oct. 21, 1862-Oct. 23, 1892)=Blanche Rowe (sis.) 4) Emma Jane (Aug. 17, 1866-Jan. 24, 1938)=Benjamin Franklin Lindsay, Sr. 5) Rebecca Agnes (Apr. 16, 1868-Aug 15, 1886) d. epilepsy 6) Julian Robert (Aug. 17, 1870-March 1, 1893) 7) Minnie Lee (Feb. 21, 1872-Jan. 3, 1951)-bur. Cedar Bush cem. 8) Maude Victoria (Doli or Dodo) (Apr. 16, 1874-May 3, 1964)-bur. Providence cem. 9) Lessie Virginia Williams=Benjamin Franklin Lindsay, Jr. Sept. 16, 1875-Dec. 20, 1962 mar. Jan. 1, 1895 10) Andrew Christopher (Mar. 21, 1877-May 1, 1877)-d. 6 weeks of whooping cough</p>				

## Williams Family Cemetery

### Descendants of Carter & Mary Williams

Carter Williams (bet 1775 and 1784-Aug 1826)  
+Mary ? (-)  
**Andrew Williams** (1807-)  
+**Paulina A. Jones** (1814-May 5, 1882)  
**Victoria Anne Williams** (Sep 28, 1840-May 12, 1911)  
+**Christopher Armistead Williams** (May 3, 1830-Mar 28, 1904)  
Mary Armistead Williams (Jul 29, 1859-Nov 22, 1934)  
Albert Henry Williams (1861-)  
**Frederick Virginius Williams** (Oct 21, 1862-Oct 23, 1892)  
**Emma Jane Williams** (Aug 17, 1866-Jan 24, 1938)  
**Rebecca Agnes Williams** (Apr 16, 1868-Aug 14, 1886)  
**Julian Robert Williams** (Aug 17, 1870-Mar 1, 1893)  
Minnie Lee Williams (Feb 23, 1873-Jan 3, 1951)  
Maude Victoria (Dolie) Williams (Apr 16, 1875-May 3, 1964)  
Lessie Virginia (Susie) Williams (Sep 16, 1876-Dec 20, 1962)  
Albert Williams (1841-)Oct 15, 1854  
**William Wallace Williams** (1842-1918)  
+Mary Alice Peatross (1847-)  
**Frances J. Williams** (1842-Sep 18, 1889)  
Mary Louisa Williams (1844-)  
+Robert Jones Clements (1842-)  
John N. Williams (1845-1905)  
+Annie Maria Peatross (1851-)  
**Rebecca Alice Williams** (1848-Sep 8, 1876)  
+**Carter B. Williams** (Dec 13, 1844-Oct 8, 1917)  
Andrew Williams (1849-)  
Julian Williams (1851-)  
**Susan Carter Williams** (1853-)  
+Thomas J. Ash (1833-)  
**Lucy V. Williams** (1858-May 10, 1877)  
Walter W. Williams (1861-)  
Edmund Williams (1808-Nov 9, 1868)  
+Margaret Seaborne (1819-)  
**Carter B. Williams** (Dec 13, 1844-Oct 8, 1917)  
+**Rebecca Alice Williams** (1848-Sep 8, 1876)  
Edward Clarence Williams (1872-)  
Ellen Jane Williams (Mar 11, 1873-Dec 25, 1946)  
Margaret Anna Williams (1875-)  
Rebecca A. Williams (Apr 1876-Sep 28, 1876)  
+**Emily F. (Emma) Leavitt** (Oct 5, 1860-Feb 5, 1937)  
Lucy Virginia Williams (1879-)  
William F. Williams (1881-)  
Andrew C. Williams (Mar 1883-1960)  
Robert Lee Williams (Dec 1884-Jul 31, 1885)  
**Mattie Williams** (Jun 9, 1888-Oct 21, 1916)  
**Herbert Williams** (Nov 2, 1894-Jan 16, 1947)  
James M. Williams (1849-)  
+**Fannie G. Peatross** (Feb 9, 1854-Oct 24, 1907)  
George E. Williams (1850-)  
+Laura F. East (1860-)  
+Rebecca Guthrie (1817-)  
Philip Henry Williams (1857-)  
+**Sarah C. (Sallie) Heywood** (1859-)  
**Edler S. Williams** (1858-Jan 1879)  
Carter Williams (Sep 17, 1812-Sep 15, 1889)  
+Frances Gibson (-)  
+Nancy Ann Stamper (abt 1794-)  
James L. Williams (1822-)  
+Mary Callis (1833-)

