M. E.

The History of John Francis Deane Brown and Members of his Family in Virginia, Montana, and California, in Relation to the Harrison, Reade, Cary, Digges and Cabell Families of Colonial Virginia

by

Albertina Brown Parker

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1. Brown family.

DEDICATION

To the memory of our beloved mother

ANNA MARIA DOROTHEA BROWN

Without whose tender love, companionship
and understanding
Father's accomplishments in life
Might never have been achieved.

She was representative of all that was true
Kind and unselfish, and her children, her husband
And those who served in her household were blessed
With a love that gave unstintingly and asked
Only to serve.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The gathering and assembling of lineage information in proper form takes many hours of patient, and oft-times, frustrating labor. Nevertheless, no literary work could be more absorbing, pleasant and rewarding, or filled with such heartening discoveries to give impetus to further accomplishments.

My brother, James M. Brown, who resides in Washington, D.C., and I know the truthfulness of this assertion, for we, novices at this type of work, with everything to learn, received a most liberal education in the art of lineaology, and made friends while doing so. We were also made aware of the generosity of experts in this field, some of whom we had not met, to our many demands upon their time and patience.

I am most grateful to so many: to those staff members of the Genealogy Department of the Library of Congress who cooperated so wholeheartedly with my brother Jim in his search for information I was unable to get elsewhere; to Mrs. McDonald, of the Memorial Library of Montana, at Helena, who, years ago before her retirement, allowed me complete access to the genealogies recorded there; to all the past recorders of historical data, now stored in Virginia archives, whose labors made it possible for future researchers to become aware

of the achievements of their forefathers; to all those researchers of the past and present whose historical writings are indelibly chronicled in such publications as the William and Mary College Quarterlies, the Virginia Magazines of History and Biography, the Virginia Collections, and the old County records; the genealogical works of Alexander Brown, D.C.L. in Cabells and Their Kin, Genesis of the United States, and other lineages, the Social Life of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century, by Philip Alexander Bruce, L.L.B., L.L.D., and many other histories whose pages are treasure-troves to lineage seekers, from which I most unblushingly helped myself.

During the latter part of his life, my father, John Francis Deane Brown, and his youngest sister, Edmonia, (Mrs. Porter Johnson) of Rockbridge County, Virginia, carried on a voluminous correspondence concerning their childhood days on Montezuma plantation, which provided many interesting and informative items of family history. I wish she were alive now to receive my thanks for her involuntary contribution to the lineage of her brother.

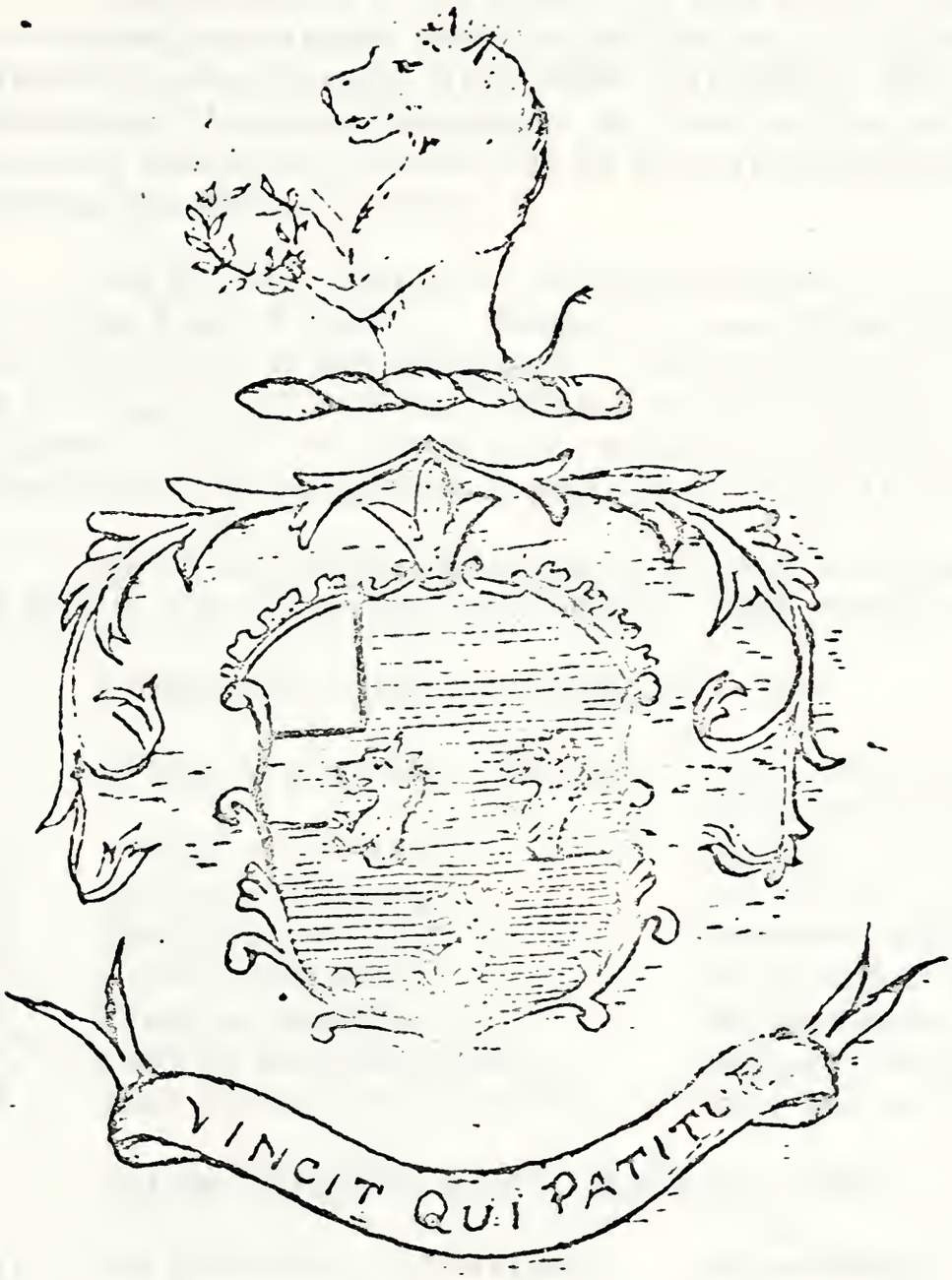
Most of all, I am indebted to my brother Jim, for his invaluable accomplishments in research to procure data necessary to complete the family lines being processed. Although an extremely busy person, with many calls upon his time, he used his leisure hours in long, hard search for the material needed. He is the author of that

portion of this work entitled, "The Life Story of John Francis Deane Brown" and the accompanying history of descendants. While I agree with my brother that it is most difficult, if not impossible, to graphically cover the life of another, yet he rose to the occasion, and,in the limited space allowed, painted a true picture of father's character, his experiences, accomplishments, his love of life and his astonishing ability to make and keep friends. I acknowledge his patience and long suffering as a collaborator, his genius in deciphering and editing my literary attempts, for I am, indeed, a beginner in this field, and his loving endeavor to give me all the credit for a work mutually accomplished, but through which his gifted workmanship brightly shines.

Finding an ancestor is as rewarding as making a new friend, or as discovering a long hidden clue to treasure. I recommend it to all those who seek new paths of pleasure and adventure.

Albertina Brown Parker

July 24, 1963
Missoula, Montana



Arms of the Benjamin Harrison family of Virginia

THE LINEAGE OF JOHN FRANCIS DEANE BROWN

Through
BENJAMIN HARRISON

The ancestors of the parents of John Francis Deane Brown were among the earliest colonists of Virginia. His father's first forebear in America was BENJAMIN HARRISON, who came to Jamestown, Virginia, September 10, 1608, on the sailing vessel, Mary and Margaret, commanded by Captain Christopher Newport, bringing the "Second Supply".[1]

His mother, Margaret McClelland Brown, was of royal descent from Kings Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III., and from two of the wives of King Edward I., through her first emigrant ancestor in Virginia, COLONEL GEORGE READE, who came to Yorktown, Virginia, in 1637, as shown in a compilation of English royalty having descendants who emigrated to America in Colonial times.[2]

Marriages by the descendants of these emigrants brought into the family line other prominent people, some of whom are given below.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Emigrant, 1608

1.	Benjamin Harrison - Married -	Mary who also married (2) Benjamin Sedley
2.	Benjamin Harrison	Hannah Churchill
3.	Nathaniel Harrison	Mary Cary Young
4.	Benjamin Harrison	Susannah Digges
5.	Ludwell Harrison	William Gooseley
6.	Frances Gooseley	James Brown, Jr.
7.	Ludwell Harrison Brown	Margaret McClelland
8.	John Francis Deane Brown	Anna Maria Dorothea Lentz

MILES (MYLLES) CARY. Emigrant, 1640

1.	Sir John Cary - Married -	Alice Hobson (2nd wife)
2.	MILES CARY	Anne Taylor
3.	William Cary	Martha Scaresbrooke

1. Works of Capt. John Smith, Richmond edition.
2. Of Sceptred Race, by Annah Robinson Watson, Ch 7, P. 80.

4.	William Cary	married	Judith Jones
5.	Martha Cary		Ephriam Gooseley
6.	William Gooseley		Ludwell Harrison
7.	Frances Gooseley		James Brown, Jr.
8.	Ludwell Harrison Brown		Margaret McClelland
9.	John Francis Deane Brown		Anna Maria Dorothea Lentz

SIR DUDLEY DIGGES, Member, Virginia Company, 1609

1.	Sir Thomas Digges	married	Ann St. Leger
2.	Sir Dudley Digges		Mary Kemp
3.	GOV. EDWARD DIGGES, 1650		Elizabeth Page
4.	Dudley Digges		Susannah Cole
5.	Cole Digges		Elizabeth Power
6.	Susannah Digges		Benjamin Harrison
7.	Ludwell Harrison		William Gooseley
8.	Frances Gooseley		James Brown, Jr.
9.	Ludwell Harrison Brown		Margaret McClelland
10.	John Francis Deane Brown		Anna Maria Dorothea Lentz

BENJAMIN HARRISON was one of the founders of Virginia. Among his descendants are three signers of the Declaration of Independence, namely; Benjamin Harrison, his great grandson; Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee, sons of his great granddaughter, Hannah Harrison Ludwell Lee; and two Presidents of the United States, William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison.

Margaret McClelland Brown was also a descendant of founders of Virginia, her earliest Colonial ancestor being

NICHOLAS MARTIAN, (Marteau), a French Huguenot, who came to Virginia prior to 1620, and settled upon land along the York river, which he patented.. A part of this land became the site of Yorktown, Virginia, a most important shipping center. His daughter Elizabeth was the wife of COLONEL GEORGE READE, Emigrant.

The lineage of these distinguished families reads as follows:

CAPTAIN NICHOLAS MARTIAN, 1620		COLONEL GEORGE READE, 1637
1.	NICHOLAS MARTIAN, Emigrant	married Isabel Beach, (2nd) Jane, widow of Edward Berkeley
2.	Elizabeth Martian	COLONEL GEORGE READE, Emigrant

3. Thomas Reade	married	Lucy Gwynne
4. Clement Reade		Mary Hill
5. Margaret Reade		Judge Paul Carrington
6. Anne Carrington		William Cabell, the younger
7. Margaret Cabell		Thomas Stanhope McClelland
8. Margaret McClelland		Ludwell Harrison Brown
9. John Francis Deane Brown		Anna Maria Dorothea Lentz

GOVERNOR CHRISTOPHER CODRINGTON

1. CHRISTOPHER CODRINGTON
   Governor of Barbados. Emigrant to this Island during the reign of Charles 1st.
2. Christopher Codrington
   son of Emigrant, Governor of Barbados
3. Hemingham Codrington — married — Dr. Paul Carrington
4. COL. GEORGE CARRINGTON, 1723 — Anne Mayo
5. Judge Paul Carrington — Margaret Reade
6. Anne Carrington — William Cabell, the younger
7. Margaret Cabell — Thomas Stanhope McClelland
8. Margaret McClelland — Ludwell Harrison Brown
9. John Francis Deane Brown — Anna Maria Dorothea Lentz

MAJOR WILLIAM MAYO, Emigrant, 1723

1. MAJOR WILLIAM MAYO — married - Frances Gould (2d) Anne Perratt
2. Anne Mayo, dtr. of Frances — Colonel George Carrington
3. Judge Paul Carrington — Margaret Reade
4. Anne Carrington — William Cabell, the younger
5. Margaret Cabell — Thomas Stanhope McClelland
6. Margaret McClelland — Ludwell Harrison Brown
7. John Francis Deane Brown — Anna Maria Dorothea Lentz

DR. WILLIAM CABELL, Emigrant, 1725

1. DR. WILLIAM CABELL — married - Elizabeth Burks
2. Col. William Cabell, the elder — Margaret Jordan
3. Col. William Cabell, the younger — Anne Carrington
4. Margaret Cabell — Thomas Stanhope McClelland
5. Margaret McClelland — Ludwell Harrison Brown
6. John Francis Deane Brown — Anna Maria Dorothea Lentz

Colonel Samuel Jordan, a Huguenot, is said to be a descendant of Sam'l Jordain, of Jordain's Hundred, near Jamestown, Virginia, who barricaded his house for protection from Indians during the Massacre of 1622.

Dr. William Cabell and William Mayo, first cousins, were born in or near Wilts, England. Their family line dates to the Norman Invasion of England in 1066, when a Walter Cabel, Norman horse soldier, participated in that conflict. Thereafter, he settled in Wilshire, England, where many of his descendants may yet be found.[3]

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Emigrant, 1608

Benjamin Harrison came to Jamestown, Virginia, in the "Second Supply", on the sailing vessel, the Mary & Margaret, commanded by Captain Christopher Newport, which "disburdened herselfe of seventy persons on September 10, 1608" according to Captain John Smith,[4] who further stated, he received his letters patent .... the boats being trimmed for trade, and being sent out with Captain Percy on their journey, encountered the Second Supply which brought them back to discover the land of Monacan".[5]

Mary Johnston, in her"Chronicle of English Colonial Beginnings", gives a colorful description of their arrival: "It was now September, and the second summer with its toll of fever victims was well-nigh over. Autumn and renewed energy were at hand. One day, George Percy, leading a trading party down the river, saw coming toward him a white-sailed ship, the Mary and Margaret. It was Christopher Newport again, with the second supply. Seventy colonists came over, among them a fair number of men of note. There were Captain Peter Wynne and Richard Waldo, old soldiers and valiant gentlemen, Francis West, younger brother of Lord De le Warr, Rawley, Crawshaw, John Codrington, Samuel Tucker and others. This is indeed an important ship.[6]

Mr. P.A. Bruce, another noted author developing the same theme, wrote:

"In the Second Supply there arrived twenty nine gentlemen in a total Company of seventy new settlers. Among the persons of Gentle birth who had come out on this voyage was Francis West, a brother of Lord de le Warr, and a member of a family distinguished in the peerage. His companions in the same station of life bore such well known names as Russell, Codrington, Philpot, Leigh, Harrison, Holt, Norton, Yarington, Phelps and Prat". Mr. Bruce then defines "gentlemen" as a term used very guardedly in that age, and states that "Henry Percy, gentleman, was the son of a nobleman of the highest rank in the kingdom."

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3. Cabells & Their Kin, by Alexander Brown, pp. 1-4
4. Settlement of Virginia, by Captain John Smith, Vol. 1, pp. 197-203
5. Monacan - The country near the upper waters of the James river.
6. Pioneers of the Old South, by Mary Johnson, pp. 33,34.

Again quoting Mr. Bruce, "the first of the Harrisons to emigrate settled on the James River not many years after the colony was founded and his descendants acquired importance before the close of the century. Investigation has been unable to throw much light on the origin of this family, which has contributed so many distinguished men to the history of our country but, as the emigrant was soon after his arrival appointed Clerk of the Council, a position only held in those times by men of influence and social prominence, it has been inferred that his social connections were such as entitled him to more than usual consideration."[7]

It is recorded in the William and Mary Quarterly that "with the exception of the Lees, there is no family in the United States which has exhibited a similar heredity of talent as the Harrison family, holding for two hundred years the very first offices".

Lord De le Warr, in a letter to the London Company, wrote: "I would not have it conceived that we would exclude altogether gentlemen, and those whose breeding never knew what a day's labor meant, for even to such, this country, I doubt not, but will give likewise excellent satisfaction, especially to the better and staid spirits, for he amongst them who cannot dig, use the square, nor practice the axe and chisel, yet he shall find how to employ the force of knowledge, the exercise of counsel, and the operation and power of his breeding".[8]

"Both justice and decency require that we should bestow on our forefathers an honorable remembrance."

Thucydides

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7. Social Life in Virginia in the 17th Century, by P.A.Bruce, pp. 41-43, 72, 103.
8. Genesis of the United States, by Alexander Brown. Vol, 1, p. 411.

The exact date of the death of Benjamin Harrison, Emigrant, has never been definitely established. However, existing records disclosed that he was Clerk of Council shortly after his arrival at Jamestown, as evidenced by a document which he signed and recorded at Jamestown on March 15, 1633, and that he was a member of the House of Burgesses in April, 1642. He married Mary _____, who bore him two children, namely, Benjamin and Peter, the latter dying without posterity. Research has filed to disclose the surname of Mary Harrison. Her Will, filed May 29, 1688, at Jamestown, and executed in the name of "Mary Sedley", discloses that she had married Benjamin Sidley, as her second husband, and that they had one son Thomas, to whom, along with Benjamin Harrison, her first son by her first marriage, she left the estate.

Benjamin Harrison, Emigrant, died in 1645 and was buried at the rear of the church at Jamestown, Virginia. Beside him lie the bodies of his two grandchildren, Hannah Harrison Ludwell and Sarah Blair, and Sarah Blair's husband, James Blair, an early colonial Governor of Virginia. The plot also contains the grave of Hannah's grandson, William Lee, son of Thomas and Hannah Ludwell Lee.

2. Benjamin Harrison (1645-1712)

Benjamin Harrison, of "Wakefield", the eldest son of the Emigrant, was born on September 20, 1645 and died on January 30, 1712-13. He was buried in the old Church graveyard at Cabin Point. He married Hannah Churchill, born February 13, 1651-52 and died on February 16, 1698-99, according to the inscription on her tombstone at Cabin Point. He resided with his family on his "Wakefield" plantation in Surrey County, Virginia. He was a Justice of Surrey as early as 1671, King's Sheriff in 1679 and a member of the House of Burgesses in 1680-1682, 1692 and 1697-98. King's Sheriff was an important position under the shire system of England, the duties being ministerial in nature and the term brief in tenure. King Edward I, once served as a Sheriff.[10] His tombstone, formerly at Cabin Point, but later removed to Brandon plantation, bears the inscription:

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9. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 7, p. 6 and Vol. 30 (1922) No. 4, p. 408; Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison, by C.P. Keith, p. 46; Social Life in Virginia, p. 42; Bristol Colonial Papers, No. 26, Vol. III, pp. 1624-5; The Critic, Richmond, Va. Note: for interesting and informative reading re Benjamin Harrison, see Fairfax Harrison's books, "The Virginia Cary's", The Devon Cary's" and "The Proprietor of Northern Neck."

10. Virginia Magazine, supra, Vol. 30, (1922), pp. 409, 412; Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison, by C.P. Keith, p. 47.

Here lyeth the body of
HON. BENJAMIN HARRISON, ESQ.
Who did justice, loved mercy, and walked humbly with his God;
Was always loyal to his Prince
And a great benefactor to his country
He was born in this Parish on the 20th day of Sept. 1645 and
Departed this life on the 20th day of January, 1712-13.

Benjamin and Hannah Churchill Harrison had five children, namely, Sarah, Benjamin, Hannah, Nathaniel, and Henry, who died without posterity. The surviving children, two boys and two girls, lived and founded families of great distinction. From his eldest son, Benjamin, descended the Harrison's of "Berkeley", and from Nathaniel, his youngest son, the family of the name at "Wakefield" and "Brandon".[11] The history of the issue of Benjamin and Hannah Churchill Harrison: a. Sarah, born on August 4, 1670 (one reliable source reports "1679", which may or may not be a typographical error) and died on May 5, 1713. She married James Blair, President of William and Mary College, the son of John Blair, an early Colonial Governor of Virginia. Sarah must have been the first American suffragette, because she refused to say "obey" during her first wedding ceremony. Young James Blair led her to the altar twice, and each time she refused to use the word. On the third attempt the minister omitted "obey", and the marriage was consummated. They had no children.[12] b. Benjamin, of Berkeley, of Berkeley Springs, Berkeley, Charles City County, Virginia, ancestor of the Presidents, was born in 1673 and died on April 10, 1710. He married Elizabeth Burwell, second daughter of Lewis Burwell of Carter's Creek, Gloucester County, and King's Creek, York County, Virginia. They were buried in the old Westover churchyard. The inscription on her tombstone states that she died on Monday, the 30th of December, 1734. They were the parents of Benjamin Harrison, who, with his two young daughters, were struck by lightning in 1745 and died instantly. This Benjamin married Anne, daughter of Robert Carter of Corotman. Eight children were born of this union, one of whom, Benjamin, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.[13] c. Hannah, born at Indian Fields, Surrey County, Virginia on December 15, 1678-79 and died on April 4, 1731. She married Philip Ludwell, of Green Springs, Virginia, on February 4, 1672, at Carter's Creek, Gloucester County, and died on January 4, 1726-27. He was the son of Sir Philip Ludwell, King's Governor of the Carolinas, by his

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11. Virginia Magazine, supra, Vol. 7, (1899-1900), p. 283
12. Ibid, Vol. 31, pp. 83, 84, and Vol. 7, p. 84; Keith's Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison, p. 47.
13. Virginia Magazine, supra, Vol. 31, (1923) and Vol. 32, p. 180; Keith's, Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison, pp. 36, 47; Adventures of Purse and Person, supra, p. 109.

first wife, Lucy, who was the daughter of Captain Robert Higginson, Commander of Middle plantation in 1646. Sir Philip married, as his second wife, Lady Frances Berkeley, widow of Sir William Berkeley, who served as Governor of Virginia for more than twenty five years. Through Lady Berkeley, the Ludwell family came into the possession of Green Springs plantation, Lord Berkeley's vast country estate.[14]

Philip and Hannah Harrison Ludwell had three children, namely, Hannah, Lucy, and Philip, he being the third of the name in Virginia. Philip inherited Green Springs plantation and other property belonging to his father at Williamsburg. He married Frances Grymes, granddaughter of the Honorable Edmund Jenings, President of the Virginia Council and Acting Governor from 1706 to 1710. Philip Hannah Ludwell, his oldest daughter, married William Lee, son of Thomas Lee. Henry Lee, nephew of Thomas Lee, married Lucy Grymes and they were the parents of Richard Lee, better known as "Light-horse Henry Lee", who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and the father of Robert E. Lee.[15]

Hannah Harrison Ludwell, Hannah Harrison Ludwell's eldest daughter, married in 1722, Thomas Lee of Mount Pleasant and Stratford, Virginia, President of the Council and Acting Governor, who is reported to have had one of the most farseeing minds in the Colonial era.[16] They were the parents of two daughters and six sons, five of whom participated in the Revolutionary war and won fame. Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee also signed the Articles of Confederation in 1777. Philip Ludwell and Hannah Harrison Ludwell resided at Williamsburg, Va. between 1700 and 1717, in a handsome house which he had built after his appointment by the Assembly as one of other directors for "the encouragement and settlement of the City of Williamsburg at Middle Plantation." This house was the first "Exhibition" building to be opened as such in the Colonial capital of Williamsburg, and is one of the few original houses still standing at this historic site.[17]

d. Nathaniel, of whom, more later.

e. Henry, died sans posterity.

