

du Mont de Soumagne
and
Allied Families

du MONT de SOUMAGNE
and
ALLIED FAMILIES

Being a Genealogical and Biographical History
of the du Mont de Soumagne Family, including
du Mont von Monten and du Mont in Köln.

With Collateral Lines of
BATTHYÁNY von GÜSSING, JONES, TALIA-
FERRO, MERIWETHER, WALLER, SMITH,
FETTYPLACE, VAN VECHTEN, BUNKER,
STAGG, de PEYSTER, WASHBURN, SWEET-
SER, HUMPHREY, WHITNEY, DANIELS,
ATKINSON and BALL

Together with
Their Armorial Bearings
and
Patriotic Society references

John Sanderson du Mont
Greenfield, Massachusetts
1960

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Foreword

The du Mont de Soumagne family has a long and most distinguished lineage.

It has been my objective to attempt to present its history, so far as it is known, in a genealogical, biographical and historical fashion. This record is as accurate as my research will permit. That there are gaps and omissions is evident.

However, such material as I am able to delineate represents, in many cases, the care in which earlier members of the family preserved historical documents and pertinent material.

This, in itself, is something of a miracle. From its beginnings on the European continent, the family lived through and participated in many wars. Vicissitudes of all natures were encountered. And the du Mont family was a travelling family. They moved about Europe, and to the Western Hemisphere.

Fires were as destructive in early times as they are today. Valuable family records were destroyed in the Church fire at Soumagne in Belgium on May 17, 1694.

Thus genealogical researchists studying families of Continental origin are faced with problems that are often quite unknown to researchists studying those with an English background.

Published references are appended where applicable. Family documents, genealogical charts, newspaper accounts, letters, bible and church records account for others, and are not listed. I am pleased with the documentation, and believe all statements to be factual. Extraneous material has been omitted.

It would be well to point out here that earlier du Monts seemed to have had a preponderance of given names. For example, the American emigrant was named Bernhard Julius Wilhelm

Hermann du Mont. He not only Americanized this, signing himself "Bernard J. William Herman du Mont" but eventually dropped the "Bernard." Applying for his American citizenship in 1832, he signed himself simply "Julius du Mont."

Some members are referred to by their second, third or fourth given name in correspondence, and as some names were actually repeated in a specific family, it will be understood that references were unraveled in some cases with difficulty.

Particular mention should be made of Alphonso N. du Mont who cared enough for his family to not only preserve valuable family documents, but to prepare genealogical charts, and pen in his own hand the earliest history of our family in America.

Quite apart from the general outline of the du Mont de Soumagne family, I have added genealogical and historical data covering some collateral lines. These notes also contain references to lineage essential to certain patriotic societies, and where these societies are mentioned the necessary documentation has been filed, and memberships established. Letters, pictures and notes of historical importance are also included.

Heraldic material is outlined and primary references are noted — in some cases in more detail than in others.

This book is dedicated to those members of the family who preserved or correlated the material that is essential to the researchist — the persons who took the trouble to record a name on the reverse of a portrait or photograph — to record dates of birth and death in the family bible — in short, they, not I, have made this history possible. To continue such a record, I have left blank pages at the end of the book. They are there to record future generations. There is little doubt that this work can be improved upon. I entrust that expense and travail to future generations.

JOHN SANDERSON DU MONT

Greenfield, Massachusetts
1960

**du MONT FAMILY
de Soumagne Line
Direct Descent**

**Hermes Ernest
1661**

**Hermes Ernest
1720**

**Johann
1765**

**Julius William Herman
1807**

**Alphonso Napoleon
1836**

**Robert Bernhard
1862**

**Robert Bernhard, Jr.
1900**

du Mont de Soumagne

The recognized progenitor of the family du Mont is Don Fernando del Monte, descendant of an Aragonian family, born at Oliede in Spain in the year 1450.

The name was subsequently changed to de Mont and later to du Mont.

Don Fernando was a gentleman distinguished by his birth and military exploits.

Militarily, he first served under the great captain Gonzalès de Cordova. Later he served in North Africa under the renowned Ximenès. He distinguished himself when Oran was taken, and as a reward, King Ferdinand II granted him land and allowed him to add to his coat of arms the motto "Virtuti." These arms were carried by following generations of the family who used the name del Monte, and in particular, the Italian branch.