Compiled by L. Roane Hunt

### Descendants of James Williams & Mary Thurston

**James Williams** (1794-abt 1839)  
+**Mary (Polly)Thurston** (abt 1799-)  
**Mary Jane Williams** (1821-Oct 28, 1890)  
+James Thomas Fleming (1798-)  
**Emily J. Fleming** (1845-)  
**Hester J. Fleming** (1847-1873)  
James C. Fleming (Nov 1850-Jan 10, 1912)  
**William H. Fleming** (1853-)  
Thomas Edwin Fleming (May 25, 1855-)  
William Hunter Williams (1824-)  
+Angelina Clements (1838-abt 1897)  
Jaza Arabella Williams (1859-)  
Esther Everett Williams (1860-)  
William Preston Williams (1863-)  
Senora C. Williams (1865-)  
Ceilia J. Williams (1867-Sep 1884)  
Hunter P. Williams (1868-)  
Ozora L. L. Williams (Nov 1869-)  
Charles C. Williams (1872-)  
Frances Marian Williams (Feb 16, 1875-Sep 20, 1942)  
Ampudia M. Williams (1873-)  
Helen Aurelia Williams (1876-)  
Angelina P. Williams (1876-)  
Jenks Williams (1881-)  
**Christopher Armistead Williams** (May 3, 1830-Mar 28, 1904)  
+**Victoria Anne Williams** (Sep 28, 1840-May 12, 1911)  
Mary Armistead Williams (Jul 29, 1859-Nov 22, 1934)  
Albert Henry Williams (1861-)  
Frederick Virginius Williams (Oct 21, 1862-Oct 23, 1892)  
Emma Jane Williams (Sep 12, 1866-Jan 24, 1938)  
Rebecca Agnes Williams (Apr 16, 1868-Aug 14, 1886)  
Julian Robert Williams (Aug 17, 1870-Mar 1, 1893)  
Minnie Lee Williams (Feb 23, 1873-Jan 3, 1951)  
Maude Victoria (Dolie) Williams (Apr 16, 1875-May 3, 1964)  
Lessie Virginia (Susie) Williams (Sep 16, 1876-Dec 20, 1962)  
Andrew Christopher Williams (Mar 21, 1877-May 1, 1877)  
Sarah Frances Williams (1841-Oct 17, 1886)  
+George William Cox (1836-Apr 20, 1881)  
Joseph Judson Cox (1860-1927)  
Mary Cary Cox (1862-1897)  
George William Cox (1865-)  
James Edward (Ned) Cox (Jul 1868-1949)  
Sarah Emmie Cox (Feb 1870-1952)  
Ada W. Cox (1875-1955)

Compiled by L. Roane Hunt

**Document from the home of Albert D. Mitchell,  
son of William Duval Mitchell and Frances Smither**

*By L. Roane Hunt*

A recent article of this journal, Vol. 9, No. 1, stated that Thomas Sears married Judith Mann of King and Queen Co., VA. Representatives of the Mann family contacted me about their family research. After some useful exchange of information, we concluded that Judith Mann had a brother named Thrashley Mann. He was in Gloucester in the 1850 census, and in 1860, he was in Walkerton Co., TX. He returned to Virginia for the 1870 and 1880 censuses.