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14. Virginia Magazine, supra, Vol. 4, p. 162; Vol. 31, pp. 83, 84; and Vol. 23, p. 354.
15. Ibid; ibid; Keith's Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison, p. 49.
16. Ibid; Lees of Virginia, by B.J. Hendrick, pp. 54, 57.
17. Handbook of Buildings of Colonial Williamsburg, p. 59.

3. NATHANIEL HARRISON *[18]

Nathaniel Harrison, of "Wakefield", "Surry" and "Brandon" plantations in Surry and Prince George Counties, Virginia was born on August 8, 1677 and died on November 30, 1727. He married Mary Cary Young, daughter of John Cary of London, England, and Jane Flood of Virginia. Nathaniel's second wife was Lucy Carter Fitzhugh. He was a Justice of Surry County in 1698 when appointed to succeed his father, Benjamin Harrison, as a member of the General Council, a member of the House of Burgesses from 1677 to 1696, a Naval officer and a Colonel in the upper district of the James River in 1710, a member, from April to October, 1710, of a Commission appointed to settle the boundary line to be drawn between Virginia and North Carolina, a member of the Council in 1713, a Deputy Lieutenant of Surry County and Prince George County in 1715, and an Auditor General in 1724.

The site of the tomb of Nathaniel Harrison was not known to his descendants for many years. It was finally located on the north bank of the James River and found to bear the inscription:

> Here lies the body of the Honorable Nathaniel Harrison, Esq.,
> He was born in the Parish on the 8th day of August, 1677.
> Departed this life on the 30th day of November, 1727.

Nathaniel and Mary Cary Harrison had seven children, all of whom married, namely,

a.	Nathaniel	married	Hannah Digges
b.	Benjamin		Susannah Digges
c.	Hannah		Armstead Churchill
d.	Elizabeth		James Cargill
e.	Sarah		N.J. Bradley
f.	Ann		Edward Digges, eldest son of Cole Digges
g.	Mary		Colonel James Gordon, of Merry Point.

18. All information reported under this name may be found, variously, in the following sources; Virginia Magazine, supra, Vol. 7, p. 357, Vol. 31, p.380 and Vol. 32, p. 202 and Vol.4, p. 169; Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, issue of March 13, 1890, (as stated on p. 48 of Keith's Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison; Records of Council (1698); Old Church Records, by William Meade, Bishop, Vol. 30

4. BENJAMIN HARRISON [19] (_____ - 1758)

Benjamin Harrison (Major), the son of Nathaniel Harrison of Wakefield, Surry County, Virginia, was born _____, and died in 1758-59. He was married on August 23, 1739 to Susannah, daughter of Cole Digges, Esq., of Bellefield, York County, President of His Majesty's Council of the Colony of Virginia. On the same night, his brother, Nathaniel Harrison, married Mary Digges, the sister of Susannah. Benjamin and Susannah Harrison had eight children, namely:

a. Elizabeth, who died at the age of eight years;
b. Mary, who died at the age of five years;
c. Nathaniel, born,1703, died, November 1, 1791 at his Brandon plantation in Surry County. He married Mary Digges, daughter of Cole Digges, Esq., and Elizabeth Power Digges. He was a member of the Prince George Committee of Safety and a member of the Executive Council of State in 1776, and had an illustrious career;
d. Susannah,
e. Benjamin, who died at the age of ten years;
f. Eliza, who died in infancy;
g. Peter Cole,
h. Ludwell, of whom, more later.

5. LUDWELL HARRISON[20] (_____, 1813)

Ludwell Harrison, the last child of Benjamin and Susannah Harrison, was born, according to a record made by his mother, "on a Tuesday, about half an hour after eleven o'clock in the evening, during the increase of the moon, and was baptized by Rev. Alexander Furnoy", on December 31, 1754. She died at Yorktown, Virginia on August 26, 1813.

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19. Source of information under this name: William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. 1 (1), p. 97; Virginia Gazette; Benjamin Harrison's Bible at Wakefield, Surry County; Baskett Bible, 1738; Virginia Magazine, supra, Vol. 32 (1924), pp. 47, 248, 249; Cabells and Their Kin, p. 348.

20. All information reported under this name may be found, variously, in the following sources: William and Mary Quarterly Magazine, Vol. 1 (1) pp. 97, 98, Volume 7, pp. 39, 40 and Vol. 14, p. 277, December 8, 1802: Tyler's Quarterly Magazine, Vol. 7, No. 2, p. 113, and Their Kin, p. 348. For issue, see 5. William Gooseley, infra. See footnote 21.

She married William Gooseley (Goosley), of Yorktown.* He was born about 1750 and died December 31, 1809. He was the son of Ephriam Gooseley, (General Agent and Manager of the Virginia Fleet that plied the York River, Bermuda, West Indies Islands, Liverpool and London) and his wife, Martha Cary, who was the daughter of William Cary and his wife, Judith Jones. The four Gooseley girls, Martha Cary, Judith, Elizabeth and Mary were noted beauties of their day and renowned for their charm. The records of York County, Virginia contain a letter from William Gooseley in which he consents to the marriage of his daughter, Frances, "an infant under twenty-one years", to James Brown, Jr. of Richmond, Virginia.

6. JAMES BROWN, JR.[21] (1780-1859)

James Brown, Jr., of Richmond, Virginia, was born on June 17, 1780 and died on January 1, 1859, as a result of a railway accident at the Richmond station. Funeral honors were paid to him by the famous Light Infantry Blues, of which he was an honorary member. He married Frances Gooseley, daughter of William and Ludwell Harrison Gooseley, on December 9, 1802, at Yorktown, Virginia. She was born on December 29, 1783 and died on June 19, 1849, at Richmond, Virginia. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Ann, Mary, William, Frances, James, John, Ellen, Ludwell, Harriet and John.

James Brown, Jr., was auditor for Virginia for more than forty years. He was distinguished for his integrity and eminent for his talents. Public records maintained under his supervision were of utmost beauty.

John Brown, the father of James Brown, Jr., was born in 1750 and died on November 2, 1810. He married, on March 26, 1772, Anne Geddy (1762-1800), daughter of James and Elizabeth, who migrated from Scotland in 1735. He was Clerk of the District Court, General Court and Court of Appeals. He studied law in the office of the Honorable John Marshall, afterwards Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and accompanied Judge Marshall, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Eldridge Gerry, Envoys Extraordinary, to France, as confidential

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21. Source of information under this name: Cabells and Their Kin, supra, p. 347; William and Mary Quarterly Magazine, Vol. 1 (1), p. 98.

* For issue, see 5. William Gooseley, infra.

secretary. John and Anne Geddy had five children, namely: Marie (Copeland), John Jr., George Dixon, James Jr., and Marie (Peter Tinsley). The Governor of Virginia sent to England for an accomplished Clerk to straighten out the Court records. John Brown was sent. He died in 1810 and is buried in the churchyard of St. John's Church, Richmon d, Virginia. This church was made famous by Patrick Henry's "Give me liberty or give me death" speech, which he made there just prior to the War of the Revolution.

7. LUDWELL HARRISON BROWN[22] (1818-1859)

Ludwell Harrison Brown was born on November 1, 1818 at Richmond, Virginia and died on March 6, 1859, when at the height of his career. He married Margaret McClelland, on January 20, 1840, at Montezuma plantation, Nelson County, Virginia. She was born on January 20, 1820 at Lynchburg, Virginia. She died on September 24, 1875 at the home of her daughter, Margaret Loughborough, Washington, D. C., and was buried there in Oakhill cemetery.

Ludwell Harrison was a noted civil engineer. He was on the James River and Kanawha Canal with Colonel Charles Ellett, and other public works in Virginia. A monument erected in his honor by the State of Virginia stands on a bluff overlooking the James River.

Ludwell and Margaret McClelland Brown had eight children, all of whom but one married, namely:

a.	Margaret	Henry Loughborough of Washington, D.C.
b.	James Cabell	(1st) Marian Murray (2nd) Anna Sinclair.
c.	John Francis Deane Brown.	Of whom, more later.
d.	Mary Rosalie	Porter Johnson, Esq. of Rockbridge Co. Va.
e.	Frances Harrison	G. Walker Gilmer, nephew of Gov. Thomas Gilmer
f.	Thomas Stanhope	Unmarried
g.	Edmonia Preston	Leake Johnson, Esq., Rockbridge County.
h.	Wingfield Ludwell	Sarah, daughter of Zac R. Lewis, Nelson County, Virginia

22. Source of information under this name: Cabell's and Their Kin, supra, pp. 47, 347, 349.

William Carey
1550 1632

William Carey
1577 - 1638

Richard Carey
1579 - 1644; m.
Mary Shershaw and had
8 sons and 9 daughters

Shershaw Cary
only Shershaw had issue

John Cary
1583 - 1661, m
Alice Hobson

Mylles Cary
1622 -1667, came
to Va., 1640-1645

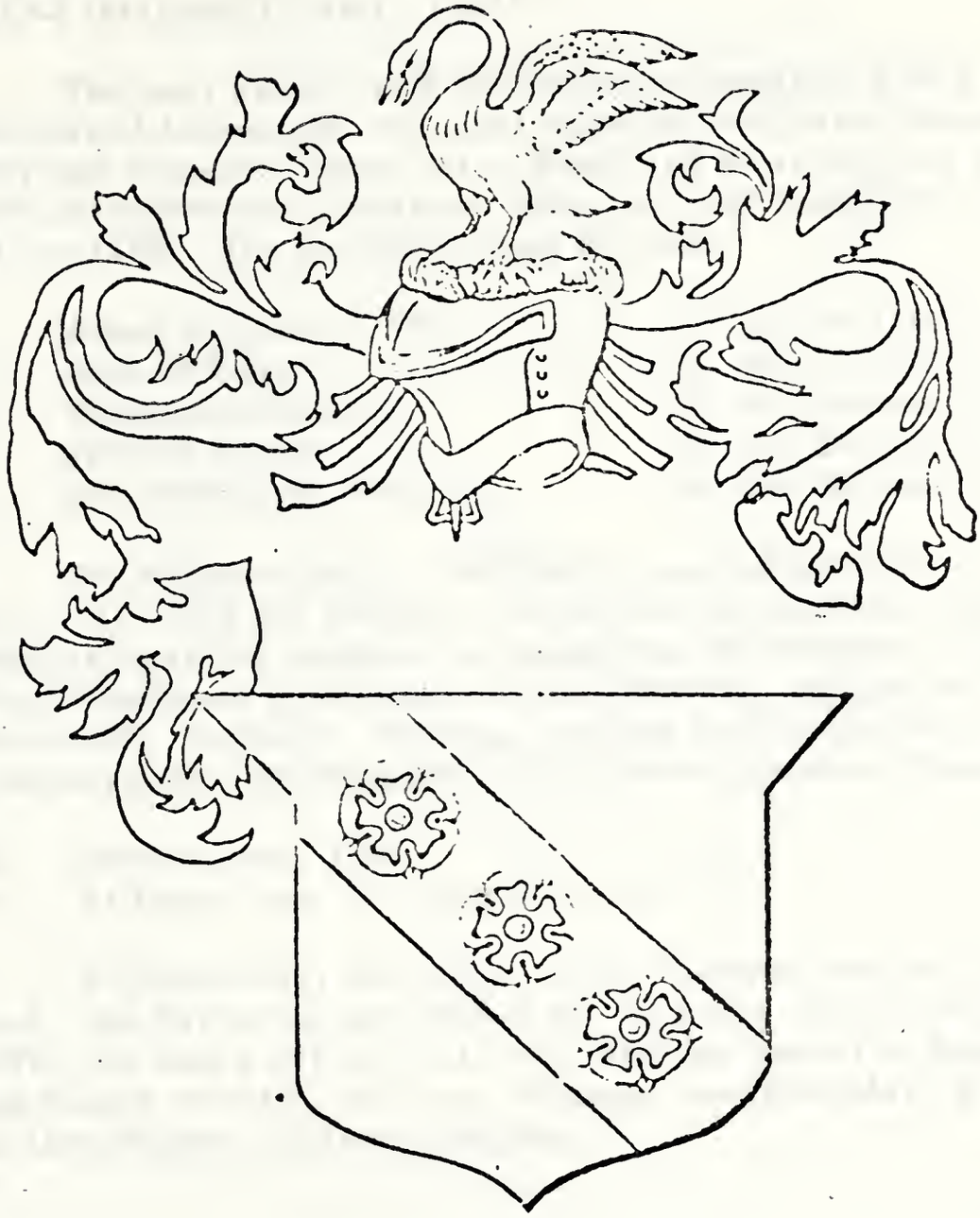
John Cary
1647 - 1730
Bristol Sugar
Merchant & Sugar
Publicist

Richard Cary
1649 - 1726
London merchant &
Director, Bank of
England

Thomas Cary
1650-1711
Canon of Bristol
and Rector of all Sts.
Church of Bristol

These two bros., John and Richard, and their Kinsman, John Cary of London, are the three Cary's to whom the confirmation of their right to the Ancient Arms of Devon Cary's was made in 1699. See: Letter from College of Arms, dated 18 July, 1957. It is from this confirmation that the Virginia Carys' (descendant of Mylles) officially receive their right to Ancient Arms of Car y of Devon. Mylles Cary of Warwick County, Virginia and John Richard (bros) all have common ancestor, William Cary, 1550-1632;

[illegible] College of Arms, dated July 5, 18, 1957.



Comme je trouve.
(As I find)
Sine Deo circo.
(Without God I am in want)

Coat-of-Arms of the Cary family, Devon, England, on tombstone of Miles (Mylles) Cary (_____-1667), Windmill Point, Warwick County, Virginia.

LINEAGE OF JOHN FRANCIS DEANE BROWN

THE CARY FAMILY OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA

Lineage of
MILES (MYLLES) CARY, 1640[1]

The very ancient and distinguished family of CARY included the Earl of Monmouth, Viscount Falkland and Baron Herndon. They had numerous branches in South and West England and were lineal descendants of Adam de Kari, Lord of Castle Cary, Somerset, in 1198. The ancestral lines include:

1. Adam de Kari, 1198
2. John de Cary
3. William de Karry
4. John de Karry
5. Sir John Cary, Knight
6. Sir William Cary
7. Sir John Cary, Knight
8. Sir Robert Cary, Knight
9. Sir Philip Cary, Knight
10. Sir William Cary, 1443-71

Sir William Cary, (1443-1471) was beheaded at Tweksbury in May, 1471, and his property confiscated by the King. His grandson, Thomas, was the ancestor of three lines of noblemen, Viscount Falkland, (continued to this day), Baron Herndon (extinct) and Earl of Monmouth. (extinct). Thomas, born in 1645 at Chilton, Foliot, married Margaret, the daughter of Sir Robert Spencer, Duke of Somerset.

11. Robert Cary, 1600
12. William Cary, (the elder), 1492-1572.

William Cary, the elder, of St. Nicholas Parish, Bristol, England, was buried in the crypt of St. Nicholas church on March 28, 1572. He was a draper by trade. He was Sheriff of Bristol in 1532 and Mayor in 1546. His son, William, married Mary Boleyn, sister of Anne Boleyn, Queen of England.

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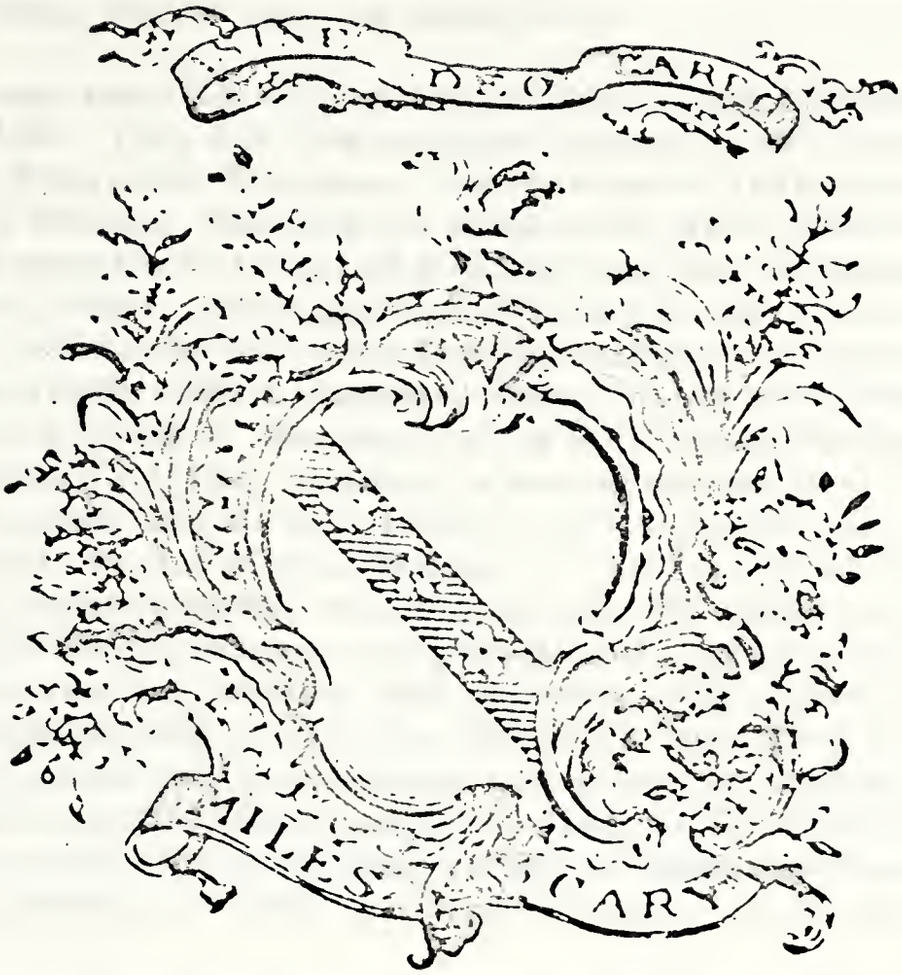
1. Source of information under this name: The Virginia Carys, pp. 20-35; Parish Register, St. Nicholas Church; Henry Hobson's Funeral Certificate of 1637; Will of granddaughter, Alice Cary, 1660; Herald College, Pedigree of 1699-1701; Scrap Book, from The Critic, Richmond, Virginia.



Arms of the Miles Cary (_____ - 1667) family
in the Colony of Virginia

Sir John Cary, (1583-1661) was baptized on April 12, 1583 at St. Nicholas Church. He is described in the funeral certificate of Henry Hobson, issued in 1637, as a draper, and also in the Will, dated 1660, of Alice Cary, his granddaughter. He and other members of his family suffered severe losses of estate during the ensuing civil wars when Roundheads and Cavaliers, alternately in control of Bristol, preyed upon its merchants.

Sir John married Elizabeth Hereford, as his first wife, on May 29, 1609. They had five children, namely, John,Thomas, Prudence, Philip and Elizabeth. He married in 1618, as his second wife, Alice Hobson. She was the daughter of Henry Hobson, innholder and sometimes Mayor of Bristol, who died on March 21, 1635, and his wife, Alice, the daughter of William Davis. Seven children were born to Sir John and Alice Hobson, namely: a. Henry (1618); b. Matthew (1620-1648) a mariner, named in the Will of his grandfather, Henry Hobson. Matthew, left a Will, dated October 22, 1647, proven August 12, 1648, in which he named his daughter Alice, his brother Richard, and his wife Isabel, the last named then residing at Wapping Hall, Parish of East Stepney; c. Richard (1621-1660) baptized at All Saints Church, Bristol, on July 29, 1621, is mentioned in the Will of Henry Hobson, his grandfather, dated 1634, and in the Wills of his brother, Matthew and his niece, Alice Cary, of Stepney, as being alive in 1660; d. Alice; e. Honor; f. and Mary (three daughters, about whom only given names are noted); g. Mylles, who was born in 1621, baptized on January 30, 1622, O.S., at all Saints Church, Bristol. He emigrated to Virginia sometime between 1640 and 1646, probably in 1645, and died there on June 10, 1667. (infra)

Sir John Cary was buried beside his second wife, Alice Cary Hobson, on February 13, 1661, in All Saints Church, Bristol.

1. MILES (MYLLES) CARY[2] Emigrant (_____ - 1667)

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2. Source of information under this name: Winston of Virginia and Allied Families, pp. 356,357; The Virginia Cary's, pp. 34, 36, 100; Cabells and Their Kin, p. 446; Virginia Magazine, supra, Vol. 4, p. 93; Adventures of Purse and Person - Virginia, 1607-1675, by Annie Lash Jester (1936), pp. 327,328; Bristol Wills, in Appendix 1; Parish Register of All Saints Church, Bristol; Hening's Laws of Virginia, 1660-1667; Testimony as to Miles Cary and family in Hudson Peerage case, 1707, Harl. MS. 6694, British Museum; Miles Cary's Will, Appendix 1, Cary Tombstone at Windmill Point; Gleanings from Public Records; Cary Family of Virginia, by Stanard Ray; The Critic.