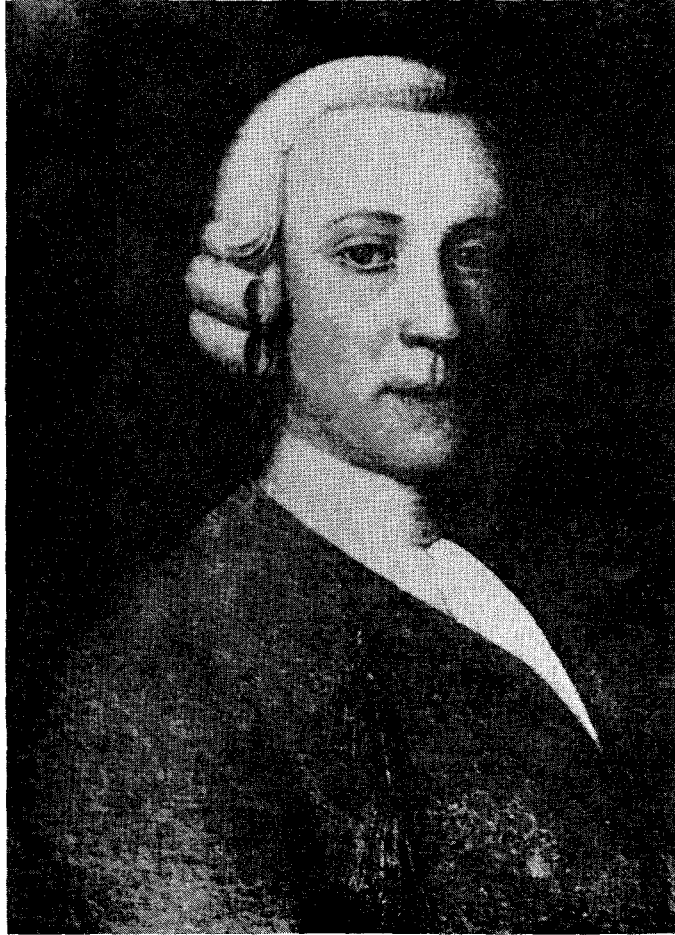
Don Fernando died in the Spanish Netherlands in the year 1501 while serving in the armies of Charles the Fifth.

His son Don Pedro del Monte was born in 1472. It was said he had been the object of very special attention of Ximenès who had known of his record at the University Alcalá de Henares in Spain.

Serving in the military, Pedro became attached to the House of Charles the Fifth, when this Prince came to take possession of the Crown of Spain.

He served in elevated ranks throughout the various countries in the Army led by Charles. He was quartered in the Low Countries when he died at Antwerp in 1540, leaving three sons.

1. Petro the eldest son, then with the Imperial Armies in Italy, settled in Rome and became the Marchesi del Monte, and



Hermes Ernest Lambert de Mont
of Soumagne

From the original portrait, destroyed in World War I

founded the Italian branch of the family. It is said that this branch died out in the middle of the 1800's, and existing genealogical charts handed down in the family tend to confirm this. However, there is speculation that there are still some del Montes in existence.

2. Alphons, the second son, settled in Antwerp, and died there in 1581, leaving one son, Paulo, who changed the name del Monte to de Mont. It is said that he lived in Antwerp until about 1650, leaving two sons, one of which became a priest, the other Petro filling several honorable offices. The latter son died in 1701, leaving only one daughter as his sole issue.

3. The third son of Pedro del Monte, Francisco by name, was granted the position of Provost of Chiny in Luxembourg, and established that branch of the family. He built a castle at Izel, some two leagues from Chiny, and it was he who changed the name from del Monte to du Mont.

It is well to point out here, as Alphonso du Mont did in a letter to his grandson; "du Mont, when correctly pronounced, the accent is on the "M", the "du" being a prefix only. The "t" is silent, and the "n" soft."

The line of descent from Francisco du Mont is shown in the genealogical chart at the end of this book. Francisco was succeeded in his position, official functions and properties by his son Antonio, and Antonio, in turn, by his son Francois (Franz), who was the father of Hermes de Mont de Soumagne, the progenitor of our American line.

It is interesting to note that Hermes de Mont had reverted to the earlier spelling of the name, and it did not again reappear as du Mont until his son, Hermes Ernest, moved to Mainz in Germany.

Hermes de Mont, born 1661, settled in Soumagne, Belgium, his full name being Hermes Ernest Lambert de Mont. He was married February 28, 1702, at Soumagne to Hélène de Charneux,

daughter of Pierre Ernest de Charneux and his wife, Marie Beatrix Masset de Resimont.