The Mann family owned "Mannsville" of King and Queen County that was part of "Paradise," which was first owned by the Richard Lee Family of the first Virginia Colony Settlers. Eventually, "Paradise" was about one thousand acres with land in both King and Queen and Gloucester Counties.

In 1880, Thrashley Mann was listed next to Albert D. Mitchell who owned a portion of the Gloucester "Paradise." In the process of searching for the location of land once owned by the Mitchells, I contacted Annie Bruce. Annie is the daughter of Mordecai Carlton and Emma Blanche Horsley. She married first James Fary and later Charles Bruce.

After Albert Mitchell and his wife died, three of his children did not marry but lived out their lives on the Mitchell farm. Ida Mitchell cooked and kept house for her youngest brothers, Russell and Hayes. When she died, Annie Carlton Fary moved in to cook and care for the Mitchell brothers. When they died, Annie inherited the Mitchell farm. She and her husband sold the farm to the developers of Lee's Neck Estates. When Annie left the Mitchell home, she took the family record typed below. She gave me the original document, and I passed it on to a Mitchell descendant. §

<i>Family Record</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
<i>Albert D. Mitchell was married to his wife who was Mary Ann Fary February 14th 1854</i>	
<i>Julius Enfield Mitchell was born March 4th 1855</i>	
<i>William Warren Mitchell was born March 24th 1857</i>	
<i>Ida Matilda Mitchell was Born March 28th 1859</i>	
<i>Emma Davis Mitchell was born July 21st 1861</i>	<i>Departed this life March 24th 1890</i>
<i>Elizabeth Frances Mitchell was born August 31st 1863</i>	<i>Departed this life October 14th 1866</i>
<i>Maria Liza Mitchell was born March 31st 1868</i>	
<i>Albert Russell Mitchell was born September 25, 1871</i>	
<i>Hayes Mitchell was born in the year of our Lord April 22nd 1880</i>	

# The Genealogy of Dr. Walter Reed

*By L. Roane Hunt*

Dr. Walter Reed, whose research turned the tide of yellow fever, was born in Gloucester County, VA, September 13, 1851. His father, Rev. Lemuel Sutton Reed, had been assigned to the ministry of Bellamy Methodist Church, and the family was living in a small house on the Belroi farm while a new parsonage was being constructed. His birthplace is now restored and is a tourist attraction for Gloucester.

Dr. Reed's family included many ministers of the Methodist Church and other servants of humanity. His father was born in Perquimans Co., NC, and served the Methodist Church. His elder sister, Laura, married Rev. James W. Blincoe, a Methodist Minister, and his brother James Clayton Reed was a Methodist Minister. Biographies of these men are presented in a book published by the Virginia Conference Historical Society of the Methodist Church entitled, "Memoirs—200 Years!" Soldiers of the Cross, 1785-1987. His brother, Thomas, was a successful farmer in Marion Co., KS, and his brother, Christopher, was a judge in central Virginia.

Thomas and Elizabeth Reed were the parents of Rev. L. S. Reed, and their descendents are presented below:

## First Generation

1. **Thomas Walke Reed** was born.

**Elizabeth ?** was born. Thomas Walke Reed and Elizabeth ? had the following children:

- +2            i. **Rev. Lemuel Sutton Reed**, born on 5 May 1819, Perquimans Co., NC; married Pharaba White, in Feb 1839; married Mary Catherine Byrd, on 11 Dec 1866; died on 18 Dec 1897, Prince Edward Co., VA.

## Second Generation

2. **Rev. Lemuel Sutton Reed** (Thomas Walke-1) was born on 5 May 1819 in Perquimans Co., NC. He appeared in census #1091 in 1860 in Bedford Co., VA. He appeared in census #H333 in 1870 in Rockingham, VA. He appeared in census in 1880 in Rockingham, VA. He died on 18 Dec 1897 in Prince Edward Co., VA.