Miles Cary, Colonel, emigrated to the Colony of Virginia sometime between 1640 and 1645, probably in 1645, under his proper name, "Mylles Cary". The first record of him shows him to be on the Bench in Warwick County, Virginia in 1652. He received a grant of 1000 acres of land in Westmoreland County, Virginia. He continued to own land in England for many years. In the Colony, he was, at various times, a Major in 1654, a Lieutenant Colonel in 1657, a Colonel and Colonel Lieutenant during 1659-1663, the Escheater General of Virginia in 1665, the Collector of tobacco duties on the lower James River, and a member of the King's Council during 1663-1667. He married Anne Taylor in 1645. She was the daughter of Captain Thomas Taylor, a mariner, who was a Burgess in 1626. Miles and Anne Taylor Cary were the parents of seven children, namely: Thomas, Anne, Bridgett, Henry, Elizabeth, Miles, and William. Thomas, the eldest son, was born about 1647 and died in 1708 at Windmill Point, Virginia. He married Anne, daughter of Captain Francis Milner of Nansemond, not later than 1669. Anne, born about 1649, appears to have died unmarried.

Henry, of the Forest, Warwick County, Virginia was born about 1650 and died, 1720. He was Magistrate and Captain of Militia of Warwick. He was a professional contractor and builder, and constructed, among other notable edifices, the first Capitol at Williamsburg, Virginia during 1701-03, the Courthouse at Yorktown in 1694, the Fort on York River in 1697, a main building of the College of William and Mary after the fire of 1706; the Governor's Palace during 1705-10. He married Judith, daughter of Edward Lockey, Jr. a merchant of Yorktown, on May 24, 1671.

Bridgett, born about 1652, married Captain William C. Bassett of New Kent, who died in 1671. Through this marriage, Benjamin Harrison signer of the Declaration of Independence, William Henry Harrison, President of the U.S., 1889-1893, were Taylor-Cary descendants.

Elizabeth, born about 1653, married Emanuel Wills of Warwick County, Virginia. Miles, born about 1655, died in 1709 at Richneck, Warwick County, Virginia. He was educated in England. Later, in 1699, he was a surveyor, magistrate, Captain, Lt. Colonel and Commander in Chief in Warwick County; He held other political positions in the Colony, including, Colonel and County Lieutenant of Warwick County in 1701, Clerk of the General Court in 1691, Register of the Vice-Admiralty Court during 1697-1699, Commissioner from Virginia to New York for the purpose of raising the quota which the English

Government sought to raise in the Colonies for the war with Frontenac and the French in Canada, a member of the House of Burgesses during 1683-1706, a Trustee of William and Mary College in 1693, and Rector of its Board during 1705-06; the Surveyor General of Virginia during 1699-1709; a Naval Officer and the Receiver of Duties for York River, during 1699-1709. He married, as his first wife, Mary, the daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Milner, of Nasemond County, Virginia and remarried, as his second wife, Mary, widow of William Roscaw, and the daughter of William Wilson of Elizabeth City, Va.

William: about whom, more later.

Miles (Myles) Cary,* Emigrant, the son of John and Alice Hobson Cary, was born at Bristol, England, and baptized as "Mylles Cary" at All Saints Church on November 30, 1622, O.S. He maintained a watermill and a mercantile business in Warwick County, Va. both of which are mentioned in his Will, (dated June 9, 1667, proved June 21, 1667.) He died June 10, 1667 from wounds received when the Dutch fleet attacked Old Fort Comfort, Virginia. He was buried at Windmill Point, Warwick County, Virginia. His tomb and inscription thereon, are described as follows:

(Arms of Cary of Devon)

Here Lyeth The Body Of Miles Cary, Esquire
Only Son Of John Cary And Alice His Wife
Daughter Of Henry Hobson Of The City
Of Bristol, Alderman.

He Was Born In The Said City
And Departed This Life The 10th Day Of June 1667
About The 47th Year Of His Age. Leaving Four
Sons And Three Daughters, vis. Thomas,
Anne, Henry, Bridgett, Elizabeth,
Miles And William.

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* Various old records in Virginia indicate that the baptized name of "Mylles" was changed to "Miles" after the Emigrant's arrival in the Colony of Virginia. According to Fairfax Harrison, the author, supra, it was this Miles Cary who changed the spelling because there were six contemporaries at the beginning of the 18th century, in Virginia, bearing the name of "Mylles Cary".

The tomb is described by Fairfax Harrison as follows:

"This monument was a brick altar tomb, surmounted by heavy ironstone slabs, evidently carved in England. Copies of the inscription were made in 1844, 1851 and 1868, and they all agree. The grave is on a high bluff overlooking the mouth of Potash Creed (now called Lucas Creek), looking down Warwick River, in the midst of an ancient grove. In 1868, it was described as at the foot of a giant walnut tree and in the deep shade of a bower formed by the festoons of a mighty grapevine, which embraces the entire grave in its snake-like folds. This description held good on April 10, 1919. The brick tomb had entirely disappeared, while the slab which bore the inscription is shattered into many pieces, some of which have been carried away. However, enough remains after two hundred and fifty years to clearly identify the inscription with the aid of copies made fifty years ago. The tomb was restored in 1932. The fragments of the tomb were assembled, including the coat-of-arms which was found in the Mariner's Museum at Newport News, Va., and the tomb restored with appropriate ceremonies on May 8, 1932. A bronze marker was placed on that date."*

2. WILLIAM CARY[3] (1657-1713)

William Cary, the youngest of the four sons of Mylles Cary, was born in 1657 and died in 1713. He resided on Skiff's Creek, Mulberry Island, Warwick County, Va. He married, Martha, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John Scaresbrook of York County, Va., and Elizabeth Bushrod Scaresbrooke (Scarisbrook) born in York County,

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* Note by the author, Fairfax Harrison: "I believe the restoration was effected by the descendants of Henry Cary (1650)? of "The Forest", for it was he who was responsible for the collection and assembling of the Cary-Estes genealogy, printed in 1949. I visited the grave in 1947 and found it in the same condition as when restored."

3. Source of information under this name: Virginia Cary's, pp. 36, 87, 121, 129, 130; William and Mary College Quarterly Magazine, Vol. 24, p. 200; Adventure's of Purse and Person, supra, p. 238, 328; Spottswood Papers, i-119, ii9; Campbell's History of Virginia. Ch. XLIX. (Note: for marriage of William and Martha Scarisbrook, see York, O.B., see William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. 24, p. 200; Some Prominent families of Virginia by Louise Recquet Ballet, Vol. 10, 11.

Virginia in 1688, his second wife. Lt. Colonel John Scaresbrooke's first wife was Mary Martian, daughter of Nicholas Martian of York, Virginia.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Scarisbrooke, born in 1604, emigrated to Virginia about 1650, and died in 1679. He was of ancient Lancashire family. He had two daughters by his first wife, Mary Martian, viz: Jane, who married 1st. John Duke and 2nd, Captain Thomas Mountford, and Elizabeth, who married David Condon. By his second wife, Elizabeth Bushrod, he had four children, namely, Hannah, who Married Captain Miles Mills in 1692, Mary, John and Martha, who married Captain William Cary of Warwick County, Virginia. John appears to have been a captain of a merchant vessel. He married Elizabeth. _____.

In 1679, the children of Colonel Scaresbrooke, deceased, viz: John, Martha, Mary and Hannah, received a share of the estate of Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Bushrod, of "Essex Lodge", York Co. their mother, Elizabeth, having been the eldest daughter of Mrs. Bushrod.

In York Co., Virginia, in the 17th century, Thomas Bushrod, attorney, was a member of the House of Burgesses. A copy, of a latter, dated 24 September, 1647, to "Mr. Thomas Bushrod" from Cornelius Lloyd, and an item in 1657, stating that Thomas Bushrod was a lawyer, are but scraps of evidence to identify Thomas Bushrod as having resided in Virginia and practiced law as early as 1647.

Lieut. Colonel William Cary, of Shaff's Creek, inherited under his father's will, the Shaff's creek plantation. From his own Will, it appears that he was one of the proprietors of the Warwick River mill. He was Justice of the Peace, Captain, Major and Lieut. Colonel of Warwick County Militia; Sheriff in 1709, and Burgess at various times from 1692 to 1713.

William Cary and Martha Scaresbrooke Cary had five children, namely: Harwood, born, 1685, died 1720. He married Martha Thornton; Martha, married, in 1706, to Edward Jaquelin, Jamestown, Va.; Miles born 1697?, post 1711, s.p.;

William, born 1700? in Prince George County, Virginia: He married Judith Jones; John, born 1701?, died s.p.

3. WILLIAM CARY[4] (1700-1742)

William Cary of Bristol Parish, was born at Yorktown, Va., about 1700, and died in Prince George County, Va., on April 2, 1742. He married Judith Jones in 1724, who bore him seven children, namely: Matthew, Jacqueline, Martha, Judith, Elizabeth, William, Miles and Mary. The daughters were noted beauties of their day. Martha (Patty) married Ephriam Gooseley of Yorktown, Va.. William Cary entered 1800 acres of land in Prince George Co., Va., in 1738.

4. MARTHA CARY

Martha Cary, the daughter of William Cary and Judith Jones, married Ephriam Gooseley, General Agent and manager of the Virginia Fleet trading the York River, the West Indies, the Bermudas and Liverpool and London. Their son, William, married Ludwell Harrison, daughter of Benjamin Harrison and Susannah Digges.

5. WILLIAM GOOSELEY,[5] (1750-1809)

William Gooseley was born about 1750, and married Ludwell Harrison on January 16, 1773. William died December 31, 1809, and Ludwell died August 26, 1813, and both deaths occurred at Yorktown, Virginia, where they were buried.

There were thirteen children born of this marriage, as follows:

Martha, born 11 November 1773, died 16 June 1774.
Elizabeth, born 14 May 1776.
Ann, born 23 August 1778; died 20 June 1779.
George, born 5 May, 1780; died, 1806. (There is an entry in the bible written by Ludwell Harrison Gooseley "August 22nd. My dear son, George Gooseley, was lost on his way to Charleston, 1806"
Lucy, born 30 March 1782.
Frances, born 29 December 1783. Married 1802.

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4. Source of information under this name (and 4. Martha Cary, infra): Virginia Cary's, pp. 130, 132, 138, 139; Adventurers of Purse and Person, pp. 328, 329. (Note, also, 5. Ludwell Harrison, supra); Some Prominant Families of Virginia, supra, Vol. 1, p 11.
5. Source of information under this name: William and Mary Magazine, supra, Vol. 7 pp. 39, 40, and Vol. 14, p. 277; Tyler's Quarterly Magazine, Vol. 7, p. 113;

William, born 2 April, 1786.
Benjamin, born 23 January 1788; died 25 February 1789.
Sarah Cary, born 5 February 1790.
Samuel Beall, born 2 January 1792.
Ann Harrison, born 15 September 1794.
Cary, born 21 August - 1797; died March 1798.
Susan, born 29 August 1799.

These births were entered in a bible, which was presented to Thomas Basket, and later given to Dr. James B. McCaw. A letter of William Gooseley, consenting to the marriage of his daughter Frances, an infant under twenty one years, to James A. Brown, Jr. is recorded in the York County marriage bond records.

The following generations are contained in the genealogy of Benjamin Harrison and are not repeated here. They are;

Frances Gooseley - James Brown, Jr.
Ludwell Harrison Brown - Margaret McClelland
John Francis Deane Brown - Anna Maria Dorothea Lentz.

"They alone cry out against a noble ancestry who have none of of their own"

Ben Jonson

"This shall be written for generations to come" Psalms, 102:18

Arms of the Digges family in England and the Colony of Virginia

JOHN FRANCIS DEANE BROWN LINEAGE

THE DIGGES FAMILY OF ENGLAND

Through
SIR DUDLEY DIGGES
Lineage of
BENJAMIN HARRISON

According to the Biographic Britannica, "the Digges family was ancient and considerable in the County of Kent", England, where they lived for generations.

The first of the name admitted to the list of alleged" most eminent persons who have flourished in Great Britain and Ireland" was;

LEONARD DIGGES [6] (_____-1574)

Born at Digges Court, Kent County, second son of James Digges, Esq., and Philippa Langham, of Chartham, in Kent County. Educated at University College in Oxford. "Was an excellent mathematician, a skillful architect, a most skillful surveyor and a considerable author." Leonard Digges died in 1574. He married Bridget, daughter of Thomas Wilford, Esq., and sister of James and Thomas Wilford, "two brave knights, son and heir".

THOMAS DIGGES[7] (_____-1595

Thomas Digges was educated at Oxford University, England. He was an author and also one of the most excellent mathematicians of his time. He was Master Muster General of the forces sent to the oppressed inhabitants of the Netherlands. He married Ann, daughter of Sir Warham St. Leger and Ursula, his wife, who was the daughter of Nevil, Lord of Abergavenny. Thomas and Ann Digges had issue, namely, Margaret, the poet and the wife of Anthony Palmer, Ursula, Sir Dudley and Leonard.

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6. Source of information under this name: William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. 1 (1). pp. 28, 29.
7. Ibid

Thomas died on August 24, 1595 and was buried at St. Mary's Church, Aldermanbury, London, England.

THE DIGGES FAMILY OF VIRGINIA[8]

SIR DUDLEY DIGGES (1583-1639)

Sir Dudley Digges, was born in 1583 and died in 1639. He was the son of Thomas Digges, who died in 1595, and his wife, Ann St. Leger, who died in 1636. He was educated at Oxford, England and was later knighted on April 29, 1607, at Whitehall. As a member of both the Virginia Company and the Council of Virginia on May 23, 1609, he lent his wholehearted support to the Colonial enterprise, which he was eager to advance by all means possible from "lotteries to religion".

There is no record that Sir Dudley, or his sons, Thomas or John, both members of the Virginia Company in March, 1612, ever came to Virginia. However, "Digges Hundred", on the upper James River, named in his honor, was in existence in 1611.

In 1619, Sir Dudley was one of the "choice gentlemen" selected for a Committee "concerning the College of Henrico in Virginia, being a weighty business and so great that an account of their proceedings therein must be given to the State." He and his associates were assigned land in Virginia, May, 1622, in order to further their proposal to transfer "great multitudes of people and cattle to Virginia." He was one of the group which purchased the Bermuda Islands from the Virginia Company on November 25, 1612.

As a member of Parliament, Sir Dudley kept in close touch with the exploratory and trading enterprises of the period, serving as one of the Commissionairea of the East India Company to draw a treaty between the Dutch and the English over Eastern trade. He was also a member of the Muscovy Company and supported three expositions seeking to discover a Northwest passage to the Orient. The expedition of Henry Hudson left Sir Dudley's name in the bleak northwest in "Cape Digges" and Digges Island".

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8. Source of information under this title and name: Adventures of Purse and Person, supra, pp. 154-158; William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. 4, p. 168; Genesis of the U.S., supra, p. 878.

Sir Dudley Digges married Mary, youngest daughter of an co-heir of Sir Thomas Kemp of Olintigh, and acquired through this marriage, and through purchase, the castle and manor of "Chilham" in Kent, and about 1616 he erected a "magnificent edifice". The eldest son, Thomas, succeeded to his estate, but it was through a younger son, who came to Virginia the middle of the 17th century, that Sir Dudley's faith in the potentialities of the Western hempshere was realized.

A new broad continent, rather than a northwest passage or a route to the South seas, opened up eventually a lucrative trade in tobacco, furs, and raw materials to the descendants of the British merchants and traders who had "adventured their fortunes through the Virginia Company, thereby making possible the establishment of the Colonial enterprise during the 1607-1624 period".

4. EDWARD DIGGES, GOVERNOR (about 1621-1675)

Edward Digges was born about 1621, and died March 15, 1675-76. He entered Gray's Inn on May 19, 1637. He emigrated to Virginia in 1650, and shortly after his arrival, purchased the plantation of Captain John West, comprising 1250 acres. This plantation was located in York County on the south fork of the York River, adjacent to the site of the old indian village of Chiskiask. He acquired 3050 acres in Gloucester Co., on the north bank of the river, in 1653, in two patents.

Edward Digges was appointed to the Council November 12, 1654, and two years later was elected Governor of Virginia by the House of Burgesses. He served under the Cromwellian regime, from March 30, 1656 to March 13, 1658, when he was sent to England to join Colonel Samuel Matthews and Richard Bennett as an agent to look after Colonial affairs, where he remained until 1663.

A report of his administration as Governor sent to England on December 15, 1656, recites "He hath managed under your Highness with so much moderation, prudence and justice that the Colony prospers".

A revival of an interest in silk culture in the Colony prior to 1619 became a major project of Governor Digges. At his own expense, he brought over two Armenians who assisted him in extensive experiments in silk husbandry carried on at his York River plantation, but the project did not survive. Tobacco, a sure profit, and not too risky to grow, drew the attention of the Virginia planter, and the Digges descendants became as well known for their first grade of tobacco as Edward Digges had been for his silk culture.

In consideration for his trouble and expense to sustain the silk culture in Virginia, Edward Digges was nominated in 1670 to the office of Auditor general of the Colony and served until 1676, when he died, at the age of fifty-five years. His Will, dated August 26, 1660, when he was, as stated in his Will, "now bound upon a voyage to Virginia", named his wife, Elizabeth, as "Executive". She died in 1691.

The inscription on the tombstone of Edward Digges records that he had by Elizabeth, his wife, six sons and seven daughters. Of these, only five are known, namely, William, Dudley, Edward, Mary and Ann. Elizabeth Digges was the sister of Colonel John Page, who in his Will of 1686-87, 1691-92, York County, mentions "sister Elizabeth Digges in Virginia". An inventory of the estate of Elizabeth Page Digges, deceased 1691, was entered in Yorktown records on March 24, 1662, and conveys detailed information of the names of the living of the 17th century planter.

William, eldest son of Governor Edward Digges and his wife, Elizabeth, was Justice of York, 1671; Captain of Horse, 1674; Sheriff, 1679; and a supporter of Governor Harvey in the Bacon Rebellion. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Seawell, of Patuxent, Maryland, and served as a member of the Maryland Council. They had ten children. Mary Digges, was born in 1659-60, and died on May 1690. She married Francis Page. Ann Digges, on November 21, 1686, married, as his second wife, Colonel William Cole of Bolthrope, Warwick County, Virginia.

5. COLONEL DUDLEY DIGGES

Dudley Digges was born in York County about 1665 and died there in 1710. He remained on the home plantation after his mother's death in 1691, although the land by inheritance had fallen to his older brother, William. Shortly after the latter's death, Edward Digges, eldest son of William Digges conveyed by deed, dated September 21, 1699, to his uncle Dudley, the land between Felgate's and Morgan's creeks, in York County, described as the "Edward Digges, Esq. plantation". The tract, then comprising some 1350 acres, and generally known as the "E.D. plantation" became widely known for the fine grade of tobacco it produced. One source is quoted as saying: "The sweet scented tobacco under cultivation by the Digges' was a pioneer in brands, known as the "E. Dees". It was remarkable for its fine taste and mild smell. Grown in sandy, nitre-impregnated soil, lying

in a strip between two creeks, sometimes called "Digges Neck", the tobacco came to enjoy the finest reputation and to command the best prices."

Dudley Digges married as his second wife, Susannah Cole (1674-1708), daughter of William Cole of Warwick County, Va. Following his death in 1710, Dudley Digges' Will was proved in York County, with the eldest son, Cole Digges, as principal heir. He bequeathed two thousand pounds apiece to two of his younger sons and a daughter. The Epitaph, inscribed in Latin on his tombstone, recites that he was renowned for "his virtue and his wisdom".

6. COLONEL COLE DIGGES (1692-1744)

Cole Digges was born in York County, Virginia on the "E.D." plantation in 1692, and died at the same place in 1744. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Power of York County, Virginia. He was a member of the House of Burgesses from Warwick County in 1718, a member of the Council of 1719, and Commander of the Militia of Warwick, York and Elizabeth City Counties. He inherited both the "E.D." and the "Newport News" plantations, the latter, acquired by his grandfather, William Cole, had been settled originally by Daniel Gookin in 1621-1622. During the lifetime of Colonel Edward Digges, son of Cole Digges, the "E.D." plantation became known as the "Bellefield" plantation.

William Digges, son of Colonel Edward Digges, sold Bellefield in 1787, having become involved financially during the Revolutionary War. It is now included in the area of the U.S. Naval Mine Depot.

Issue of Colonel Cole Digges:

Edward Digges, deceased, 1711, in England, was buried in the churchyard at Woodford, England. Dudley Digges married Mary Hubbard, daughter of James and Elizabeth Hubbard. Their four children died s.p.

7. SUSANNAH DIGGES (_____-_____)

Susannah Digges, the daughter of Cole Digges, was born at Yorktown, Virginia. She married Benjamin Harrison, of Brandon Plantation, Prince George County on August 19, 1739.

An account of Benjamin's life is given in the Benjamin Harrison lineage, and need not be repeated here. The remaining generations of the Digges family line, namely,

Ludwell Harrison - William Gooseley,
Frances Gooseley - James Brown, Jr.
Ludwell Harrison Brown = Margaret McClelland,
John Francis Deane Brown - Anna Maria Dorothea Lentz,

are also given in detail in the Harrison lineage.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

The continued existence and prosperity of every Nation depends upon the love of country and pride of race, which is true patriotism.

Alexander Brown.

"Respecting your forefathers, you are brought to respect yourselves."

Burke

"Family history is a subject of surpassing Interest"

Athenauem, 1880.

LINEAGE OF JOHN FRANCIS DEANE BROWN

Through
CAPTAIN NICHOLAS MARTIAN[9] (1591-1657)
of the Lineage of
MARGARET McCLELLAND
MOTHER OF John Francis Deane Brown

1. NICHOLAS MARTIAN was born in France in 1591, the son of Huguenot parents who fled to Holland before the commencement of the "Thirty Years" war in France. The family eventually reached England where Nicholas was naturalized. He emigrated to the Virginia Colony prior to 1620 and settled upon a tract of land adjacent to the York River, which he patented. Later, the town of Yorktown was built upon a portion of it. He died in 1657 and his Will, proved 24 April 1657, is of record in York County, Virginia.