The Mayor and Sheriff of the Court of Justice of Soumagne certified that the couple were "respectively of very good and honest apostolic and Roman Catholic families . . . and of honorable and respectable families without any reproach in the least."

That Hermes contributed to the Church at Soumagne is evidenced by his coat of arms emblazoned on the ceiling, where it may be seen today.

There were nine children born of this union:

- 1) Lambert, born 26 Feb. 1703
- 2) Henri, born 26 Oct. 1705
- 3) Jeniton, born 29 March 1708
- 4) Ida, born 23 Jan. 1711
- 5) Hélène, born 12 Feb. 1713
- 6) Henrich Joseph, born 28 Jan. 1716
- 7) Marie, born 4 Oct. 1717
- 8) Hermes Ernest, born 29 Feb. 1720
- 9) Jean, born 6 Apr. 1723

We are concerned with Hermes Ernest (8) born February 29, 1720, who married first, Elizabeth Sulzer aus Wickert bei Hochheim, and second Appolonia Reuter. The fourth child, Johann, born of Hermes Ernest and his second wife in 1765, married Clara von Scheibler.

Hermes Ernest, together with his elder brother Heinrich Joseph (6) was a tobacco merchant. Hermes moved to Mainz, Germany, about 1738 and established the Mainz branch of our family from which the American du Monts are descended. It



Héliane de Charneux, wife of Ernest Lambert de Mont of Soumagne

From the original portrait, destroyed in World War I

has been previously noted that he changed the name back to du Mont.

Johann du Mont, as also previously noted, married Clara von Scheibler whose brother, Baron von Scheibler, was a General in the Imperial forces of Austria.

Clara's sister was the grandmother of Count Alphons Mumm von Schwarzenstein whose family was celebrated for the fine wines and champagnes it produced. He served as German Minister to China, and was in charge of the German Embassy at Peking during the Boxer uprising.

In 1901, returning to Germany from his diplomatic tour in China, he wrote Alphonso du Mont in Mobile that he hoped to be appointed German Ambassador to the United States.

He was in the process of gathering material preparatory to publishing a book on the Mumm and du Mont families, but due to a change in assignments, he wrote Alphonso that his "book must wait, but you will have it when printed."

It is not known if it ever was published, nor what became of the manuscript.

Johann du Mont and Clara von Scheibler had three sons: John Emile, Bernhard Julius Wilhelm Hermann and Heinrich Alfons, all born near Mainz.

Little is known of the eldest boy, John Emile. He was born in 1805 and died in 1875. He married an English girl, Ellen Webster, at Liverpool, who accompanied him when he came to Mobile in 1853 to pursue a business venture with his brother.

His first wife died and he married at Frankfort, Germany, Caroline Manskopp. So far as can be ascertained, there were no male children from either marriage as at his death his nephew, Alphonso N. du Mont, shared in his estate. With the exception of the trip to America in 1853, he remained in Germany the rest of his life. Biographies of the other brothers follow.

It would seem that from their origins in Spain, the descend-

ants of Don Fernando del Monte travelled great distances about the Continent of Europe. By referring to a map, however, it will readily be seen that their moves were actually rather limited, and until the move to America was made, they all lived relatively close to one another.



Heinrich Joseph du Mont of Köln
Brother of Hermes Ernest Lambert du Mont of Mainz



Maria Sophia Daelen
Wife of Heinrich Joseph du Mont of Köln

Köln Branch

Heinrich Joseph du Mont, brother of Hermes Ernest, was born January 28, 1716 and was the founder of the Köln Branch of the family. He married Maria Sophia Daelen October 31, 1739, and died at Köln April 11, 1794. His wife died November 29, 1768. They had 12 children.

He became a citizen of the city of Köln on July 6, 1740, and operated there a tobacco factory. He was guildmaster of the Wool Board 1747-1793, Cloth Master 1753-1756, Judge of the Treasury 1761-1765, Master of Petitions 1771, Master of the Jail 1774, Commissary of Appeals 1777, Alderman 1780, Wine Master and delegate to the corn treasury 1783, Councilman of the Tobacco Merchants and Armory Inspector. He was termed at death "an aristocratic tobacco manufacturer."

His eldest son, Franz Heinrich Joseph, Jr., married September 5, 1775 Anna Maria Richmodis von Sand. He was councilman and senator 1778-1787, Armory inspector in 1778 and died September 4, 1787.