Rev. Lemuel Sutton Reed and Pharaba White were married in Feb 1839. **Pharaba White** was born in 1816 in Pasquotank Co., NC. She appeared in census #1091 in 1860 in Bedford Co., VA. Rev. Lemuel Sutton Reed and Pharaba White had the following children:

- +3            i. **Laura L. Reed**, born in 1840, NC.
- +4            ii. **Rev. James Clayton Reed**, born on 1 Nov 1842, Pasquotank Co., NC; married Janie Veale, on 2 Apr 1891; died on 7 Jan 1935.

## *The Genealogy of Dr. Walter Reed*

- +5      iii. **Thomas W. (Tobias) Reed**, born in 1845, NC; married Allie Ella ?, in 1894.
- 6      iv. **Judge Christopher Reed** was born in 1848 in NC. He appeared in census #1091 in 1860 in Bedford Co., VA. He appeared in census #H333 in 1870 in Rockingham, VA. He appeared in census in 1880 in Marion Co., KS. St. Louis, MO
- +7      v. **Dr. Walter Reed**, born on 13 Sep 1851, Gloucester Co., VA; married Emily Blackwell Lawrence, on 26 Apr 1876, NC; died on 23 Nov 1902, Washington, DC.

Rev. Lemuel Sutton Reed and Mary Catherine Byrd were married on 11 Dec 1866. **Mary Catherine Byrd** was born in 1827 in Harrisonburg, VA. She appeared in census #H333 in 1870 in Rockingham, VA. She appeared in census in 1880 in Rockingham, VA. Rev. Lemuel Sutton Reed and Mary Catherine Byrd had the following children:

- +8      i. **Anna R. Reed**, born in 1867; married Douglas T. Elam, in 1889.

### **Third Generation**

3. **Laura L. Reed** (Lemuel Sutton-2, Thomas Walke-1) was born in 1840 in NC. She appeared in census #1091 in 1860 in Bedford Co., VA. She appeared in census in 1880 in Amelia Co., VA. Ashland, VA.

**Rev. James W. Blincoe** was born on 19 Apr 1834 in Loudoun Co., VA. He appeared in census in 1880 in Amelia Co., VA. He died on 15 Sep 1889. Laura L. Reed and Rev. James W. Blincoe had the following children:

- 9      i. **Anita Blincoe** was born in 1862 in VA.
- 10     ii. **Laura Blincoe** was born in 1865 in VA.
- 11     iii. **Lemuel Blincoe** was born in 1867 in VA.
- 12     iv. **Paul Blincoe** was born in 1872 in VA.
- 13     v. **Olin Blincoe** was born in 1875 in VA.
- 14     vi. **Mary Blincoe** was born in 1877 in VA.
- 15     vii. **Annie Blincoe** was born in 1879 in VA.

4. **Rev. James Clayton Reed** (Lemuel Sutton-2, Thomas Walke-1) was born on 1 Nov 1842 in Pasquotank Co., NC. He appeared in census #1091 in 1860 in Bedford Co., VA. He appeared in census in 1880 in Nottoway Co., VA. He died on 7 Jan 1935.

**Sallie Clarke** was born in 1848 in Fluvanna Co., VA. She appeared in census in 1880 in Nottoway Co., VA. She died in Jan 1890. Rev. James Clayton Reed and Sallie Clarke had the following children:

- 16      i. **Laura Reed** was born in 1871 in VA. She died in 1894.
- 17      ii. **Mary Reed** was born in 1874 in VA.
- 18      iii. **Alice Reed** was born in 1876 in VA.
- 19      iv. **Sarah Reed** was born in 1877 in VA.
- 20      v. **Elizabeth Reed** was born.
- 21      vi. **Walter Pierce Reed** was born.

Rev. James Clayton Reed and Janie Veale were married on 2 Apr 1891. **Janie Veale** was born in Portsmouth, VA. Rev. James Clayton Reed and Janie Veale had the following children:

- 22      i. **Jesse Veale Reed** died on 15 Oct 1918 in France.