The family name was "Martiau", although the various hand written records of those early days were interpreted variously as "Marteaw," and "Martean." After many years, the interpretation, Martian, was accepted as representing the English spelling of the name. In the Virginia census of 1623 and in 1624, a "Nicholas Marteaw" is listed, while in a land grant issued by Governor Harvey of Virginia on March 24th, 1639-40, the name "Nicholas Martian" is repeated seven times.

According to a record made by the General Council of 1659 and recorded in Accomac County and another record made in 1662 by the County of York, Virginia, Nicholas Martian was naturalized in England, and although the French name has been misspelled many times, it is generally conceded that all refer to the same man.

Nicholas Martian began services in Virginia as a military engineer. He was Justice of York Co. from 1633 to 1657, according to its records, and was Burgess in 1623 for Kiskyache, the Isle of Kent in 1631, and for Kiskyache in 1632 and 1632-33.

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9. Source of information under this name: Register of Ancestors of Huguenot Society, (N.J.) 2nd ed. (1956), p. 51; Hotten's Immigrants; Tyler's Quarterly Magazine, supra, Vol. 1. pp. 52, 53; Henings Statutes, Vol. 1, p. 154, 179, 203, 223; William and Mary Quarterly Magazine, Vol. 14, pp. 117, 118; Virginia Magazine, supra, Vol. 32, p. 289; Pioneers of the South, by Mary Johnson, p. 23; Will of Captain Nicholas Martian, proved April 24, 1657, records of Yorktown, Va.; Colonial and Revolutionary Lineages of America Vol. 4. pp. 352-354; My Ancestors, by Martinette Veley Witherspoon, p. 240.

It is a historic fact that Nicholas Martian was one of the speakers at the home of Mr. Thomas Warren to oppose the misrule of Governor John Harvey.

A petition was circulated that read "An Assembly to be called to receive complaints against Mr. John Harvey, on the petition of many Inhabitants, to meet the 7th of May". But, before the month was to come, the Council acted for the whole. Immediately below the above quoted entry was written "On the 28th of April, 1635, Mr. John Harvey thrust out of his government and Capt John West acts as Governor till the King's pleasure known".

Mary Johnston writes, "It is of interest to note that Nicholas Martian, one of the men found active against the Governor, was an ancestor of George Washington."

Nicholas Martian married (1st) Isabelle Beach, in 1646. 2nd, Jane _____ widow of Edward Berkeley, and had issue by her.

1. Elizabeth, who married Colonel George Reade,
2. Mary, married Lieutenant Colonel John Scaresbrooke, as his first wife.
3 Sarah, who married William Fuller, Governor of Maryland.

General Charles Cornwallis signed the terms of surrender in the War of the Revolution, on October 17, 1781, at Moore House, Temple Farm. This land was part of the original acreage deeded to Nicholas Martian near Yorktown, Va., and bequeathed by him in his Will of 1657 to his three above named daughters.

With the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth to Colonel George Reade, the lineage of Nicholas Martian merges with that of Colonel George Reade, and is continued herein under the heading "Lineage of Colonel George Reade".

The monument erected at Yorktown, Va. in honor of Nicholas Martian, bears the following inscription:[10]

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10. "Harbor Lights of Huguenot History", by Malcolm B. Gilman, M.D. printed in the Proceedings of the National Huguenot Society, Vol. XVII.

Site of the Home of

NICHOLAS MARTIAN

The Adventurous Huguenot
Who Was Born in France 1591
Came to Virginia 1620
And Died At Yorktown 1657
Who Was Captain In The Indian Uprising
A Member Of The House Of Burgesses
Justice Of The County Of York

In 1635 a Leader
In The Thrusting Out of Governor Harvey
Which Was The First Opposition
To The British Colonial Policy

The Original Patentee of Yorktown and
Through the Marriage Of
His Daughter Elizabeth
To Colonel George Reade, he became
The Earliest Ancestor Of Both
General George Washington
and
Governor Thomas Nelson.

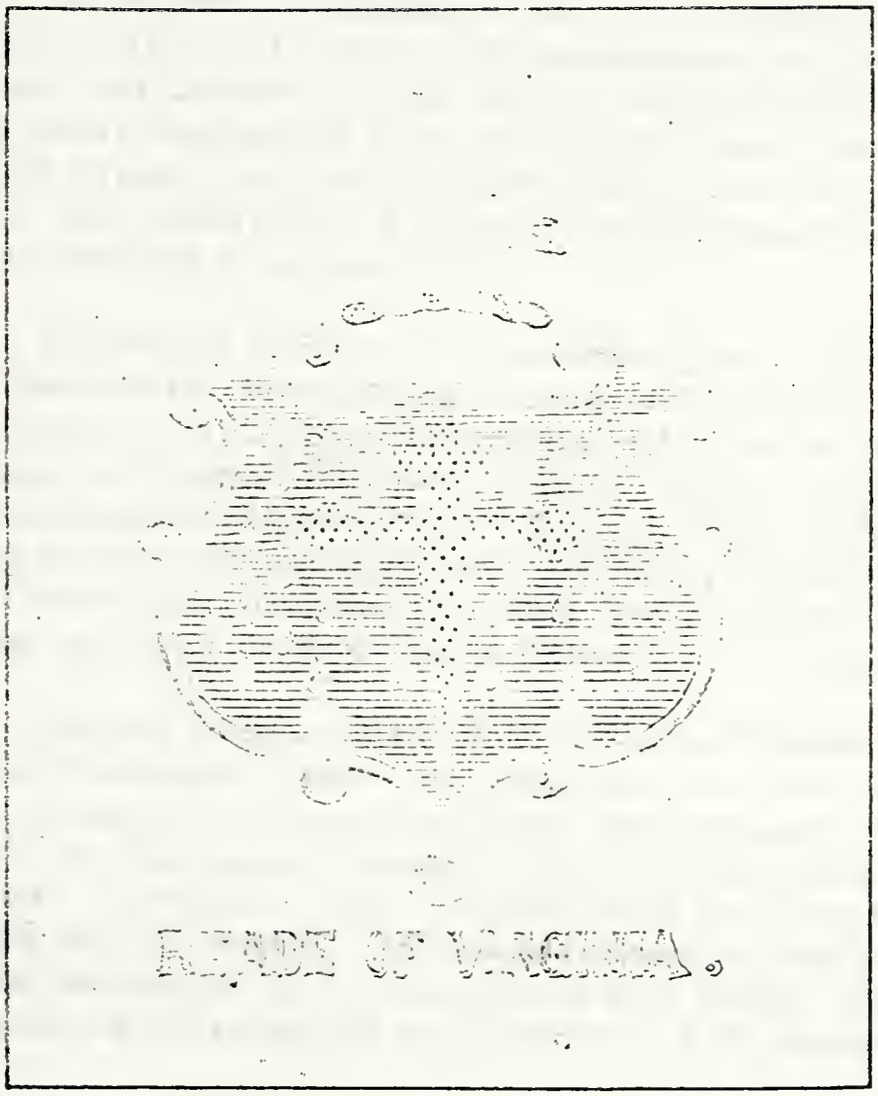
Marked by The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania
In Cooperation With The National Federation
Of Huguenot Societies And The
Yorktown Sesqui-Centennial Commission
1931.

"Every family has enough of stirring and momentous
deeds set to its credit to enable it, as well as to
enrich history and bless the world."

Seth C. Cary

People will not look forward to posterity
Who never look backwards to their Ancestors

Burke



Arms of the Reade family in England
and the Colony of Virginia

LINEAGE OF JOHN FRANCIS DEANE BROWN

Through
COLONEL GEORGE READE
Ancestor of Margaret McClelland
Mother of John Francis Deane Brown

1. George Reade, Colonel[11] (_____-1671)

In the book "Of Sceptred Race", (a compilation of members of English royalty, with lineal descendants who had migrated to America) it is shown that Colonel George Reade, who emigrated to Virginia in 1637, was a lineal descendant of three English Kings, namely, Edward I, who married Eleanor of Castile, Edward II, whose wife was Isabelle of France, and Edward III, who married Philippa of Hainault, and also from both wives of Edward I.

According to historical records "George Reade, a gentleman from Hampshire, brought his fortune to Virginia in 1637, settled at York County, Va.. He intermarried with a Miss Martian, one of the daughters of Captain Nicholas Martian, a French gentleman, who was the proprietor of all property of York." The marriage date if recorded, has not been found nor reported. He was a friend and adherent of Governor Harvey and Secretary of State Kemp and was appointed Secretary of State pro tem, in 1640, while Kemp was in England.

Colonel George Reade was the son of Robert Reade and his wife, Mildred Windebank Reade. His parents were dead when he came to Virginia, as shown by his mother Will, dated August 15, 1630. He was living in the Governor's house in 1637-38 and wrote to England for two servants. In August, 1640, a letter from the King to the Governor of Virginia and his council commanded them to admit George Reade to the place of Secretary, in the absence of Mr. Kemp, then in England. He later became Secretary of the Colony in 1637, Acting Governor in 1638,

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11. Source of information under this name; Of Sceptred Race, by Annah R. Watson, Chap. 7, pp. 77-85; William and Mary Quarterly, supra, Vol. 3, p. 40 and Vol. 14, pp. 117, 118; Virginia Magazine; supra, Vol. 1, pp. 204, 221 and Vol. 32, p. 289; Colonial and Revolutionary Lineages of America; supra, Vol. 4, pp. 352, 354.

Burgess from James City County in 1649 and from York County in 1656, and Colonel of Militia of York County in the meantime. He was elected a member of his Majesty's Council on March 13, 1657-58, and again in April, 1658-71, which he held until his death in 1671. From these facts, it is evident George Reade was a young man of distinction and that it is not surprising that he advanced so rapidly to positions of honor and responsibility.

Twelve children were born to Colonel George Reade and Elizabeth Martian, among them being Mildred, Robert, Francis, Benjamin, Thomas ..., and Elizabeth. Mildred, who died about 1694, married, second, Colonel Augustine Warner. His father, Colonel Augustine Warner, the first of the name in America, came to Virginia prior to 1620 and established Warner Hall, in Gloucester County, about 1635. In all probability, it is the oldest Colonial house now in existence. Their daughter, Mildred Warner, married Lawrence Washington in 1690. Another daughter, Mary Warner, married Colonel John Smith of "Purton", Gloucester County, on February 17th, 1680, and Elizabeth, a third daughter, became the wife of Councillor John Lewis, said to be the first settler in Augusta County, Virginia.

Robert Reade, son of Colonel George Reade and Elizabeth Martian Reade, married Mary Lilly, and had a daughter, Margaret Reade, who married Thomas Nelson, grand-parent of General Thomas Nelson. Also, they were ancestors of Thomas Nelson Page, the distinguished novelist. .

The following important history appears in the book "Of Sceptred Pace" under the title "Cedric, King of the West Saxons. Alfred the Great" and is quoted verbatim.

"The direct descent from Alfred the Great was brought in the last Chapter to Frances Dymoke (daughter of Sir Edward Dymoke, and his wife Lady Anne Talbois, who married Sir Thomas Windebank. Their daughter, Mildred Windebank, in 1600, when sixteen years of age, (at St. Martins-in-the-Field) married Robert Reade, a son of Andrew Reade and his wife, Miss _____ Cook of Kent County, and a grandson of Sir Richard Reade. It is claimed that a remote ancestor of the Reade family was Rheda, a convert to Christianity in the early centuries, King of Dale Reade, part of Scotland, and descended from the ancient rulers of Ireland. The name has known many forms and appears in many distinguished lines of descent, as well as many notable places, such as "Reading", which signifies the descendants of Rheda. This ancient town, in Berkshire, England, in 1871, was the headquarters of the Danes.

"From Scotland, the descendants of Rheda are said to have gone to Northumberland, there establishing the barony of Redesdale (the dale of Prince Rheda), and here, in the fifteenth century, lived Robert of Redesdale, who, according to tradition, was murdered by his brother, and who also, according to tradition was the original of the remarkable carving, called "The Giant", which appears, cut in the stone of an eminence upon the bank of the river Reade, in Rederdale.

"..... The conspicuous branches of the family, all believed to have come from the same ancient stock, are the Barstall, Brockett Hall, Shipton Court, Ipsden House, Blackwood and Faccombe. The Faccombe branch of Faccombe Manor (to which was attached the living of Faccombe Rectory) also owned lands in the County of Kent, Ireland, and the Manor of Linkenholt, Hampshire, England.

At the time of the Doomesday survey, the Manor of Linkenholt belonged to Ernalf de herding. Later it came in possession of Thomas Wriothesly, (afterwards Lord Wriothesly), and in 1546 he conveyed it to Sir Richard Reade. From him it passed eventually to his son, Andrew Reade (of Faccombe), who, upon the marriage of his son, Robert Reade, to Mildred Windebank, conveyed it to this Robert Reade with a moiety of said manor to Mildred Windebank Reade for her life.

"Andrew Reade and his wife had four daughters and five sons, the latter being Henry, Robert, George, John and Andrew. The Will of Andrew Reade, the father of these children, is dated October 7th, 1619. It was probated October 24th, 1623. Robert Reade, baptized 1551, Will dated December 10, 1619, second son of Andrew Reade and his wife, married, as already stated, Mildred Windebank, also a daughter of Sir Thomas Windebank, of Haines Hall, Parish of Hurst, Berkshire, and his wife, Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Dymoke, of Scrivelsby Manor House, Lincolnshire, hereditary Champion of England... Sir Thomas Windebank was clerk of the Signet to Queen Elizabeth and King James. He died in October 1607, leaving a son, Sir Francis Windebank. He was Secretary of State to Charles the First, and had as his own secretary his nephew, Robert Reade, son of Robert Reade."

Brief lists of successive generations from a royal ancestor of early times to a lineal colonial ancestor of this country, or to a descendant of the present generation, may prove interesting. For this reason the following are appended. They are derived from Hume, Burke, American authorities, and family records believed to be reliable. There are many others as attractive, but these are selected because of their connection with so large a number of American families.

The descent of Edward I. of England, from Alfred the Great, is presented in chapter sixth. His descent from Charlemagne and William the Conqueror, with some of his children and grandchildren, from whom so many different lines are traced, appear below:

Bernard

1. Edward I.
2. Joan de Acres,
3. Margaret de Clare,
4. Margaret de Audley,
5. Hugh, Earl of Stafford,
6. Margaret Stafford
7. Margaret de Neville,
8. Henry, Lord Scrope,
9. Margaret, md. John Bernard
10. John Bernard
11. John Bernard,
12. Francis Bernard
13. Francis Bernard,
14. Col. Wm. Bernard of Va.

Dymoke.

1. Edward I
2. Thomas, Earl of Norfolk,
3. Margaret of York
4. Elizabeth de Segrave,
5. Margaret de Mowbray,
6. Eudo de Welles
7. Lionel de Welles,
8. Margaret de Welles, md. Sir Thomas Dymoke,
10. Sir Robert Dymoke
11. Sir Edward Dymoke, md. Anne Talbois.

Charlemagne

1. Louis,
2. Louis,
3. Carloman,
4. Arnold,
5. Hadviga,
6. Henry
7. Hadviga,
8. Hugh Capet,
9. Robert the Pious,
10. Henry I of France,
11. Philip I.,
12. Louis VI
13. Louis VII
14. Philip II
15. Louis VIII
16. Louis IX.,
17. Philip III
18. Philip IV
19. Isabella,
20. Edward I. of Eng.

Edward I, of England md. 1st, Eleanor of Castile, among their children were:

1. Edward II, md. Eleanor of France
2. Joan D'Acres, md. Gilbert de Clare
3. Margaret, md. John, Duke of Brabant,
4. Elizabeth, md., 1st, John, Earl of Holland; 2d, Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford.

Edward I. of England, md, 2d, Margaret of France; among their children were:

1. Thomas "of Brotherton," Earl of Norfolk, md. Lady Alice Halys.
2. Edmund "of Woodstock," Earl of Kent, md. Lady Margaret de Wake.

Edward II. of Eng. md. Isabella of France; among their children was:

Edward III, md. Philippa of Hainault.

Edward III. and wife,
Philippa, had:

1. Edward, "the Black Prince," md. Joan of Kent.
2. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, md. Philippa de Burgh, had Philippa, md. Edmund Mortimer, Earl of Marche.
3. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, md., 1st, Blanche of Lancaster; 2d, Constance of Castile; 3d, Catherine (Roet) Swynford.
4. Edmund, Earl of Cambridge, Duke of York, md. 1st, Isabel of Castile.
5. Thomas "of Woodstock," Duke of Gloucester, md. Eleanor de Bohun.

JOHN "of Gaunt" and wife,
Blanche, had:

1. Henry (IV)
2. Philippa, md. John of Portugal
3. Elizabeth, md. 1st John de Holland; 2d, Sir John Cornwall.

John "of Gaunt" and wife, Constance, had Katherine, md. Henry of Castile
John "of Gaunt" and wife, Catherine Swynford, had:

1. John de Beaufort,
2. Henry de Beaufort,
3. Thomas de Beaufort,
4. Joan de Beaufort, md. Ralph de Neville.

William The Conqueror.

Henry I. of England,
Matilda,
Henry II.,
John,
Henry III.,
Edward I.,
Edward II.,
Edward III.

WASHINGTON

1. Edward I. and 2d wife, Margaret,
2. Thomas, Earl of Norfolk,
3. Margaret of York,
4. Elizabeth de Segrave,
5. Margery de Mowbray,
6. Eudo de Welles,
7. Lionel, Baron de Welles,
8. Margaret de Welles,
9. Sir Robert Dymoke,
10. Sir Edward Dymoke,
11. Frances Dymoke,
12. Mildred Windebank,
13. Colonel George Reade,
14. Mildred Reade, md. Col. Augustine Warner,
15. Mildred Warner, md. Laurence Washington,
16. Augustine Washington, md. Mary Ball,
17. George Washington.

WATSON.

1. Edward I. and 1st wife, Eleanor
2. Edward Second,
3. Edward Third,
4. Lionel
5. Philippa,
6. Elizabeth Mortimer,
7. Henry Percy,
8. Henry Percy,
9. Margaret Percy,
10. Elizabeth Gascoigne,
11. Lady Anne Talbois,
12. Frances Dymoke,
13. Mildred Windebanke,
14. Colonel George Reade,
15. Mildred Reade Warner,
16. Elizabeth Warner Lewis,
17. Colonel Robert Lewis,
18. Nicholas Lewis, First
19. Nicholas Lewis, Second,
20. Annah Lewis Taylor,
21. Mary Louise Taylor Robinson,
22. Annah Robinson Watson

WATSON.

1. Edward I. and 1st wife, Eleanor
2. Joan d'Acres
3. Margaret de Clare,
4. Margaret de Audley,
5. Hugh, Earl of Stafford,
6. Margaret Stafford,
7. Ralph de Neville,
8. John de Neville,
9. Joan de Neville,
10. Sir William Gascoigne,
11. Elizabeth Gascoigne,
12. Lady Ann Talbois,
13. Frances Dymoke,
14. Mildred Windebank,
15. Colonel George Reade,

HENRY VII.

1. Edward I.,
2. Edward II.,
3. Edward III.,
4. John "of Gaunt,"
5. John de Beaufort,
6. John de Beaufort,
7. Margaret, md. Edmund Tudor
8. Henry VII., md. Elizabeth of York

READE

1. Edward I. and 1st wife, Eleanor
2. Edward II.,
3. Edward III.,
4. John of Gaunt,
5. Joan Beaufort,
6. Eleanor de Neville,
7. Henry Percy,
8. Margaret Percy,
9. Elizabeth Gascoigne,
10. Lady Anne Talbois,
11. Frances Dymoke,
12. Mildred Windebank,
13. Colonel George Reade, of Va.

Note. - Col. George Reade descended from three of the children of Edward I. and from both wives; also from two of the children of Edward III; hence, as appears above, belongs to different generations in the different lines.
Elizabeth of York belonging to generation 10. md. Henry VII., belonging to generation 8, hence George V., as shown above, belongs to different generations in the different lines.

2. Thomas Reade[12] (_____-1739)

The records of York County, Va., show that Colonel George Reade and Elizabeth Martian Reade had a son, Thomas Reade, who married Lucy Gwynne, but little other information is available.

Lucy Gwynne was the daughter of Edward Gwynne, son of John, who was the son of Gwin. The name has been spelled Gwinne, Gwinn and Gwin. Her mother was Lucy Bernard, a daughter of William Bernard, member of His Majesty's Council, son of the Knight of Huntington, England, and a lineal descendant of Lady Margaret le Scrope, who traced back through several generations to Princess Joan de Acres and her husband, Gilbert de Clare. The Gwinn family possesses a most picturesque history, being descended from the old royal house of Wales.

Among the children of Thomas Reade and Lucy Gwynne Reade were Thomas Reade, the eldest, John and Clement Reade.

An Act of the Assembly, passed November 1689, relates that Colonel Edward Gwinn of Gloucester possessed a tract of land in the parish of Ware, Gloucester, which eventually succeeded to his daughter, Lucy Gwynne, who married Thomas Reade, of Gloucester.

The tombstone of Thomas Reade standing in Gloucester, Virginia, reads:

Gloucester Courthouse

Under this tombstone are reposed until ye day of General Ressurrection
The remains of Tho. Reade, gent. of this place,
He was suddenly take away by the hand of Divine Providence
From this to a better life on the XVII day of April
Ann: Dom: MDCCXXXIX. (1739)

3. Clement Reade[13] (1707-1763)

Clement Reade, (Colonel) son of Thomas Reade and Lucy Gwynne Reade, was born January 1, 1707, and died January 3, 1763. In 1730, he

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12. Source of information under this name: Of Sceptred Race, supra, ch. 7, pp. 76-86; William and Mary Quarterly, supra, Vol. 3, pp. 29, 40; Grigsby's, Virginia Convention of 1776, pp. 105,109, which contains a special sketch.
13. Source of information under this name: Cabell's and Their Kin, supra, pp. 207, 212,226; Of Sceptred Race, Supra, ch. 7. p 84; Social Life in Virginia, supra, pp. 6, 53, 112.

married Mary Hill, who died November 11, 1780.

Colonel Clement Reade, who did not use the final "e" in the family name after coming to America, attended William and Mary College, Va., and later qualified as an attorney in Goochland, Albermarle and Brunswick Counties.