A second son, Johann Marie Nicolaus, born May 21, 1743, married Maria Elizabeth Theresa Gilles August 31, 1771, had five children, and made an outstanding record in life. He was a writer of many scientific treatises, held the Commission of Councilman 1773-1791, and was variously Master of Petitions, Guildmaster, Commissary of Council Elections, Armory Master, Judge, Jailmaster, Apothecary Master, Master of Complaints and Rhine Master.

On December 22, 1794 he was elected Mayor of Köln.

In 1795 he went to Paris to present the petition of the City of Köln to the French National Assembly, requesting relief from

restrictions imposed on the City, and spoke before the Assembly on numerous occasions.

He spent eighteen months in Paris, before being recalled.

In 1804, when the Emperor Napoleon visited Köln he conferred with Johann du Mont, questioning him on what previous office he had held. Johann replied, "Sir, I have been what you were, but only in miniature; I have been first counsel of the City of Köln."

The Emperor named him to the council of the prefecture of the War Department with its seat at Aix la Chappelle, which office he held until the expulsion of the French from the city in 1815.

He was then named Counsel of the Governing Board of the City of Köln, which office he held until his death, August 28, 1816.

Edmund du Mont, fourteenth child and son of Heinrich Joseph Mattias and his second wife, Sophia Maas of Geisenheim, was born May 24, 1798, and was a grandson of Franz Heinrich Joseph, Jr. and Anna Maria Richmodis von Sand. Edmund married Sophia, Countess of Enzenberg, and was raised to the nobility in 1857 at Baden; du Mont de Soumagne.

It was he who registered the du Mont de Soumagne coat of arms as we use it today. Edmund's sister Therèse married Chevalier de Lamorne, and another sister, Elizabeth, married the Baron von Stozingen.

Members of the Köln branch of the du Mont family still reside in Köln today, Friedl du Mont being one. The publishing house, M. (Marcus) du Mont - Schauberg, founded by this branch, is still in existence and edited and published the "Kölnische Zeitung."

A letter dated at Ueberlingen a Bodensee, Germany, August 22, 1938 was directed to Charles Sise du Mont by Karl du Mont. He stated that he was a descendant of the Köln branch, and a son

of Michael du Mont, born in Köln in 1838, who died in 1896.

He stated he had five sons then alive: Arthur, an engineer living in Rio de Janiero; the second, an engineer in Spandau; the third a professor in Danzig; the fourth a lawyer in Düsseldorf and the fifth a student in Griefswald.

Mark Neven du Mont, who took the du Mont name from his mother, resides today in London, and a younger brother, C. A. Neven du Mont lives at Nüssdorf am Inn, Germany. They are also direct descendants of the Köln branch.

The coat of arms of the Köln branch differs slightly from the Mainz branch of the family, and is described in the chapter titled “Armorial Bearings of the du Mont Family.”

Bernhard Julius Wilhelm Hermann du Mont

The founder of the American branch of the family was born at Neider-Ingelheim, near Mainz, Germany, July 27, 1807.

He emigrated from Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany, his subsequent home at the age of 23, and landed in Baltimore, Maryland, in the year 1830.

He had, then, a thorough knowledge of the English language, was an enthusiastic musician and a radical democrat in politics.

It was owing to his strong political views that his family, fearing he might become involved in revolutionary schemes then brewing in the German States, sent him to America and placed him in a merchant's office in Baltimore.

He met in that city, and married there, Eliza, daughter of Richard and Clarissa Donovan, who was of Irish blood on her father's and English on her mother's side.

From Baltimore he ventured West to seek his fortune. He came to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1832, bought a tract of land about four miles from Lancaster, the County seat, and founded a town called Dumontville in his honour. It is still named so today. At the turn of the century it had a population of 40.

At the Court of Common Pleas in the Town of Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, Bernhard Julius Wilhelm Hermann du Mont became an American citizen on June 18, 1832. Swearing allegiance to the United States of America and being of "good and moral character" and also noting residence in Maryland "upwards of three years since," he signed himself as Julius du Mont.

The copy, taken from the records of the Court, is signed by Hugh Boyle, Master, June 19, 1832.



Bernhard Julius Wilhelm Hermann du Mont
Taken about the time of his trip to Mobile.

Thus he became the first du Mont to become an American citizen and established the citizenship of his first child, Alphonso Napoleon, born at Dumontville February 7, 1836, and the succeeding five children of this union with Eliza Donovan.