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5. **Thomas W. (Tobias) Reed** (Lemuel Sutton-2, Thomas Walke-1) was born in 1845 in NC. He appeared in census #1091 in 1860 in Bedford Co., VA. He appeared in census in 1880 in Marion Co., KS. He appeared in census #CC85 in 1900 in Marion Co., KS. He appeared in census #CC124 in 1910 in Marion Co., KS. He appeared in census #CC257 in 1920 in Marion Co., KS. Kansas

**Sallie B ?** was born in 1848 in VA. She appeared in census in 1880 in Marion Co., KS. Thomas W. (Tobias) Reed and Sallie B ? had the following children:

- 23 i. **Mary C. Reed** was born in 1869 in KY.
- 24 ii. **Alice L. Reed** was born in 1870 in KY. She
- 25 iii. **George L. Reed** was born in 1872 in KY.
- 26 iv. **Thomas W. Reed** was born in 1875 in IL.
- 27 v. **Sallie B. Reed** was born in 1876 in KS.
- 28 vi. **Walter W. Reed** was born in 1879 in KS.

Thomas W. (Tobias) Reed and Allie Ella ? were married in 1894. **Allie Ella ?** was born in 1874 in Iowa. She appeared in census #CC85 in 1900 in Marion Co., KS. She appeared in census #CC124 in 1910 in Marion Co., KS. She appeared in census #CC257 in 1920 in Marion Co., KS. Thomas W. (Tobias) Reed and Allie Ella ? had the following children:

- 29 i. **Ernest E. Reed** was born in 1895 in KS.
- 30 ii. **James C. Reed** was born in 1898 in KS.
- 31 iii. **Lemuel S. Reed** was born in 1900 in KS.
- +32 iv. **Milton Carrol Reed**, born on 2 Aug 1907, KS; married Edna Roberta Zirkle, on 1 Sep 1928; died on 25 Feb 1982, AR. She was born on 1 Nov 1910 in MO. She died on 27 Aug 1970 in AR.
- 33 v. **Lawrence L. Reed** was born in 1909 in KS.

7. **Dr. Walter Reed** (Lemuel Sutton-2, Thomas Walke-1) was born on 13 Sep 1851 in Gloucester Co., VA. He appeared in census #1091 in 1860 in Bedford Co., VA. He appeared in census in 1880 in Rockingham, VA. He died on 23 Nov 1902 in Washington DC. Georgetown, DC

Dr. Walter Reed and Emily Blackwell Lawrence were married on 26 Apr 1876 in NC. **Emily Blackwell Lawrence** (daughter of John Vaughan Lawrence and Hannah Peck Rea) was born on 14 Jan 1856 in NC. She appeared in census in 1880 in Rockingham, VA. Dr. Walter Reed and Emily Blackwell Lawrence had the following children:

- +34 i. **Walter Lawrence Reed**, born on 4 Dec 1877, AZ; married Lucy Landon Carter Blackford, about 1904. She was born in 1877.
- 35 ii. **Emily Lawrence Reed** was born on 12 Jul 1883 in AZ.

8. **Anna R. Reed** (Lemuel Sutton-2, Thomas Walke-1) was born in 1867. She appeared in census #H333 in 1870 in Rockingham, VA. She appeared in census in 1880 in Rockingham, VA. She appeared in census #F41 in 1900 in Prince Edward Co., VA. She appeared in census #F198 in 1910 in Prince Edward Co., VA. Farmville, VA

Anna R. Reed and Douglas T. Elam were married in 1889. **Douglas T. Elam** (son of ? Elam and Mary E. ?) was born in Sep 1860 in VA. He appeared in census #F41 in 1900 in Prince Edward Co., VA. He appeared in census #F198 in 1910 in Prince Edward Co., VA. §