He was a vestryman in Brunswick and Lunenburg Counties, and a Trustee of William and Mary College in 1721, First Clerk of Lunenburg in 1746, then President of the Council, and, upon the departure of Governor Gooch for England in 1749, Acting Governor of the Colony. He married Mary Hill in 1730, the daughter of William Hill (a reputed officer in the British Navy and descendant of the Marquis of Downshire) and his wife, Priscilla, daughter of Governor Jennings of Virginia, who was son of Sir Edmund Jenings of Ripon, Yorkshire, England, a grandson of Sir Edmund Barkham, Lord Mayor of London, England. Sir Edmund's daughter married Robert Walpole, ancestor of the celebrated statesman of that name.

Colonel Clement Reade acquired ten thousand acres of land in Roanoke County, Va., and called it "Bushy Forest" plantation. In later years when the County was divided, his land lay in Charlotte County, Va. He died on January 2, 1763, and was buried in the plantation burial grounds. His wife, Mary Hill, died later and lies buried at his side.

4. Paul Carrington[14] (Judge) (1732-1818)

Judge Paul Carrington was born on March 5, 1732, o.s., and died on January 23, 1818, according to an article published in the July 7th, 1818 edition of the Richmond Enquirer. He married Margaret Reade, daughter of Colonel Clement Reade on October 1, 1755. She was born in January, 1736 and died on May 1, 1766. They lived at Mulberry Hill Plantation, Charlotte County, Virginia.

As a young man, Paul Carrington read law under Clement Reade, and his license to practice was endorsed by Peyton Randolph, John Randolph and George Wythe.

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14. Source for information under this name: Grigsby's, Virginia Convention of 1776, pp. 95-106; Virginia Historical Collections, Vol. IV, New Series; Cabell' and Their Kin, pp. 204-207.

In 1756, Judge Paul Carrington was appointed King's attorney for Bedford County, Major of Lunenburg Militia, (1761) Colonel of Militia of Charlotte County in 1764. He was a Burgess of Charlotte County from 1766 to 1775, King's Attorney for Mecklenburg County in 1767, of Botetourt County in 1767 and of Lunenburg County in 1770. He was Lieutenant and Presiding Justice of Charlotte County, Virg., in 1772, a member of the Mercantile Association in 1770 and a member of the Convention in August, 1774. He was Chairman of Charlotte County from 1774 to 1776, a member of the Convention of March 20th to 27th and of July and August, 1774, member of the First State Committee of Safety from August to December, 1775, and a member of the Convention of December and January, 1775-76. He was also a member of the Second State Committee of Safety from January to July 1776, a member of the Convention of May 6th to July 5th, 1776, and member of the House of Delegates. The Conventions and Committees named were all very important and vital ones, comprising the only form of government the colonies had during the war.

Judge Carrington was elected Judge of the first General Court in 1778, under the new republican form of Government, a judge of the Court of Appeals until December, 1788, and served again under the new Constitution until 1807, when he resigned. He was a member of the celebrated Convention of June 20th-27th, 1788, and voted for the enactment of the Constitution of the United States.

5. William Cabell[15] (Colonel), the younger (1759-1822)

William Cabell, the younger, was born at Union Hill Plantation, in Nelson County, Virginia, on March 25th 1759. He died there on November 22, 1822. He received his early education by a tutor at a boarding school, and remained under the tuition of the Rev. Robert Buchan until April, 1777. He then attended Hampden-Sydney College, at Hampton-Sydney, Virginia, and studied until April, 1779. From May, 1779, to September 1780, he was a student at William and Mary College, and while there was Treasurer of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was married on November 21, 1780 to Anne (Nancy) Carrington, daughter of Judge Paul Carrington, at her home in Charlotte County, Virginia. Ann Nancy was

15. Source of information under this name: Cabell's and Their Kin, pp. 205-207; The Richmond Critic, p. 22.

born on June 9, 1760 and died on March 30, 1838. After a several weeks visit with his father, William Cabell, the elder, William and Anne, the young couple, set up housekeeping in one of the dwellings on the plantation. William went to work on January 30, 1781, aiding his father in the execution of the "act for supplying the army with clothing, provisions and wagons, and continued to give his services to the cause until the surrender of Cornwallis.

For some time William Cabell, Jr. had been Major in Lieutenant General John Pope's battalion of Amherst Militia, and after General Philips reinforced Arnold at Portsmouth and prepared to ravage the state, William Cabell and the militia of Amherst were ordered into service and joined the Army under the Honorable Major General, the Marquis de la Fayette. His militia served under the Marquis until October 19, 1781, when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.

Upon his return to civilian life, Colonel Cabell served as surveyor of Amherst and as one of the Justices. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1789 to 1791, from 1793 until 1797, and possibly later. In 1796, he was made a Lieutenant-Colonel of the 28th Amherst Militia. In 1798, moved to Union Hill plantation and his widowed mother lived with him. He had much to do with the administration of Patrick Henry estate, his eldest daughter having married the eldest son of the patriot statesman.

A comprehensive history of the life of Colonel William Cabell, the younger, was published in the December 12, 1822 issue of the Richmond Enquirer. The article, among other things, stated: ".... his manner was bland, he was dignified and prepossessing, improved by subsequent study and stregthened by experience." He and Anne, his wife, are interred in the Union Hill burial grounds.

Colonel William and Ann Carrington Cabell had a large family. They were: Elvira, the eldest, who married Patrick Henry, Jr.; Margaret, who married Thomas Stanhope McClelland; Ann who married John James Flourney; William Jordan, who died s.p.; Mary Elizabeth, who married George Callaway; Clementine, who married Jessie Irving; Sarah Carrington, who married Dr. Thomas Massie; Edward, who married Mary Rice Garland; Paul Carrington, who married Mary B. Irvine; and Mayo, who married, as his first wife, Mary Cornelia Brisbane Daniel, and Caroline Anthony, as his second wife.

6. Thomas Stanhope McClelland[16] (1777-1835)

The Honorable Thomas S. McClelland was born on February 4th, 1777, near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, the third son of Thomas McClelland and his wife Mary Stanhope, who came to this country about the middle of the 18th Century from North Ireland, and settled upon a farm. Later, the parents moved to a farm near Cincinnati, Ohio. Thomas died at Montezuma Plantation, in Nelson County, Virginia, August 30th, 1835. He married Margaret Cabell, daughter of William Cabell, the third, on September 16th, 1803. She was born on November 24, 1785 and died at Montezuma plantation on April 3rd, 1863.

Thomas S. McClelland graduated from Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa., in 1795. He was a member of the House ofDelegates in 1801-02. He took up residence in Lynchburg, and practiced in the courts of Amherst, Campbell and Franklin, and for several years was one of the lawyers engaged in settling the estate of Patrick Henry, his daughter, Elvira, having married the youngest son of the famous orator. McClelland qualified as attorney for Albermarle, and in 1813 purchased from the estate of Hector Cabell, the Montezuma plantation, where he continued to reside for the remainder of his life. He practiced law until 1825, when ill health caused his retirement. It was said of him that he was a man of fine intellect, and was regarded as one of the best lawyers in his part of the state. Personally and professionally, he was a man of the highest character. There are letters extant of the Honorable T. S. McClelland mentioning visits to his Philadelphia cousin, Dr. George Mc Clelland, the father of General George McClelland, commanding the federal Forces at Gettysburg, in the war of 1861-65. The McClelland family is described as a true type of Scots-Irish immigrant.

Thomas Stanhope and Margaret Cabell McClelland were the parents of fourteen children, eight of whom survived, namely; Elvira, who married John Henry; Thomas Stanhope, who married Maria Louisa Graf; Laura, who married George Mercer Yuille Miller, Esq.; Margaret who married Ludwell Harrison Brown; Sarah, who married Dr. Robert A. Barton; Mary Carter, who married to Rev. John A. Scott; James Bruce, who married Nannie L. Otey; and Martha Edmonia McClelland, who married Eli S. Tutweiler of Lexington, Virginia.

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16. Source of information under this name: Cabell's and Their Kin, pp. 339-342.

7. Ludwell Harrison Brown[17] (1818-1859)

Margaret McClelland, daughter of Thomas Stanhope McClelland and Margaret Cabell McClelland was married on January 20th, 1840 to (Mr.) Ludwell Harrison Brown, of Richmond, Virginia. He was born on November 1, 1818, and died on March 6th, 1859.

Ludwell H. Brown, a civil engineer of distinction, was on the James River and Kanawha Canal under Colonel Charles Ellett, and on many other public works in Virginia. He died at the height of his career. His wife Margaret McClelland, was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, January 20, 1820, and died in Washington, D.C. at the home of her daughter, Margaret Loughborough, on September 24, 1875. She was buried at Oakhill burial grounds.

Ludwell Harrison Brown and Margaret McClelland Brown had eight children, all of whom survived, They were:

Margaret Cabell, was married in 1862 to Henry Loughborough, of Washington, D.C., a soldier in the Confederate States Army and the great grandson of David Loughborough, an Englishman, who came to America in 1718.

James Cabell Brown married, as his first wife, Marian Murray, in 1864. She died in 1872. He married, as his second wife, Annie Sinclair in 1874. Marian had three children, namely, James, William Cabell, and Margaret. He and Annie had one child, namely, Winfield Scott Keys.

John Francis Deane Brown was born on November 25, 1845 at Montezuma Plantation, Nelson County, Virginia. He married Anna Marie Dorothea Lentz on December 5, 1872, at Helena, Montana. She was born on February 15, 1855, at Hessen Darmstadt, Germany. He died on January 6, 1931. Both died at Missoula, Montana and were buried at Philipsburg, Montana.* .

Mary Rosalie Brown married Porter Johnson, Esq., of Rockbridge, Va. Nine children were born of this marriage, namely, Fannie, Richard, Porter, Ludwell, Olive, Caroline, Alice, and Leake Johnson.

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* For more detailed information see, The Benjamin Harrison lineage, supra

Frances Harrison Brown, married in 1868, George Walker Gilmer, Esq., of Albermarle County, Va., son of George C. and nephew of Governor Thomas Walker Gilmer, who were grandsons of Dr. George Gilmer of "Pen Park". Seven children were born of this marriage, namely, Rosa L., Margaret C., Ludwell H., Edmonia Preston, George Walker, John Harmer, and Isa Barksdale Gilmer.

Thomas Stanhope Brown, died, unmarried.

Edmonia Preston Brown, married Leake Johnson, Esq., of Rockbridge County, Virginia. They were the parents of four children, namely, Thomas, Waldo, and Philip Ludwell.

Wingfield Ludwell Brown, for many years a prominent attorney in Philipsburg, Montana, married Sarah, daughter of Zac. R. Lewis, Esq., of Nelson County, Va. They had two sons and two daughters, namely: Robert Lewis, born and raised in Philipsburg, Montana, a graduate of the School of Law, University of Montana. He practiced law at Butte, Montana and was Presiding Judge of the United States Federal Court for the District of Montana, Butte, Montana, at the time of his death; Wingfield Ludwell Brown, who died, unmarried, served in the Armed Forces of the United States in World War I and suffered injuries that caused his death, soon after his arrival home; Margaret and Mary, who are married and reside on the Pacific Coast.

The line of descent from Colonel George Reade to John Francis Deane Brown, is as follows:

Colonel George Reade - Elizabeth Martian,
Thomas Reade - Lucy Gwynne,
Clement Reade - Mary Hill,
Margaret Reade - Judge Paul Carrington,
Anne Carrington - William Cabell III, called "the younger"
Margaret Cabell - Thomas Stanhope McClelland,
Margaret McClelland - Ludwell Harrison Brown
John Francis Deane Brown - Anna Maria Dorothea Lentz.

"Thank God for the Iron in the Blood of
our Fathers".

Theo. Roosevelt.

THE CABELLS AND THEIR KIN IN ENGLAND[18]

The history of the Cabell family in England has been traced to the Norman Invasion in 1066. Gabriel Ogilvey, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy states that a Walter Cabel witnessed a charter of Bradenstone in Wilz, during the Eleventh Century. This Walter Cabel appears to have come to England with Walter d'Evreau, Earl of Rothnare, at the time of the Conquest. That Walter Cabel did settle at once in Wiltshire is proven by the fact, that he, sometime after the Conquest, sold his demesne to Adam Turgot, another Norman. Mr. Ogilvey comments upon the bridled horse, which is a part of the old Cabell arms, stating that the horse must have been the ordinary arms of the family, the etymology of the name being Caballus. It is a fact that the Normans did use the Latin term Caballus, instead of Equus, for the noblest of quadrupeds in the world, and that some Norman families took such a name from some of their ancestors, having thus been designated because of their strength and courage.

Mr. Ogilvey further states that Walter Cabel must have been a "Vavasseur" in Normandy of this same Walter d'Evreaum, with whom he came to England and afterwards settled in Wiltshire, and because of the fact that there is in the vicinity of the tower of Evreau a locality, or rather a hamlet, ... now called Le Chable, which appears frequently in Norman Charters as "Chaablan". It is fairly presumable that this locality, which we find first mentioned in 1219, owed its name to the family of Cabell, a branch of which subsisted for some time in Normandy.

Mr. Ogilvey also gives in his Memoranda the names of various places in the counties of Wiltshire, Caux and Buckinghamshire owned by Cabells from 1110 to 1198. There is also a church in Frome, Somersetshire, founded by a "John Cabell", which is situated within a few miles from Wilts, England, long-time headquarters of the Cabell families of England, which has been aptly described as follows:

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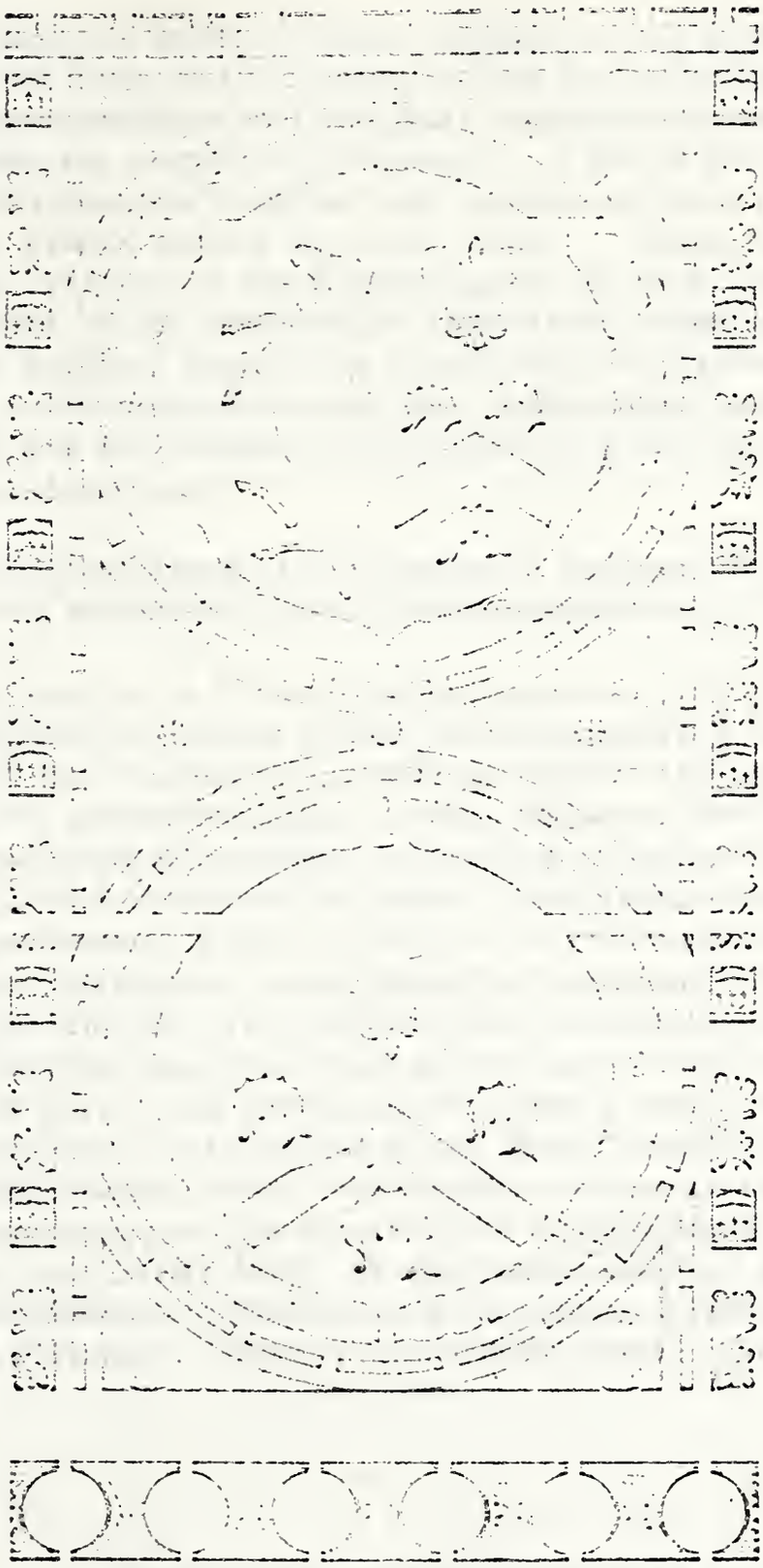
18. Source of information under this title: Cabell's and Their Kin, pp. 1-7.



The Cabell Window - Chapel of St. Nicholas Church (1517), Flome, Somersetshire, England, the origin of the family coat-of-arms of Dr. William Cabell.

THE CABELL WINDOW

The chapel of Saint Nicholas, England, was founded by John Cabell in 1517. The large north window of this chapel (of six lights) is filled with handsome modern stained glass, chiefly in memorial of St. Nicholas, to whom the chapel is dedicated .... but in the lower part of the two middle lights are inserted four shields of arms, ancient, which were in the chapel before the restoration. These four panels constitute all that was left of the original glass in the church. The remainder was destroyed by the Puritans in 1649-1659, when much of the old stained glass of England shared the same fate. The splendid glow of mediae val glass is now comparatively rare in England, even the smallest fragments of it are put together in odd places in the lights, and preserved with jealous devotion.

The impaling arms of the number 1 and number 2 shields belong to families with whom the Cabells had intermarried prior to 1517.

The church is in Flome, Somersetshire, England, only a few miles from Trowbridge, County Wiltz, the headquarters of the Cabell family. On entering the church, there will be seen on the north side, nearest the door, the sculptured figure of St. Aldhelm, the founder of the church. He is represented as founder, according to ancient custom, by carrying the model of the church in his hand. Underneath his statue is a brass plate commemorating the foundation and the restoration of the church, with a latin inscription, which may be translated thus: "St. Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, as tradition tells us, laid the foundation of this sacred house of God about the year of our Lord, 680, and after many vicissitudes and decay, the Parishioners, with certain friends of the Church, at their own cost, in the name of the Holy Trinity, offered to Almighty God its Restoration, which was begun in the year 1682, and brought to a happy conclusion on the Feast of the Patron Saint, John the Baptist, in the year of our Lord, 1866. It was in the reign of Queen Victoria; Robert Johnson was Bishop; William J.E. Bennett, Parish Priest; Edmund Baily and William C. Penny, Church Wardens. Glory be to God in Christ!"

"People will not look forward to posterity
Who never look backward to their ancestors."

Burke

LINEAGE OF JOHN FRANCIS DEANE BROWN

Through
DR. WILLIAM CABELL,[19] Emigrant (1699-1744)
Lineage of
MARGARET McCLELLAND

1. Dr. William Cabell was born in Warminster County of Wilts, England, on March 9, 1699. He graduated from the Royal Academy of Physics, London, England and became a surgeon, attached to the British Navy under Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shevel, the Earl of Petersborough. The ship on which Dr. Cabell was then serving came to Virginia. While ashore, he took a trip into the interior of Virginia and what he saw impelled him to return to England, resigned his commission and settled his business and personal affairs, after receiving a grant from the Crown, he returned to Virginia about 1723 and remained.

Dr. Cabell married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Burks of Hanover County, Virginia, in 1726. She died on September 21, 1756. He returned to England to settle the estates of his mother and his aunt. Upon his return to the Colony, he moved his place of residence to Nelson County, where he erected a dwelling, a mill, a warehouse, and other buildings, then named the settlement "Warminster", after his home in England. For fifty years, Warminster was an important point in internal commerce. When Nelson County was divided, Warminster became a part of Albermarle County. Desiring to make use of the grant given to him by the Crown, and realizing that there was a great shortage of surveyors to determine and mark boundaries of tracts of land, he took up the work and, with William Mayo, his cousin, made many surveys. By the year, 1753, Dr. Cabell had located about 26,000 acres of choice land in his own name. Wishing to retire from his work as a surveyor and return to the practice of medicine, he induced his son, William, to take over his work. Throughout the rest of his life, Dr. Cabell remained a physician and surgeon. He built a hospital at his place of residence and treated his patients there. If a patient died while in his care, a bill for personal services was never rendered to his estate and in numerous cases, he paid the funeral expenses. On September 20, 1762,

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19. Source of information under this name: Cabell's and Their Kin, supra, pp. 33, 78, 81-119, 141; Grigsby's Virginia Convention of 1776, pp. 114-118; Journals of Convention, May 22nd - June 14-21, 1776; Genesis of United States, supra, p. 933.

Dr. Cabell married Mrs. Margaret Meredith, widow of Samuel Meredith, Sr., of Hanover. She died on February 26, 1768.

Dr. Cabell died April 12, 1774, and was buried beside his first wife, Elizabeth Burks, on the present Liberty Hall estate. His grandson, the Honorable Joseph Carrington Cabell, bequeathed funds for the erection of a monument over their graves. It now stands at the site by an old elm tree and carries the following inscription, carved on three sides:

Near This Spot Lie the Earthly Remains of
DR. WILLIAM CABELL
A native of Warminster, England, and the
Founder of the Family which bears his name.
Those of Elizabeth Cabell, his wife, and
The Mother of his children lie
By His Side.

William Cabell emigrated from Warminster, England
To the Colony of Virginia about 1723-24
Born March 9, 1687.*
Died April 12, 1774.
Age 87 years.

In Honor Of Their Memory
Was This Stone Erected, by the Piety of
Their grand-son, Joseph C. Cabell

William Cabell and Elizabeth Burks Cabell had five children, namely, Mary, William, Joseph, John and Nicholas. It is a noteworthy fact that all the sons of Dr. Cabell served their country as officers in the War of the Revolution, and several of his grandsons, who were old enough to do so.