From Dumontville, he moved to Logansport, Indiana, where he bought land and made large improvements thereon. He was engaged in the general merchandise business in both Dumontville and Logansport.

In 1843, after thirteen years in the United States, he returned to Frankfort-am-Main, Germany, to visit his mother, bringing with him his wife and two eldest children.

On his return to America, his fourth child, John Emile, named for Bernhard's brother, was born at sea November 8, 1843.

Again leaving Baltimore, he went with his family to Fulton, near Wheeling, West Virginia, and established and operated there an iron foundry.

Failing to meet with success in this venture, he returned to Baltimore where he left his wife and children for the education of the latter.

From Baltimore he went to Mobile, Alabama, in December 1852, to join his brother John Emile du Mont, who had come to the South from Frankfurt-am-Main to establish himself as a Cotton broker, having borrowed money from his mother to finance this operation.

A poignant letter, written from Mobile on January 18, 1853 to his eldest daughter, Clara Virginia, at Baltimore, follows:

“MY DEARLY BELOVED CLARA:

You have been no doubt apprized by dear mamma of my sufferings and the dangers I encountered on board that ill-fated vessel the NEBO on board which I left Baltimore, being immured for 32 days with negroes and sailors in one and the same cabin — a thin partition merely dividing us.

I hope that you have and are applying yourself diligently to your studies, and that you have honorably distinguished yourself at the examination of your school prior to the holidays. Write to me dearest whether my fond anticipations have been realized by your good conduct and diligence.

I enclose you herewith, dearest girl, one golden dollar promised to you when I left Baltimore. Buy something with it which may give you pleasure and at the same time be useful.

If God grants me health and strength I hope to make the next coming Christmas day a happy and merry one for you all.

Give my love to all, and remember your ever affectionate father,
JULIUS WM. DU MONT”

An equally poignant letter written by his eldest son, Alphonso Napoleon du Mont, who had recently joined his father follows:

Mobile, Alabama, Dec. 6, 1853

“DEAR MAMA:

I have been in Mobile now a week, and so far I like it as well as I can expect.

Papa was very glad to see me. He appeared to be in very good health, but on Thursday morning, Uncle Emile came to his room and found him lying on the floor in a senseless condition. He had him put to bed and the doctor was sent for. Papa had a fit, and since Thursday morning he has been confined to his bed. Last night he appeared to be much better, but this morning he is in a kind of stupor, and in fact he is unconscious. Uncle Emile told me to write to you that you might be prepared for the worst, for the doctor gives little hope for his recovery. I will write to you again tomorrow. Aunt Ellen also intends to write to you. You must hope for the best for Papa has escaped many diseases. You know that Uncle Emile has and will have everything that lies in his power done for Papa.

Your affectionate son,
ALPHONSO DU MONT”

Thus it can be seen that after more than twenty years' vicissitudes and experiences in his new homeland, and being on the point of achieving success in partnership with his brother, death overtook him in his forty-sixth year.

He died of yellow fever December 6, 1853, and was buried in Magnolia Cemetery, Mobile.

His wife Eliza survived him by many years, and died at Washington, D. C., April 22, 1901. Among the parcels of property which she inherited from her parents was land on which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Station now stands in Baltimore, and which was sold to them. Land inherited from her mother in Illinois was also disposed of.

Her daughter, Clara Virginia, lived with her until her death, and resided at 407 Lanvale Street in Baltimore for many years thereafter, interspersing residence there with trips to Europe, Kingston and Mobile to visit the family. She died in Mobile, January 31, 1925.

THE CHILDREN OF BERNHARD JULIUS
WILHELM HERMANN DU MONT
AND HIS WIFE, ELIZA DONOVAN

1. Alphonso Napoleon, born at Dumontville, Ohio, February 7, 1836. Died at Mobile, Alabama, February 11, 1916.
2. Clara Virginia, born at Logansport, Indiana, August 31, 1838. Died at Mobile, Alabama, January 31, 1925.
3. Veronica Caroline Mathilde, born at Logansport, Indiana, February 22, 1842. Died, 1850.
4. John Emile, born on the Atlantic Ocean, November 8, 1843. Died at Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I., October, 1918.
5. Bertha Eliza, born at Baltimore, Maryland, March 11, 1846. Died, 1850.
6. Julius William, born at Baltimore, Maryland. September 21, 1848. Died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, 1880.