2. William Cabell[20] (Colonel) (1730-1798)

Colonel William Cabell, eldest son of the emigrant, Dr. William Cabell, was born on March 13, 1730 at Licking Creek, near Dover, Va. Goochland County, Virginia. He married, early in 1756, Margaret, daughter of Colonel Samuel Jordan, by his first wife, Ruth Meredith.

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20. Ibid

*. This birth date, which is incorrect, has never been corrected.

Colonel Cabell was a member of the House of Burgesses from 1757 to 1761. He qualified on June 1, 1761 as the first presiding Magistrate, the first County Lieutenant, the first County Surveyor and the first Coroner of the County of Amherst and held these positions until 1775. He was also Burgess from Amherst during the period 1761 to 1766. He participated in all actions taken by that Body in opposition to the Stamp Act, as well as other actions protesting offensive acts by King George toward the Colonies. Colonel Peter Randolph, of the Council, appointed Colonel Cabell on December 12, 1766, as Deputy Escheator for five Counties in Virginia. He declined these appointments on the ground that this office should be filled by a friend of the Crown. He remained in the House of Burgesses from 1767 to 1773.

After Lord Botetourt dissolved the House of Burgesses on May 17, 1769, its members met at the Raleigh Tavern and there drew up the Articles of the Mercantile Association. Similar meetings were held in June and July of 1794 in other Counties for the purpose of choosing deputies for the first Revolutionary Convention, scheduled to be held on August 1, 1794. Colonel Cabell and his brother, Colonel Joseph Cabell, were chosen to serve as Deputies, since both had been elected, without polling and without opposition.

There was a lack of general government in Virginia from 1774 to 1776, the Colony being governed variously by conventions, by county committees, and by the State Committee of Safety. When Virginia legally acquired statehood on July 4, 1776, Patrick Henry qualified as its first Governor. Colonel Cabell served his assembly, and the committees on which he served during these anxious months, included the one "appointed to prepare and bring in an ordinance for raising and embodying a sufficient force for the defense and protection of the Colony." He served on both the First and Second Committees of Safety.

Patrick Henry took the oath as Governor of Virginia on August 6th, 1776. Thereupon, the Committee of Safety was dissolved. Former officers were ordered to present themselves to be sworn into the new Commonwealth. Colonel Cabell, and others, took the oath, which had been prescribed for them by an ordinance of the Convention.

The first State election for the first state senator, under the first constitution (called the George Mason Constitution) took place and Colonel Cabell was elected. From 1777, until the British surrendered, the Assembly met at various places and times. That the British were fighting bitter battles in the neighborhood is evidencedby entries in the Colonel's diary, such as "The Assembly was put to flight by the enemy's light-horse", and "the Assembly adjourned at the approach of the enemy", etc.

Colonel Cabell's diary, under date of June 12, 1781, states that he was elected a member of the Council of State, or Privy Council. Since he could not simultaneously hold seats in the Council and in the House of Delegates, and because of his belief that he could be of better service to the State of Virginia in the House of Delegates, he declined the seat in the Council and remained in the House. When the Assembly incorporated the James River Company for the stated purpose of "clearing and extending navigation from tidewater to the highest point practicable", he was appointed as one of other managers. Colonel Cabell was elected to serve as a Director. He was reelected in 1787 and again elected as one member of the House of Delegates. His son, Samuel Cabell, was elected as the other member. It was during this time that President Madison received a letter from George Washington in which he reported that Colonel Cabell was one of the few members of the General Assembly opposed to the Constitution of the United States, a subject then being debated in the various State Assemblies as to its adoption.

Colonel Cabell and Samuel Cabell, on March 3, 1798, were elected members of the Convention which was called to ratify or reject the Constitution. The Convention convened on June 2, 1788 and Colonel Cabell was appointed as a member of the Committee of Privileges and Elections. The Convention met in "Committee of the Whole Convention" and, with many warm debates, reviewed the language of the Constitution clause by clause. A severe personal quarrel between Edmund Randolph and Patrick Henry arose on June 9, 1788. Colonel Cabell, acting in the capacity of a friend of Patrick Henry, waited on Randolph and settled the affair in an amicable manner. A report of the matter states that "both of the two great divisions of the House were greatly relieved." Accordingly, the House, on June 25, 1788, "Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, That the said Constitution be ratified." Colonel Cabell and Samuel Cabell voted "Aye!".

Both Houses met for the first time at Richmond "in the new Capital on Shockhoe Hill", and continued to meet there. Colonel Cabell was appointed Chairman of the "Committee of Propositions and Grievances". He attended the Assembly sessions until December 16, 1788, when he retired. He was then almost sixty years of age and had served the Colony and the State of Virginia for more than forty years. He was approaching the age of sixty years and desired time to put his long neglected private affairs in shape. However, Colonel Cabell was before the people as a candidate for the last time. On that day he was a candidate for the office of presidential elector, and it is a matter of record that "every man in the county who was polled voted for him." While he still held the offices of Presiding Magistrate and Vestryman of the Parish, as well as other positions of trust, the last public act of his political life was to cast his vote as an elector for George Washington as the first President of the

United States of America. Colonel Cabell died March 23, 1798, and his Will, dated October 7, 1798, was admitted to probate June 18, 1798. Many tributes were paid to him. Grigsby, in his book, "Virginia Convention of 1776", includes a sketch of the Colonel in which he states: Colonel Cabell was thrown upon the times which tried men's souls and he passed the ordeal fully". He died at Union Hill, the country estate which he built and which he willed to his eldest son, William. His widow, Margaret Jordan Cabell, lived there until her death, fourteen years later, in March, 1812. She is buried at Union Hill.

Margaret Jordan Cabell was the daughter of Colonel Samuel Jordan, a resident of "Seven Islands" located on the south side of the James River, in Buckingham County, where he owned a very large tract of land. He served variously; as Justice for Albermarle, from 1746 to 1761; Captain in 1752; Sheriff, during 1753-55; Presiding Justice and County Lieutenant of the new County of Buckingham in 1761; Burgess, during 1761-1766, and 1767-1769. Although an old man, he served as Colonel of Militia and as a member of the County Committee of his County during the Revolutionary war. He was State Commissioner of the "States Foundry for the Casting of Cannon in Buckingham County".

Colonel Jordan died on July 21, 1789 at an advanced age. His mother was the daughter of Colonel Charles Fleming of New Kent, who died about 1728, and a sister of Colonel John Fleming of Goochland County, Virginia, who married Mary Bolling. According to one tradition, Colonel Samuel Jordan was a descendant of Samuel Jordan, of Jordan Point, who came to Virginia at an early date. According to another tradition, the Jordan's were of Huguenot descent. Solomon Jordan was certainly one of other Huguenots who arrived at Jamestown in September, 1700, who were sent to Manikin Town, some fifteen miles above the falls, where "Jordan and his wife" were living in 1701. In 1744, "Samuel Jordins ", prior to his second marriage, had three tithables and other interests in King William County, a Huguenot parish. There is an account in "The Huguenots" by Samuel Smiles which states that one of the eminent scholars of Huguenot origin was the Reverend Dr. Jortin, Archdeacon of London, son of Rene Jortin, a refugee from Brittany, who served as Secretary to three British Admirals, successively, and went down at sea with Sir Cloudesley Shevel in the ship that was wrecked in 1707 off the Sicilian Islands in the Mediterranean Sea. (Since it has been shown that Dr. William Cabell did serve under Admiral Shevel it is quite possible that he knew Dr. Jortin and that a bond existed between him and Samuel Jordan, whose daughter later became the wife of Dr. Cabell's son.)

Colonel William Cabell and Margaret Jordan Cabell had seven children, namely, Samuel Jordan, William, Pauline, Landon, Hector, Margaret and Elizabeth.

The descendants of Dr. William Cabell, Emigrant of 1723, insofar as they relate to the Margaret McClelland lineage, are as follows:

Dr. William Cabell, who married Elizabeth Burks;
Colonel William Cabell, the elder, who married Margaret Jordan;
Colonel William Cabell, the younger, who married Anne Carrington;
Margaret Cabell, who married Thomas Stanhope McClelland;
Margaret McClelland, who married Ludwell Harrison Brown;
John Francis Deane Brown, who married Anna Maria Dorothea Lentz.

The descendants of the Samuel Jordan family, insofar as they relate to the Margaret McClelland lineage, are:

Samuel Jordan, who married _____ Fleming, daughter of Charles Fleming of New Kent;
Colonel Samuel Jordan, of Buckingham County, who married Ruth Meredith, daughter of Samuel Meredith;
Margaret Jordan, who married Colonel William Cabell, the elder;
William Cabell, the younger, who married Anne Carrington;
Margaret Cabell, who married Thomas Stanhope McClelland;
Margaret McClelland, who married Ludwell Harrison Brown;
John Francis Deane Brown, who married Anna Maria Dorthea Lentz.

"The cultivation of family history is one of the essentials to the welfare of Society.

Alexander Brown

LINEAGE OF JOHN FRANCIS DEANE BROWN

Through the
CODRINGTON FAMILY [1]
Of Barbados Island

The Codrington family came to Barbados Island from England in the reign of Charles I., and played an important part in the official and business affairs of that British colony.

We learn from Cabells and Their Kin, a genealogical and historical record by Alexander Brown, that Christopher Codrington, who during the time of Charles I. moved his entire family and personal property to Barbados, was the second son of Robert Codrington, Esquire, of Didmartin, Gloucestershire, England and that the latter was the son of Simon Codrington, a member of the Virginia Company of London, who was, so far as the records now preserved show, the first individual Englishman to own a foot of land in America in his own right. A grant to him from the Virginia Company, according to the memoranda now preserved in the British Museum, was for 100 acres of land, and bore the date "March 6, 1615" (March 16, 1616, present style). He was the son of Simon Codrington, the elder, by his wife, Mary Callaway.

The Magazine of Virginia History states that "John Codrington, of the Inner Temple, London, Esqueir. Will, 19 November 1622: proved 23 May 1623: All my plate, pencils, etc..... to my wife Jane. To her also my right to the Manor of Codrington and Rectory of Wapley, and all my tenements in Warlingham County, Gloucester (from a branch of the ancient family of Codrington of Codrington, descended the two Christopher Codringtons who were Governors of the Barbados, and of Henningham Codrington, who married, about 1701, Dr. Paul Carrington of Barnados, and died 28 January 1744-45 aged 69 years, leaving a son George Carrington, who emigrated to Virginia."

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[1] Source of data under this title: Cabells and Their Kin, supra, p. 168: Genesis of the U. S., supra, pp. 774, 803, 826; Virginia Magazine, supra, Vol. 23, pp. 159, 160 and Vol. 25, p. 59; Bristol Records: Will of John Codrington. Note: A footnote at the end of the Will of John Codrington states: " The testator, Robert Codrington, like John Codrington, whose will was printed in Vol. 26 of the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, was of the family from which came the Codrington of Barbados, who has many descendents in Virginia"

The Will of Robert Codrington, dated 11 February 1618 - Proved 7 May 1619, states:

"Robert Codrington now within the precincts of the Cathedral, Church of Bristol Gentle, gives:

To my Eldest daughter, Elizabeth, ...
To my second daughter, Anna C....
To my third daughter, Frances ....
To my fourth daughter, Susanne ....
To my fifth daughter, Dorothie ....
To my sixth daughter, Joyce ....
To my seventh daughter, Marye ....
To my six younger sons ... In trust to my wife, their mother, to do as she will, "during the lyfe of my father Symon Codrington, of Codrington, in the County of Glouc, Esquire".

To my eldest son, John Codrington, lease of all woods, ets. .... granted and leased unto me by my said father, Symon Codrington. Overseers: Gyles Codrington and John Codrington, my brothers."

There is a John Codrington mentioned in the "Second Supply" of settlers coming to Jamestown on the Ship "Margaret and Mary" in 1608, but whether he remained in Virginia, or retirned to England, is not stated.

I. GEORGE CARRINGTON,[2] (Colonel) Emigrant. (1711-1785)

George Carrington of Cumberland County, Virginia, was born in St. Philips Parish, Barbados, in 1711. He emigrated to Virginia with his brother-in-law, Joseph Mayo, father of William Mayo, prominent surveyor, planter, and statesman.

Prior to June 26, 1732, George Carrington married Anne, the daughter of Major William Mayo, by his first wife, Frances Gould.

The following instruments, recorded at Goochland Court House, have reference to the marriage: deed, dated June 26, 1732, William Mayo of Goochland County conveyed to his daughter, Anne Mayo, of Goochland,.. .....; and deed, dated June 26, 1732, Conveyed to George Carrington

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[2] Source of data under this name: Cabells and Their Kin, supra, pp. 157-169, 181-184; Meade's Old Churches, supra, ii, pp. 34, 37, 38; Genesis of the U. S. supra, pp. 774, 856.

and Anne Mayo (daughter of said William) a tract of land .... containing 2650 acres....." The young couple settled on this land, which they called "Boston Hill".

In November, 1734, George Carrington, who had been commissioned by the President and Masters of the College of William and Mary, qualified as an assistant surveyor and as a Justice of the Peace of Goochland County. He was a Captain in 1740, a Major in 1743, and afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of Goochland County. He was a Burgess from the new County of Cumberland in 1749, during 1752-3, from 1755 to 1759 and from 1761 to 1765. In Cabells & Their Kin, it is stated that, in all probability, he was a Burgess from 1747 to 1765, inclusive, a Burgess up to 1775, and a member of the General Assembly after 1776. At the on-start of the Revolution, he was Chairman of the Cumberland County committee of 1774-1776.

The following obituary of Colonel George Carrington and his wife, reads:

"Department this life at their seat in Cumberland County, Monday the 7th of February 1785, Colonel George Carrington in his 74th year; and on Tuesday the 15th his Consort, Mrs. Ann Carrington in her 75th year... They were buried at "Boston Hill" and their funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Christopher Macrae,"

Colonel George Carrington was the son of Dr. Paul Carrington of Barbados, by his second wife, Henningham Codrington, who lies buried in St. Philips Parish, under a monument thus inscribed: "....Henningham Carrington, widow of Paul Carrington. Obit, Jan. 28, 1741, Aet 69

Anne Mayo Carrington was born in Barbados in 1712. Her father, Major William Mayo, (first cousin of Dr. William Cabell) was baptized at Poulshot, Wiltshire, England, November 4, 1684, emigrated to Barbados prior to 1712, where he married Frances Gould, whose father, Enoch Gould was transported to the Island for participation in the Monmouth rebellion in 1685, and sold to Major Abell Allen for a term of years, under the decree of Judge Jeffreys. After completing his term of service, Enoch Gould became a leading merchant of Bridgeport, Barbados.

LINEAGE OF JOHN FRANCIS DEANE BROWN

Through
WILLIAM MAYO, Emigrant
Lineage of
MARGARET McCLELLAND

1. WILLIAM MAYO[3] (Mayor) Emigrant

William Mayo came to Virginia with his wife and four daughters prior to September, 1723. He was born at Poulshot, Wiltshire, England and was baptized on November 4, 1684. He emigrated to Barbadoes prior to 1713, where he married Frances Gould, daughter of Enoch Gould, who was transported to the Island for participation in Monmouth's Rebellion in 1685. During 1717-1712, William Mayo made a careful survey of Barbadoes, and a plat or map which is now preserved in King's College Library.

In Virginia, William Mayo qualified as one of the first justices and as the first surveyor of the new County of Goochland, named for Governor Gooch. In the summer and fall of 1729 he was one of the surveyors on the part of Virginia in running the dividing line between that state and North Carolina. On October 22nd of that year, Mayo River was named for him. He was appointed Major of Militia in 1730. His wife having died in August 1731, he wrote to Miss Ann Perratt of Barbadoes to come to Virginia and marry him. She accepted his offer and they were married.

Major Mayo, in 1733, went on "The Journey to the Land of Eden", as William Byrd named the trip to North Carolina, in a book he wrote concerning it. Major Mayo went there and surveyed a 20,000 acre tract of land owned in North Carolina by William Byrd. He offered, on September 19, 1733, to lay off for Colonel Byrd the future cities of Richmond and Petersburg, without fee or reward.

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[3] Source of data under this name: Genesis of the U. S. supra, p. 965; Cabells and Their Kin, pp. 168-171 (read onward too): Maxwells, Virginia Historical Register, Vol IV, pp. 84-86.

Mrs. Mayo's father, John Perratt, died on June 7, 1729, at the age of 74 years and Ann Perratt, his wife, died on March 18, 1729, at the age of 83 years. They were buried in the Parish of St. Philip, Barbadoes, under a monument bearing apparently the same arms as those borne by Sir John Perrott (natural son of Henry VIII), Lord of Carew castle, Lord Deputy, Lieutenant-General and Governor of the kingdom of Ireland, Admiral of England, Lord of the Privy Council and Knight of the Bath, who died November 3, 1577. One of his sons, Sir James Perrott, was a member of the Virginia Company of London.

In September, 1736, Major Mayo was appointed one of the surveyors for his Majesty in the Northern Neck controversy between Fairfax and the Crown. After October of that year, he "formed a very elegant map of the whole Northern Neck by joining all of the particular surveys together." In the early part of 1727, he laid off Richmond. In 1738, Mr. Joshua Fry, Major Robert Brooke and Major Mayo made a proposition to the House of Burgesses for making an exact map of the colony of Virginia. He was appointed a Colonel of Militia of Goochland in 1740. The last entry of new land, with him as surveyor, was dated October 17, 1744, and it was the 124th* entry in Goochland County.

His will, dated February 21, 1744, was recorded November 20, 1744. His widow, Anne, died in 1773. He patented about 30,000 acres of land, and lived on Fine Creek, in the present County of Powhatan, Virginia.

Anne Mayo, daughter of William Mayo, married George Carrington. Their son (Judge) Paul Carrington, married Margaret Read, daughter of Clement Reade. Anne Carrington married William Cabell, III., and their daughter, Margaret Cabell was the wife of Thomas Stanhope McClelland. Their daughter, Margaret McClelland married Ludwell Harrison Brown and their son was John Francis Deane Brown, whose wife was Anna Maria Dorothea Lentz.

All of the above six lineages are given in detail in the lineage of Colonel George Reade.

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* 1240th entry

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Ancestor

JOHN FRANCIS DEANE BROWN (1845-1931)

Of Philipsburg, Granite County, Montana; born on November 25, 1845 at Montezuma Plantation, Nelson County, Virginia; married Anna Maria Dorothea Lentz on December 5, 1872 at Helena, Lewis and Clarke County, Montana. She died on October 6, 1914 and he followed her in death on January 16, 1931. Both passed away at Missoula, Missoula County, Montana in the home of Albertina and her husband, Rutledge Parker, and lie buried in the family plot at Philipsburg.

Anna Marie Dorothea Lentz was born on February 15, 1855, at Darmstadt, Germany. She was the daughter of William Lentz, a noted German engineer who was decorated during his lifetime in recognition of his great ability. The City of Darmstadt further honored his memory by suspending official business on the day of his burial and by the erection of a monument at the site of a railroad bridge he had designed and built, which was then considered as an outstanding engineering achievement.

Children -

Francis Deane : first child of John Francis Deane and Anna Marie Brown; born, September 26, 1874, at Helena, Montana; died there, on September 21, 1877.

Anna Elizabeth: second child of John Francis Deane and Anna Marie Brown; born, October 9, 1876, at Helena, Montana; died there, on September 30, 1877.

Edward Wilhelm: third child of John Francis Deane and Anna Marie Brown; born, September 15, 1878, at Philipsburg, Montana; married, as his first wife, Mary Perrault, of Philipsburg, Montana; married as his second wife, Peggy King, of Ravalli County, Montana; died July 14, 1930, at Wallace, Idaho; children by first marriage: Keith and Deane.

Edward Brown received his elementary and high school education at Philipsburg, Montana, and his higher education at the Montana State College, Deer Lodge, Montana. He later was trained to be an assayer

and worked at that trade for many years with his father, Francis Deane Brown, then operating both quartz and placer mines. He died in 1930 from the effects of monoxide poisoning received during a futile attempt to save the life of a miner who lay trapped in a cave-in deep within the mine tunnel where they both worked. Although the attempted rescue was unsuccessful, he never regretted risking his life and said he would try it again.

Mary Francis (Amy): fourth child of John Francis Deane and Annie Marie Brown; born, July 12, 1880, at Philipsburg, Montana; married Clarence C. Spencer on July 24, 1898 at Elkhorn Ranch, Rock Creek, Granite County, Montana; died March 17, 1957, at Atherton, California.

Mary Francis was a housewife until her husband, Clarence, passed away in 1929 at Watsonville, California. Without a semblance of experience in business, she enthusiastically assumed control of his thriving enterprise and operated it successfully until she relinquished control to her daughter, Dorothy and her husband, Lloyd Robert Johnson, and retired from active business life. A short time later she went to Atherton, California to reside with her daughter, Winifred, and her husband, Arthur M. Sargent, where she died.

Prior to her death in 1957, Amy Spencer authored a book entitled, "The Old Green House", in which she portrayed, in a very nostalgic way, the affairs of the members of the Brown family as lived by them in the old home on Main Street, during the school months of the year, and on Elkhorn Ranch, during the summer months, until her marriage and departure from home in 1908. She was a member of the Episcopal Church, Philipsburg, Montana Diocese, but became a member of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts in 1911. She attended the First Christian Science Church, Wallace, Idaho until her departure for Watsonville, where she became a member of that branch of The Mother Church and remained a member of it until her death.

Clarence C. Spencer was born on July 4, 1876, at Virginia City, Territory of Montana, the son of John A. Spencer, a prosperous merchant in that fabulous placer mining camp, and later, the operator of a thriving grain and implement business at Philipsburg, Montana, until his death. Clarence was the acknowledged bicycle-riding champion of the State of Colorado in 1896 and of the State of Montana in 1897, an athletic achievement of considerable importance at that time.

Clarence C. Spencer was a well educated and proficient accountant and bookkeeper and was noted for his superior penmanship. His calm manner, conversation, and dress reflected good breeding and excellent family background. He was, indeed, a welcome addition to the social and business life of the mining camp of Philipsburg. He remained in business with his father until he assumed charge of the office affairs of the Sunrise Mining Company in Granite County, Montana. He moved his family to Wallace, Idaho in 1906 and there became the chief accountant for the White & Bender Grocery Company, one of the largest retail and wholesale enterprises in Idaho. He held this position until he acquired a half-interest in a thriving theatre business at Wallace. Due to the serious illness of his father, he was forced to return to Philipsburg, where he remained until the closing of his father's estate in 1922. He then moved his family to Watsonville, California. There, he purchased the Watsonville News Agency, a book and stationery store which he successfully operated until his death, which occurred on April 12, 1929. His body was cremated at San Francisco, California and his ashes rest there in a vault beside those of his wife, Mary Frances. Prior to his death, he had been a member of the Masonic Lodge, A.F.A.M., a member of the Episcopal Church, and of the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club at Watsonville.

Children -

Dorothy Harriet : first daughter of Clarence C. and Mary Frances Spencer; born, May 15, 1899, at Philipsburg, Montana; married Lloyd Robert Johnson on August 5, 1925 at Watsonville, California. They have two daughters.

Dorothy Harriet Spencer received her early education at Wallace, Idaho and finished her education at the California School of Arts and Crafts, at Berkeley, California. She is a skilled and efficient buyer of art goods displayed in the store operated by her husband at Watsonville. Professionally, she is an artist who delves in the fields of watercolor painting and pen and ink sketches. She is qualified to teach courses in flower arrangement and to be a consultant for those who desire to know what color is best suited to their appearance. She has given many lectures and demonstrations on flower arrangements and her exhibits have won the highest praises and prizes wherever shown in California. She is a member of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts and of its branch church at Watsonville.

Lloyd Robert Johnson was born on February 2, 1903 at Yuma, Arizona. He is the son of Lawrence Daniel Johnson and Mary Owens Johnson, who married in April of 1902 at Los Angeles, California. Lawrence Johnson is a native of the State of New York and came to California at an early age. Mary Johnson was born in the State of Nebraska and is deceased. Lloyd R. Johnson attended elementary and high schools and earned a B.S. degree in 1924 at the University of California, Department of Agriculture. He established and successfully operated a dairy business at King City, California and won high honors for the quality of cheese and ice cream produced. He left this enterprise in 1927 and became a working partner and manager of a stationery business at San Jose, California, owned by Clarence C. Spencer, his father-in-law. Upon the death of Clarence C. Spencer in 1929, the San Jose business was discontinued and Lloyd became the manager and a partner in the Watsonville store, then operated by Amy Spencer, his mother-in-law. He later acquired full interest in this business and renamed it the "Johnson Stationery Store." He is a member of the Elks Club and of the Rotary Club, and attends The First Church of Christ, Scientist.

Children -

Mary Ann : first daughter of Lloyd and Dorothy Johnson; born, March 10, 1928, at San Jose, California; married Allan Dale Reimer on April 16, 1949, in the Methodist Church, at Reno, Nevada; children - Christine Ann, born, May 21, 1951, at San Jose; Gary Allan, born, August 7, 1953, at San Jose; Robert Kirk, born, November 23, 1954, at San Francisco, California.

Mary Ann attended grammar and high schools at Watsonville and graduated from San Jose State College, San Jose, in 1950. She is an instructor at Public School No. 1, at Santa Clara, California. She is a member of the Church of Christ, Scientist of Watsonville, and resides with her husband, Allan, at Sunnyvale, California.

Allan Reimer was born on March 2, 1926, at Sunnyvale, California. He is the son of Andrew Herman Reimer and Leona Maude Reimer, who were married on June 7, 1922 at Wild Rose, Wisconsin. Andrew Reimer was born on February 20, 1899, at Markesan, Wisconsin and Leona Reimer was born at Montella, Wisconsin on March 9, 1904.

Allan Reimer attended grammar and Fremont high school at Sunnyvale and graduated from San Jose State College, San Jose, in 1949, with a B.S. degree. He is a veteran of World War II, with two years training (V-5) in Naval Aviation, U.S. Navy. He is a member of Alpha Eta Rho social fraternity. As of June, 1963, he is Commander, Police Division, Department of Public Service, Sunnyvale, California.

Winifred Ann : second daughter of Clarence C. and Mary Frances Spencer; born, February 24, 1916, at Wallace, Idaho; married Arthur McClelland Sargent, on December 28, 1939, at Watsonville, California; children - Spencer, born November 8, 1949 and Deborah Ann, born August 6, 1952, both at Palo Alto, California.

Winifred attended grammar school and high school at Watsonville and received her education as a business secretary at the Armstrong School of Business, Berkeley, California. Thereafter, she did secretarial work for the Chamber of Commerce, Watsonville, the United Service Organization, and the Allied Arts Guild, Menlo Park, California. She is a member of The Church of Christ, Scientist, and a housewife.

Arthur McClelland Sargent was born on February 10, 1909, at Newark, New Jersey. He is the son of Arthur Harder Sargent, born on April 3, 1879, at Hudson, New York, and Myrtle Estelle Rohr Sargent, born on April 6, 1888, at Harrisonburg, Virginia. He received his elementary and high school education in the public schools of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Red Hook, New York. He attended the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia and Stanford University at Palo Alto, California. His first wife died, leaving a son, Ronald Sargent, born, September 28, 1937, at Watsonville, California, who resides, as of April, 1963, at Menlo Park, California.

Arthur McClelland Sargent is a veteran of World War II. He entered the United States Air Force as a Second Lieutenant and had attained the rank of Major at the time of his discharge. He is the Executive Director of the California Society of Certified Public Accountants. Prior to his entry into military service, he had been Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Watsonville, California, and after his discharge from service, he became Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, at Modesto, California. He is a past President of the San

Francisco Public Relations Society, and a past Director of the Public Relations Society of America.

Clare Louise : second daughter of Lloyd and Dorothy Johnson; born, May 13, 1932, at Watsonville, California; married, Richard Ernest Gardella, October 12, 1957, at Watsonville, California; children - Susan Elizabeth, born May 26, 1958 at Sacramento, California; Kathleen Anne, born, March 22, 1960 and Jenifer Karen, born, December 6, 1962, both at Palo Alto, California.

Clare Louise attended grammar and high schools at Watsonville and later attended the University of Oregon in 1950, 1951 and 1953. She received an A.B. degree from San Jose State College, San Jose in 1957. She was a member of the faculty of the Starr King School, Sacramento, California, during 1958 and 1959, assigned to instruct the deaf and the hard-of-hearing children. She is a housewife and a member of the Woodside Road Methodist Church, Redwood City, California.

Richard Gardella was born on December 25, 1931, at Richmond, California, the son of Clarence Carl Gardella and Alice Elizabeth Pieper Gardella. Clarence Gardella was born on April 16, 1898 at Jackson, California. Alice Gardella was born on March 10, 1904 at Esterville, Iowa.

Richard Gardella attended grammar school at Richmond, and at Windsor, California and high school at Healdsburg, California. He attended the University of California, and later obtained an L.L.B. degree at the Hastings College of Law, San Francisco, California, in 1955. He joined the U.S. Navy in 1955, served on active duty until 1957 and was honorably discharged in 1962. He received an appointment as legal counsel for the Legislative Council of the State of California, Sacramento, in 1957 and served until 1960, when he resigned to become Assistant City Attorney for Redwood City, California, which he holds as of June, 1963. He is a member of the Bar of the State of California, a member of the Methodist Church, of the Optimist Club, and of the Benevolent Protector of Elks. He is an affiliate of Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity and of Phi Sigma Kappa, a social fraternity.

Ann Elizabeth : third daughter of Clarence C. and Mary Frances Spencer; born, February 26, 1920, at Wallace, Idaho; married Peter Martin Salatich on June 20, 1943 at Watsonville, California; children - Peter Martin Salatich, Jr., born, June 6, 1946 at Watsonville, California, and died there on September 1, 1948.

Ann Elizabeth attended grade and high schools and Junior College at Watsonville. She is an employee of the United Crusade of Pajaro Valley, at Watsonville.

Peter Martin Salatich was born on July 9, 1920, at Watsonville, California. He is the son of Martin and Mary Benko Salatich, native-born residents of Austria who emigrated to California many years ago and settled at Green Valley, near Watsonville.

Peter Martin Salatich received his education at Watsonville. He is the owner of the California Fruit Company at Watsonville. He served in the United States Air Force during World War II and was honorably discharged from service. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

Albertina : fifth child of John Francis Deane and Anna Marie Brown; born, July 24, 1882, at Philipsburg, Montana; married at Elkhorn Ranch on July 24, 1910, to Rutledge Parker, of Georgetown and Charleston, South Carolina. No children were born of this marriage.

Albertina attended the elementary and high schools at Philipsburg, and graduated from the Butte Business College, Butte, Montana. She completed one year of graduate work at the University of Montana, at Missoula. Thereafter until she married in 1910, and for a short period elsewhere, she managed the real estate and insurance business conducted by her father, John Francis Deane Brown at Philipsburg. She is a life-long member of the Episcopal Church, Diocese of Montana. She is a registered member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, No. 221-805, the Secretary, in 1921 and the Chaplain, in 1957 of its State (Montana) Society, and past Regent and present Honorary Regent of its Bitterroot chapter. She is also: Second Vice-President, Lt. Jonathan Delano Chapter, Daughters of American Colonists; the Organizing Second Vice-President, Huguenot Society, State of Montana; Member, Colonial Dames, 17th Century; and a member, Society of Sons and Daughters of Montana Pioneers.

Rutledge Parker was born on September 19, 1877, at Mansfield Plantation, Black River, in Georgetown County, South Carolina. He is the son of Rutledge Parker, Sr., and Charlotte Meade Huger.

Rutledge Parker received his elementary education through tutors, who held classes at Mansfield Plantation, and his high school education at Porter's Military Academy, Charleston, South Carolina, a private school, where he earned the commission of Cadet Lieutenant. He accepted a position in 1900 as a timber land surveyor in the engineering department of the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company at Charleston, and remained until 1905. He entered the Yale School of Forestry, New Haven, Connecticut and graduated in 1908 receiving a Master of Forestry degree.

Rutledge Parker came to Montana in July, 1908 as an Assistant Forester in the United States Forest Service, with headquarters at Missoula, Montana. He appraised millions of acres of timber owned by the Great Northern Railroad Company, the Anaconda Mining Company, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and other enterprises. He was transferred to Wallace, Idaho in January, 1909, then retransferred to Libby, Montana in July, 1909, as a Deputy Forest Supervisor. He became Forest Supervisor in 1910 of all forests included in the Missoula National Forest, with headquarters at Missoula, and remained in that position for fifteen years.

Rutledge Parker became State Forester of Montana in 1925 and was given full charge of all state-owned forested land and fire-fighting equipment. After serving under five different State governors, he retired in 1954, at the age of 77 years, to his farm on Rattlesnake Creek, two miles due east from Missoula. McIntosh apples raised on his farm earned many blue ribbons at state and county fairs.

During his career, Rutledge Parker belonged to many social and professional organizations. In South Carolina, he was a member of the "Marion's Men of Winyah" Company of Militia, a famous group at Georgetown, South Carolina, to which his father and grandfather had belonged. In Arizona, where he worked for one year while away from his studies at Yale University, he was First Sergeant of a militia company at Flagstaff. In Montana, he was appointed First Lieutenant of a militia company at Libby, and a First Lieutenant, 2nd Infantry, National Guard of the State of Montana, Helena, on April 4, 1910. The Honorable Roy C. Ayers, Governor of the State of Montana, appointed him Colonel, Ordnance Department, State National Guard. He was

advised in a letter dated January 3, 1940 by Frederick A Lange, Major, State Staff, Adjutant General's Office that the " highest honor a Governor can confer upon a citizen of his state is that of Colonel in the National Guard. Governor Ayers has seen fit to confer that honor upon you and I am herewith enclosing your commission."

During his service of 28 years as State Forester of Montana, Rutledge Parker, was, at one time or another, Director of State Parks; Secretary, State Park Commission; Executive Secretary, State Board of Forestry, Director, Northern Montana Forestry Association, Vice-President, Blackfoot Forestry Protective Association; Organizer and Secretary, Montana Rural Fire Fighters Association; member, "Keep Montana Green" Association; National President, 1938, Society of State Foresters; President, Missoula Chapter, Rotary International, 1928; President, Hoo Hoo, a Lumbermen's social society; Chairman, Rocky Mountain Section, Society of American Foresters. He is a life-long member of the Episcopal Church.

Members of forestry and lumber associations in the States of Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Montana honored him at a banquet held at the Florence Hotel, Missoula, on September 13, 1960, where he was photographed beside "Smokey", the bear, a creation he suggested and developed to teach human beings to prevent fires, loss of bird, animal and human life, and to keep America green.

Rutledge Parker possesses one of the most illustrious blood-lines in America, as indicated by the political and social records of six of his forebears, viz:[1]

John Parker I (Emigrant), a Mariner, who arrived at Charleston, S. C., at an unknown exact date, from Jamaica, British West Indies,

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[1]Source: History of Parker Family, by Ellen Parker, Parish of St. James, Goosecreek (1930); History of the Confederate States Navy, by J. Thomas Sharf, 2nd Edition, Chapter XIII, pp. 278-286; Parish Register of Prince Fadrick Winyah, published by the Colonial Dames.

and married Sarah _____, who, after his death, at some time just before February, 1694, became the wife of Thomas Barker, then Administrator of John Parker's estate;

John Parker II, of Hayes, St. James Parish, Goosecreek and Parker's Ferry, St. Bartholomew Parish, South Carolina, married Jane _____, who married Hugh Grange as her second husband. Before his death in 1735, John Parker II served as a member of the Commons House, South Carolina during the periods of 1723-1724 and 1727-1728;

John Parker III, born in 1735, at Hayes, South Carolina, and died at Charleston, South Carolina, on February 13, 1802. He married Mary Daniel in 1755, at St. Phillips Church, South Carolina. She was born on November 30, 1736 and died on February 22, 1806. He was a member of the Commons House, St. James Parish, South Carolina, a member of the Provincial Congress, and a Senator, for St. James Parish, Goosecreek, South Carolina;

John Parker IV, born on June 24, 1759 and died on April 20, 1832. He was a Barrister of the Middle Temple, London, a member of the Commons House, St. James Parish, South Carolina, and a member of the American Continental Congress. He married Susannah Middleton, sister of Arthur Middleton, who was a member of the American Continental Congress, 1776, a signer of the American Declaration of Independence, 1776, and Governor of South Carolina, 1778;

John Parker V, of Hayes, St. James Parish, South Carolina, born in 1757 and died in 1849. He married Emily Rutledge, who was born 1797 and died in 1827. She was the granddaughter of John Rutledge, Governor of South Carolina during the Revolutionary War, a signer of the Constitution of the United States, 1776, and the brother of Edward Rutledge, who signed the Declaration of Independence, 1776;

Francis Simons Parker (Dr.), born in 1814 and died in 1867. He married Mary Lance, born in 1818 and died in 1885. He signed the American Ordinance of Secession and was Provost Marshall for Georgetown, South Carolina throughout the "War between the States." Four of his sons served in the Confederate armed forces, one of whom was killed in action.

Rutledge Parker, Sr., born in 1851 and died in 1889. He managed Mansfield Plantation. His wife, Charlotte Meade Huger, was the daughter of Thomas Bee Huger and Mariamne Meade, of Charleston South Carolina. Mariamne Meade was the sister of General George B. Meade, U. S. Army, who commanded the Union troops at Gettysburg, which were then opposing the Confederate forces under General Robert E. Lee.

Thomas Bee Huger graduated from the U. S. Military Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland, and became a Midshipman on March 5, 1835. He was serving as a First Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, aboard the Iroquois, a Federal sloop, in 1861, when he resigned his commission and joined the Confederate Navy. He was assigned to command the McRae, the first gunboat built by the State of South Carolina to participate in the "War between the States." When the Union fleet, comprising 46 vessels under the command of David Glasgow Farragut, bombarded the Confederate forts along the Mississippi river in the area of the City of New Orleans, Commander Thomas Bee Huger was mortally wounded by a shell fired, ironically, from the Iroquois. As Commander Huger lay on his death bed aboard the McRae, every officer serving on the Iroquois, under a flag of truce, came aboard ship to personally express to him their deep regret at having been the cause of his injury.

Minnie McClelland: Sixth child of John Francis Deane and Ann Marie Brown; born, November 21, 1887, at Philipsburg, Montana; married, September 5, 1910, at Elkhorn Ranch to John C. Werning; died, March 14, 1935, at Missoula, Montana; No children were born of this marriage.

John Werning was born in the State of Missouri in June, 1882 and died in 1957, at Philipsburg, Montana. They lived until about the time of her death at the Falling Waters ranch, on Rock Creek, adjacent to Elkhorn ranch and raised fine sheep and cattle.

Angus: twin, seventh child of John Francis Deane and Anna Marie Brown; born, July 16, 1890, at Philipsburg, Montana; died there, on September 8, 1891.

James Murray Brown: seventh child of John Francis Deane and Anna Marie Brown; born, July 16, 1890, at Philipsburg, Montana; married, July 6, 1918, to Dorothy Agnes Donohue, at St. Francis Xavier Church, Missoula, Montana. He was Angus' twin brother.

Dorothy Agnes Donohue was the first child of Daniel J. and Kate Hennessy Donohue. She received her elementary and high school education at the Sacred Heart Academy, Missoula, Montana. She attended Trinity College, Washington, D. C., for two years and completed her education at the University of Montana, at Missoula, where she graduated in 1918. She was a life-long member of the Catholic Church and a member of the University of Montana chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma, a social sorority at Missoula. Her father, Daniel J. Donohue, was one of the great merchants of the Pacific Northwest. He was born in Ireland, in 1869, and emigrated to the United States at an early age. He owned and operated a thriving dry goods department store at Missoula for 34 years before illness forced him to retire. He died at Missoula, Montana on July 16, 1939. Her mother, Kate Hennessy Donohue was the sister of D. J. Hennessy, a pioneer merchant of Butte, Montana. She was born at Fredrickton, Canada, on March 29, 1866, and died at Missoula, Montana on June 12, 1951.

James M. Brown received his elementary and high school education at Philipsburg, Montana. He graduated from the School of Law, University of Montana, in 1916, and was admitted to practice law before the State and Federal courts. He practiced at law at Missoula during 1916-1918. Unable to enter military service because of a physical disability, he participated in World War I as a legal counsel for the U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. He returned to Missoula in 1919 and reengaged in the practice of law. Later in 1921, he assumed the management of the large dry goods mercantile establishment owned and operated by his father-in-law, D. J. Donohue, who had been stricken with Parkinson's disease and forced to retire from active business. He managed this business until 1934, when the old building was torn down and a new structure erected on the same land. After the new building was leased on a

long-term basis to a nation-wide dry goods chain store, he returned to Washington and accepted a position on the legal staff of the Department of Justice in the field of national security. He became a member of the staff of the Internal Security Subcommittee, a security committee of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate and retains that position, as of March 1963.

James M. Brown was the Individual Interscholastic Athletic Champion of the State of Montana in 1910. He was the Captain of the University of Montana track team in 1916. He is a member of the Sigma Chi social fraternity, the Catholic Church and the Society of Sons and Daughters of Montana Pioneers, having been its President for two years. He was a member of the Missoula Chamber of Commerce for many years and a member of the Rotary Club, at Missoula. As President of the Society of Sons and Daughters of Montana Pioneers in 1929, he was appointed by John E. Erickson, Governor of Montana, as a member of the Montana Historical Library Building Association and served until the building that houses the Historical Society was erected at Helena, the State capitol.

Children -

Kathryn Ann: first child of James M. and Dorothy Donohue Brown; born, April 10, 1919, at Missoula, Montana; married, March 5, 1946 to Lt. Commander William Gregory Tonner II, at Washington, D. C.; children - William Gregory Tonner III, born March 21, 1947 and Sherry Virginia, born, September 15, 1949, both at Washington, D. C.

Kathryn Ann Brown attended grammer school and high school at Missoula, Montana and graduated from Flintridge College, Pasadena, California. She was a member of the secretarial staff of U. S. Senator Harry S. Truman, of Missouri, in 1942, prior to his ascent to the Presidency of the United States. She resigned to accept a position with the Bureau of Navigation, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., where she served until her marriage in 1946.

William G. Tonner II was born at Boston, Massachusetts. He is the son of William Gregory Tonner, Sr., and Mary Tonner, who

reside, as of April, 1963, at Boston. He graduated cum laude in Economics from Harvard University and thereafter served in World War II as a Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy. He later earned the rank of Commander, then that of Captain and serves, as of April, 1963, as an instructor at the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia.

Mary Virginia: second child of James M. and Dorothy Donohue Brown; born, November 28, 1923, at Missoula, Montana.

Mary Virginia, known far and wide as "Ginger Brown," attended grade school and high school at Missoula, Montana. She graduated from the Northampton School for Girls, Northampton, Massachusetts in 1940, and from Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1945, with a B. A. degree in Dramatic Art. She taught drama at Montana State University, Montana during the period of 1945 and 1946, then entered public relations work. During this period, she raised more than $300,000 to enable the Sisters of Prividence to build and equip an addition to St. Patrick's Hospital, Missoula, Montana. She was on the staff of the Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana, from 1951 to 1955, when she resigned to reenter publications relations work. While serving with the Historical Society, she personally raised sufficient public funds with which to enable the State of Montana to provide and install a statue of Charles M. Russell, her most famous artist and national character, as her sole representative in Statuary Hall, United States Capitol, at Washington, D. C. She and her sister, Kathryn Tonner (Jimmie) are the owners of extensive interests in real property at Missoula, Montana. Mary Virginia also owns valuable real and personal property situated on the shoreline of Flathead Lake, Lake County, Montana.

> " Those who care nothing for their progenitors will, themselves, most likely do nothing of which their own descendents will approve. "

THE LIFE STORY OF JOHN FRANCIS DEANE BROWN

The boyhood days of John Francis Deane Brown were spent pleasantly and peacefully at Montezuma Plantation, the family home in Nelson County, Virginia, until interrupted by the war between the States. After the volunteer list had been completed in the State of Virginia, its Congress passed an Act of Conscription calling on all able-bodied male citizens of the State from 18 to 46 years of age to enter her armed forces. Although John was not old enough to be conscripted, his mother concluded that it would be better for him to enter military service in some subordinate capacity at once, rather than await certain conscription in the near future. With sadness of heart, she called him into her bedroom to discuss the matter. In this quiet and assuring surrounding, she told him of Virginia's dire need of every gun and every person able to shoot. She reminded him that he was the only remaining male member of the family in Virginia able to carry arms, since his father was deceased and his brother Jim resided in California. For all these reasons, she said, it was his sad but bounded duty to enlist in the Confederate army. John cheerfully agreed. On the following morning, his mother called all the servants and, later, all family members on the plantation to bid him goodbye. This ceremony accomplished, John and Pompey, the family's most trusted servant, mounted their horses and rode off the plantation bound for Richmond, where John enlisted.

The Provost Marshall, General John F. Winger, assigned John to Company D., 25th Battalion, Virginia Volunteers, then under the command of Colonel Wyatt Elliot, who placed him under Captain Dodd. He was assigned to guard duty about Castle Thunder, Libby and Belle Isle prisons, all located within the city limits of Richmond. He was later transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, serving there under Bruce McClelland, his Uncle, who died shortly thereafter. John was thereafter assigned to serve as an Aide to the Secretary of War,

C.S.A., the Honorable John A. Seddon, his great Uncle. John's duties were largely confined to carrying commitment papers with Confederate troops convoying federal prisoners from Belle Isle and Libby prisons to another prison at Andersonville, Georgia.

During the early Spring of 1864, John was ordered to rejoin Company D which later participated in the battle fought at Drewery's Bluff, ten miles below Richmond on the James River. After the Union fleet at Drewery's Bluff had been destroyed by Confederate gunfire, Company D was joined to a Corps commanded by General Longfellow, then on duty at Dumfries Station, Virginia, guarding the main line of the Richmond-Petersburg railroad right-of-way. There, at nearby Sailor's Creek, John participated in what is said to have been the last or one of the last military engagements of the Civil War. This short battle occurred the day before General Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Virginia. John and other members of Company D were later captured by a company of federal troops known as the "Pennsylvania Bucktails." They were imprisoned in tobacco warehouses at Petersburg until paroled, which occurred shortly after General Lee surrendered at Appomattox, Virginia on April 9, 1865.

While under confinement at Petersburg, John became acquainted with a young Union guard whose home was at St. Louis, Missouri. He gave John an interesting account of frontier life in the West and advised him to leave war-torn Virginia and go there to seek his fortune. John thought the advice excellent. He had often thought of working his way to the West coast for some time to join his older brother James, who was residing at or about San Francisco, California.

John returned to Montezuma plantation after his liberation from the federal prison at Petersburg. After a brief visit, he proceeded by train to Cincinnati, via Washington, D.C., thence by steamer to St. Louis. The boat docked on the Mississippi river waterfront alongside a weather-beaten stern-wheeler steamboat bearing the name "The Adelaide". A ground crew of colored hostlers was busily trucking cargo into her holds. John learned that The Adelaide was scheduled to leave at dawn on the following morning for Fort Benton, a military post situated on the upper waters of the Missouri river in wilderness in the northeastern part of

the Territory of Montana.

As John gazed at The Adelaide, a large, heavily-built man wearing a Captain's cap strode down the gang plank. John introduced himself as a former Confederate soldier enroute to California with insufficient funds to pay passage, and asked whether he could use another hired hand. The Captain answered brusquely that he had a full crew. Quick to notice the resultant haggard and worried look reflected in John's face, his attitude mellowed considerably and he said, in a most friendly manner, "Young man, can you write so as a body can read it? Here, write something on this paper." Francis complied. Glancing at the paper and noting that John's penmanship was excellent, the Captain said,"Soldier, you're hired. Go on board. You'll get to Fort Benton if I get there." John's sole pay amounted to free board and transportation, which was all, and more, than he had hoped to receive. As might be expected of a son of a distinguished parentage, his first thought upon boarding The Adelaide was of his mother. Before retiring that night, he sat in a small room lighted by a single candle and wrote her of his good fortune.

After boarding The Adelaide, John signed the log as "John Francis Deane Brown." The Captain standing by, turned toward the second mate and said: " This is Frank Brown. He is to be my aide. Show his where he is to bunk and eat." This was the first time within John's memory that he had been addressed other than by his given name, and he instantly welcomed the change. He liked the name "Frank Brown". While in the Confederate Army, he had formed a violent hatred for the Union troops' marching song, "John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the ground ...", and had made up his mind to drop the given name of "John" as soon as he left home. This, he concluded, is the time to make the change. From that day in 1865 and onward throughout his entire span of life, he referred to himself in spoken and written word as "Frank D. Brown". To his close friends, he was "Frank" and to the old placer miners, "Sandbar." Only two of his family members, his wife and his daughter, Albertina, ever knew or heard of his complete given name.

The Adelaide docked at Fort Union, a military post abutting the Missouri river below Fort Benton, to unload cargo consigned to the Northwest Fur Trading Company, which operated a store known far

and wide in that area and in Canada as the "Post." The Post stood within stone-throw distance from the pier. Frank could clearly see numerous men entering and emerging from the Post, most of whom wore Western-type clothing, topped by a large, white broad-brimmed Stetson-type hat. Indians, bareheaded, wearing highly colored blankets thrown across their shoulders, were sitting or squating nearby, singly and in groups. Frank decided to go there and apply for work. In the ensuing conversation with the Post's Factor, James M. Champlain, he was offered employment as a store clerk, which he quickly accepted, as a matter of necessity and also as a temporary solution to his employment problem. From dawn until midnight of each day of the year the Post was ever a busy place. Hunters, trappers, miners, gold-seekers, mountain-men, wolfers, guides and boatmen passed into and out of its main entrance every day of the week for their daily needs. They were, for the greatest part, a happy-go-lucky, hale and hearty, kind of people. They treated Frank as a long lost brother or a newly-found friend and made his work as a clerk most agreeable.

During the time Frank worked at the Post, he had time off to roam the countryside fishing and hunting and had learned something about the art of trapping small game animals. He had also killed larger animals, such as deer, elk, bear and mountain sheep, but his greatest thrill was when he "ran buffalo" on horseback alongside an experienced Wolfer, and killed a large bull with one shot from his Henry rifle. After this incident, Frank had visions of becoming successful being a wolfer and making a great deal of money in this profession. He gave no serious thought to the great danger involved in wolfing in a hostile indian country.

During the "days of old and the days of gold" in the far West, a man known to possess the highest degree of courage was characteristically described to be one who had "plenty of leather in his belly", and had proven it. In this particular category, the lone Wolfer led the field, and for an excellent reason. His profession was known far and wide to be the most dangerous, and the last that should be chosen in Indian territory. The grave danger to him lay in the fact that he hunted alone, in broad daylight, over treeless land traversed almost daily by bands of Crow, Blackfoot and Teton Sioux indian tribes. These Indians were fiercely hostile to white hunters, as a group, and mounted messengers of death as to Wolfers, in particular. Shots

exploded from a Wolfer's high-powered rifle could be heard at long distances in that quiet countryside. He had to delay each time a buffalo was felled to inject a lethal dose of strychnine into its blood-stream, then take up the pursuit of the remainder of the herd until darkness set in. The dawn of the next morning found the Wolfer, backtracking over his route of yesterday, stripping hides from wolves and foxes found dead from having eaten from the poisoned carcasses. Day after day during the wolfing seasons, the Wolfer worked under great tension every moment he was in action. He constantly searched the horizon for expected, blood-thirsty indians rushing toward him on horseback at break-neck speed. He knew from past experiences undergone by brother wolfers who had been caught, that his chances to escape, if seen, were slight and if he were captured, his stomach would be slit open and his intestines pulled out and strewn onto the ground, - a sure, torturious and lingering death. Such was the life of the Wolfer!

Late on Sunday evening on January 31, 1866, Frank strode into Champlain's office and tendered his resignation. He told Champlain of his intention to try his hand at wolfing. Champlain acted as if he were a bit surprised, but made no attempt to change Frank's mind. On the other hand, he made a counter-offer: if Frank would agree to sell his take of wolf and fox pelts to the Post, the Post would outfit him and he would be allowed to pay off at the end of each season. Frank promptly accepted the offer.

Early one morning in the Spring of 1866, Frank Brown left Fort Union enroute to distant buffalo grazing ground. He sat astride a horse thoroughly experienced in the art of wrangling buffalo. A short distance to the rear, a pack horse, of equal experience, followed, unled. He was well aware of the great danger that a lone Wolfer had to face. An old retired Wolfer had told him several hair-raising stories and always ended them with the stern warning: " always expect the worst when you go wolfing." With this knowledge and forewarning, what inspired this young Virginian, not quite an adult and having had no prior experience with buffalo or fierce Indians, to accept of his own free will this challenge to live? If he knew the answer, Frank never was heard to express it. However, it is reasonable to assume that he faced this danger because there was within him that certain "plenty of leather in the belly", - a throw-back through a long line of illustrious ancesters, to whose enviable record he was to add his own bit of lustre.

Frank spent two full seasons as a professional wolfer. He had found wolfing to be both highly exciting and interesting. He had had three narrow escapes from being captured by Blackfeet and he had made some money, but not enough, that is, when compared with the amount he had been told was being made by gold placer miners. Since his principal reason for coming west was to make a bank roll and to make it quickly, he decided to confine his future efforts to prospecting for gold along the many streams flowing into the Big Missouri and to make expense money in the meantime by trapping small fur bearing animals and selling the pelts to the Post. First of all, he needed a grub stake and a combined trappers and prospectors outfit, then a partner or two to travel with over the dangerous countryside. Any grubstake and equipment to be had in that part of the Territory at that time must come from the Post, so Frank again confronted Champlain with his problem. Since Frank's past dealings with the Post always had been satisfactory, Champlain readily agreed to equip him. In closing the deal, Champlain turned to his desk and slowly penned a unilateral agreement and handed it to Frank. It read:

> " Sold to Frank D. Brown, two indian pony's one black and one pinto, for sixteen ($16) dols, and one winchester rifle and fifty cartridg for $77 dols, and ten bever traps for $43 dols, and a sadel and bridil for $39 dols, and a bil of grub for $14 dols, and four pr of mockisons and a bucskin shirt for $7 dols, which is $176 dols, all due Brown for settlement since he left for wages at $40 dols a month, and Brown agrees also to trap beaver and otter for Northwest Company on Musselshell and Yellowstone and sell furs at current prices paid at Fort, and to bring them in before steamer comes in, and it is agreed that Brown wants good ammunition. He has to have it sent him at Cow Island, if he is on the Musselshell and mouth of Big Horn if he is on Yellowstone to amount of $100 dols greenbacks, and all on Company's a/c, and he is not now employed by the Company and owes it nuthin. James M. Champlain, Fort Union, Feb'y 22, 1868."

On the following morning, Champlain introduced Frank to two halfbreeds he knew to be experienced and highly successful trappers and urged them to take Frank into a working partnership with them, which they agreed to do after Champlain very wisely showed them

the outfit Frank had bought. Together, they roamed the countryside in the area of the Yellowstone, Powder, Tongue, Big Horn, and Musselshell rivers. They agreed that Frank would hunt for gold deposits while they trapped beaver and other small fur-bearing animals and that whatever gold was discovered or pelts taken, was to be split three ways at season's end.

Frank and his partners were returning to Fort Union one night in the Spring of 1869. They had enjoyed a very successful trapping season and their pack horses were heavily laden with valuable fur pelts. To lessen the danger of running across a band of Indians, who always travelled during daytime, experienced trappers always travel at night time. After breakfast the next morning, it was decided that Frank should travel to the Fort in daylight and await the arrival of the pack train sometime after midnight.

When the pack train failed to arrive, Frank and two Post employees backtracked to the campsite and found the half-breeds dead, with their scalps taken in the usual Blackfeet style. There was plain evidence of a terrific struggle. The pack horses and the fur pelts were nowhere to be seen. They hastily buried the dead trappers, marked their graves for future identification and returned to Fort Union. Frank settled his indebtedness to the Post with nothing more than a promise to pay at some future time, which he did.

In less than a week, Frank had acquired two new partners, Jack Gorman and Bill Kersee, two outdoor men he had met enroute up the river on The Adelaide. Since they were not especially interested in searching for gold, but preferred to trap, fish and hunt, they entered into the same working partnership Frank had had with the half-breeds. They covered approximately the same territory, since it had proved to contain a seemingly unlimited number of beaver, except that they continued onward in a southwesterly direction reading into territories of Idaho and Utah, then back into the territory of Montana, heading toward the Post. Upon reaching the Yellowstone river, the partnership ceased. Gorman and Kersee going in a northeasterly direction. Frank went westward to Helena, Montana, where gold was being taken from Last Chance Gulch. He arrived there in the Fall of 1870 and immediately filed a claim. He worked the ground for a short time only, being unable to make it pay.

Soon after his arrival at Helena, Frank met Anna Marie Lentz, a recent emigrant from Hesse, Darmstadt, Germany. They were married

at Helena in 1872. Two children, christened Francis Deane and Anna Elizabeth, were born at Helena and died there as victims of diptheria, an epidemic that also claimed the lives of other Helena children. After the loss of their children, Frank and Anna decided to seek their fortune elsewhere. They drove overland by team and buggy to nearby Granite County and settled in a log cabin in a small mining town named Tower. Later, they moved to Philipsburg, the county seat, two miles southward, where they resided permanently and raised their family.

During the half-century that followed, Frank D. Brown learned to love Montana, second only to his beloved Virginia. He participated in the Territory's growth. He saw it become a State, settled with many industrialized communities which arose out of the wilderness to eventually become one of the foremost mining and farming empires in the Northwest.

Like most frontiersmen of the day, Frank D. Brown, as a matter of necessity, was a man of many occupations. He became the owner of a ranch, which he named 'Elkhorn,"because he adorned each entrance gate with a set of antlers taken from full-grown bull elk killed nearby. He bred and sold fine breeds of horses and cattle. He owned and operated the "Philipsburg Mail," a weekly publication which espoused the tenets of Thomas Jefferson. When voters of Granite County changed their city governing officers from Democratic to Republican stature, he sold the Mail and temporarily became a reporter for the "Northwest," a weekly newspaper printed at Deer Lodge, a county seat about fifty miles distant.

While so engaged, he "townsited" considerable acerage of land adjacent to the town limits of Philipsburg. With this land as a working basis, he entered the real estate and insurance business. As Philipsburg expanded, the subsequent sale of lots became very profitable and his insurance business flourished under the management of his daughter, Albertina.

Frank D. Brown was a justice of the peace at Philipsburg when that office represented the only court of law outside the County seat of Deer Lodge. He held the office of Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee continuously for more than forty years without remuneration, and often with some expense to him. He never became a candidate for public office, an opportunity proferred to him many times during his private career.

Despite the many vocations he carried on almost simultaneously, Frank D. Brown's true love and principal business was that of prospecting for precious metal, which included gold, in quartz or placer form, silver, copper, iron, and lastly, manganese, a metal greatly in demand during World War I and II, and when found, to mine and mill them for market. In pursuit of this vocation, he was at one time or another the manager or part owner of the Mountain Ram Mining Company, the American Gem (sapphire) Mining Company, the Hidden Treasure Mining Company, the Basin Gulch Placer Mining Company, and the extensive holdings of the Henderson Mining Company, near Stone Station, Granite County, Montana.

Socially, Frank D. Brown was a member of the Eastern Montana Pioneer Association. He had commanded the Northwest Division of the United Confederate Veterans Association, an honor accorded him by reason of his having honorably served as a member of the Virginia Milita during the Civil War. He was a charter member of the venerable state Society of Montana Pioneers (membership required one to be within the confines of the Territory on or before December 31, 1869, its Secretary and President for many years, and finally its Historian, a position he filled with great efficiency and activity for more than twenty years and for which he was acclaimed all over the Northwest area.

In his capacity as Historian, he caused the erection of many monuments to perpetuate various achievements believed deserving of such credit. He marked the route of the famous "Mullan Trail," a military road from Mandan, North Dakota to Walla Walla, Washington, with stone monuments erected at historical spots. He marked similar historical places, such as the old burial grounds of the Henderson placer camp, the first discovery of gold by the indian, Benetsee, at Gold Creek; the site of the massacre of four placer miners at McKay Gulch, in Granite County; and at their graves in the Philipsburg cemetery.

When the Associated Press transmitted the news of the passing of "Frank D. (Sandbar) Brown, editors of Montana's leading newspapers, and elsewhere in the Northwest, accorded front page position to the story of his life. O. S. Worden, pioneer editor of the Great Falls (Montana) Tribune, in a special article, stated:

> "Frank D. Brown is gone to join that glorious band of hardy Pioneers in the Land Beyond. Here, he was one of a vanishing race. His life has spanned, in times and scenes and adventure, an almost unbelievable panorama of events.

" He helped to trace the first faint trails in a virgin, inhospitable land. He helped overcome its difficulties and subdue its belligerent and cunning savages. He was a discoverer of gold and silver treasures, the search for which had led men to the uppermost parts of the earth and to undergo the most amazing hardships and perils. He was a leader in the early day efforts to establish business and trade and commerce in the land he helped to carve out of the wilderness. And then, in later days, he chronicled in imperishable story and historical record much of that epic during which Montana was born. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him, and by his own generation he was beloved as a man who embodied all those traits and virtues dear to hardy pioneers and trail blazers. He was kind and generous in peace; in business, his work was good as his bond; in battle, he was a foe to be feared; he never failed to help a friend and he never imposed upon a credulous tenderfoot. May we, for whom he helped blaze the path in Montana, ever hold in kindly and grateful remembrance his unquenchable spirit and indomitable soul. "

Dr. A. L. Stone, Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Montana, a former editor of the Anaconda Standard, of Butte and Anaconda, Montana, and the Daily Missoulian, at Missoula, Montana, and the dean of all newspaper editors in the Pacific Northwest, paid the following tribute:

" In the death of Frank D. "Sandbar" Brown, Montana has lost another of the links which bind her to her pioneer past; that period in her history which glows with stories of heroism and of high adventure as stirring as the records of chivalry or the most thrilling phases of history.

"Probably none of Montana's band of pioneer heroes conformed more nearly to the ideal type of the adventurer and explorer than Sandbar Brown. Land and sea soldier, indian fighter, miner, prospector, the blood of the old cavaliers of Virginia, and of the soldiers of the American Revolution mingled in his veins, his pioneer friends and associates bear testimony that his record was ever worthy of his proud descent ... Names of his kin are directly associated with the early

Royal patents in Virginia whose social standing is unimpeachable.

" While many people knew Mr. Brown as "Sandbar Brown", few of them were aware of how or why he was given that nickname. One of his daughters, Albertina, offers this explanation: When he arrived at Fort Union in 1865, he formed a partnership with two young hunters who usually spent their winters high in the mountains drained by the Big Horn, Tongue and Yellowstone rivers trapping and hunting fur-bearing animals, whose pelts they sold to fur companies. He further possessed a "Henry" rifle, a breech-loader that carried sixteen bullets, a weapon not well known in the West where a muzzle-loading gun, firing but one shot, was in general use.

" As a result of the trip mentioned in this agreement, her father won the sobriquet of Sandbar, but which was actually an affectionate title given him by his partners for saving their lives. The three men were on Cow Island loading their supplies sent from Fort Union, where they were surprised by a band of Crow Indians. Being outnumbered and fearing for their lives, they immediately sought cover in the brush. It was her father's unerring aim with his 'Henry' rifle that held the indians at bay whenever his companions were loading their single shot weapons. The Crows panicked when they found the firing was continuous, and left behind a goodly number of their band dead on the sandbar.

" 'Sandbar' Brown was the last of the 'Yellowstone Wolfers' -- and of that he was more proud than of anything else that had happened during his long and vivid life. Next to the last was ' Yellowstone' Kelly, who was buried on a mountain top in Eastern Montana a few years ago.

" A hardy lot, these wolf-killers, and to have been the last of their three hundred to cross the Great Divide is strong testimonial to vitality, courage and resourcefulness. The ' Yellowstone Wolfers' were sent out by the old Northwest Fur Company from Fort Union, at the confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers in the early days. "

As a descendant of daring ancestors who ventured their lives and fortunes in a new and practically uninhabited country comprising the Virginia Colony, braving great danger to wrest a home and a livelihood from its inhospitable acres and to attain responsible citizenship, honor and wealth as a result of their accomplishments, it is of small wonder that the soldier, John Francis Deane Brown, was destined to know dangerous adventure and dearly won achievement in the far-away West. To the end of his life, however, he remained a shy and retiring person, preferring to leave the limelight to others, while hiding his good deeds under anonymity. In his philosophy of life, a friend could do no wrong, a fallacy that literally cost him a fortune. He liked people and he really cared about them. He was sensitive to their troubles and tolerant of their shortcomings. He had a world of patience with anyone who he believed was attempting to succeed in some objective of life and it mattered not whether he or she was succeeding or failing in the objective. No one in trouble ever came to him in vain. If he needed a cover over his head or a "grubstake," he got it from "Sandbar." His Elkhorn ranch on Rock Creek was a haven of many old prospectors who had failed to find the hidden lode and for old miners who tried, but never struck pay dirt. A portion of the farmland of Elkhorn bordering on Rock Creek was set aside during Spring and Summer for use by indians belonging to the friendly tribes he had known and dealt with in the past. He made this campsite available after becoming aware that farmers on Rock Creek, including himself, had fenced the land bordering on the creek for its entire distance, thus compelling the original inhabitants to make "dry camp" along the hillsides. An old Chief once remarked to father, " our people camped here many suns and moons before you white men came."

Frank D. Brown never harbored a grudge against his fellowman and he always kept his work. That old cliche, " his work is as good as his bond," fitted him perfectly. He found people interesting and he really enjoyed their company. He bore acts of injustice, grief and disappointments and accepted what life gave to him without complaint. He labored under handicaps during many years of his career, but kept going forward, undismayed. Weather permitting, scarcely a week passed without a host of friends dropping in for a visit, usually made on the tree-shaded lawn at the rural home of his daughter Albertina. His graciousness of speech, an inheritance from his Southern ancestry,

together with a vocabulary unequalled in Montana at the time, his abundant sense of humor, plus his skill in telling a story, made people feel at ease in his company. He was a prolific letter writter and blessed with the ability to make them interesting and entertaining to his correspondent. Throughout the years, he never failed to "sign off" a personal letter with the welcome phrase, "Many happy days to you,"- and he meant every word in it!

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