Heinrich Alfons, Baron du Mont von Monten

The founder of the Austro-Hungarian line and the youngest brother of John Emile and Bernhard Julius Wilhelm Hermann, Heinrich Alfons du Mont was born at Nieder Ingleheim near Mainz, Germany, May 8, 1811.

He was destined by his mother to become a Lutheran clergyman. To avoid the clerical profession, he ran away from home at the age of eighteen and enlisted in the French Army as a private soldier.

After two years of service, his mother bought his discharge, and with her consent he enlisted in the Austrian Army as a private.

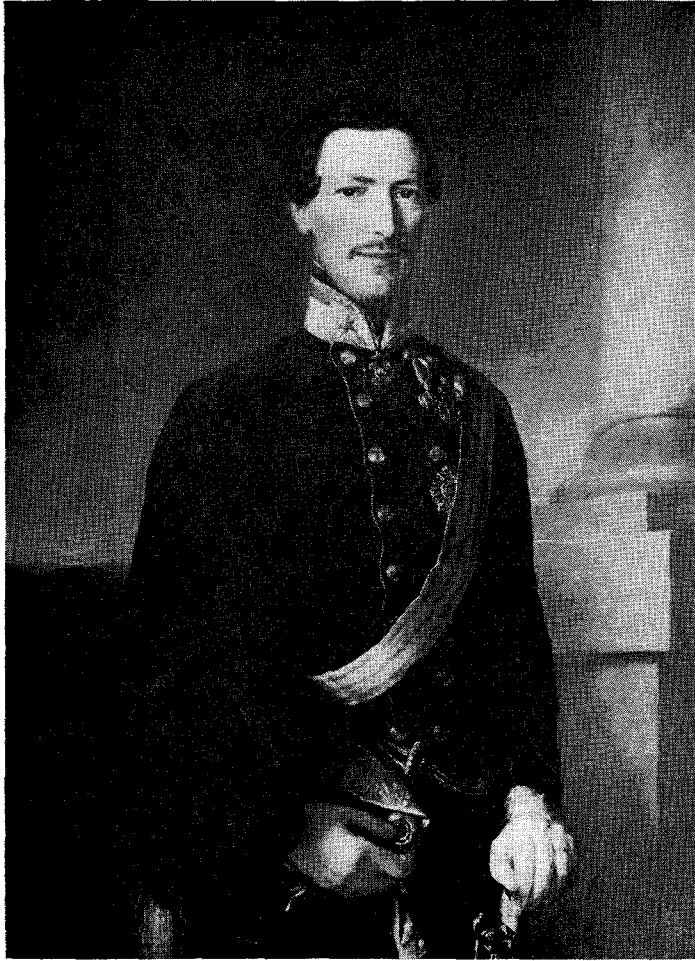
He was aided in his early service in the Austrian Army by the fact that his mother's brother, Baron von Scheibler who married Countess Wratislar, was a General in the Imperial forces.

Receiving a commission and rapid promotion, Alfons became aide de Camp to the Archduke Frederich.

Frederich aspired to the hand of Queen Victoria of England. Hoping to press his suit, he took his young aide to London and established himself there. That he was unsuccessful in his attempt at wooing the great Queen is an historical fact.

In 1840, Alfons volunteered to go with an expedition to the Holy Land. While in Asia Minor he fought at the battle of Saida. Later, the plague broke out and his superior officer, Count Szechenyi became one of its victims. His relatives and friends deserted him in an attempt to escape the dread disease, but Alfons alone remained faithful and nursed him until he died.

On his return to Austria and Hungary, du Mont was lionized



Heinrich Alfons, Baron du Mont von Monten
as an officer of the Imperial Austrian Army

as a great hero. The entire presses of these countries commended his conduct.

Maria, Countess Batthyány von Güssing, a member of one of the oldest and wealthiest families of Hungary, and a relative of Count Szechenyi, fell in love with him, and they were married February 4, 1844.

The Batthyány family was a noble one, having been Counts of the Empire since August 16, 1630, and this branch, Lords of the Manor of Güssing, Lord of the Lordships Schlaining and Petersdorf and Imperial Royal Chamberlains.

Maria's father, Emmerich, Count Batthyány, who was born in 1781 and died in 1874, was hereditary Lord of the Manor of Güssing, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Imperial Royal Chamberlain and Privy Councillor, Lord High Equerry of the Hungarian Kingdom and married Elise Marie, Countess Mailáth of Székely who was born in 1794 and died in 1876.

Maria, their eldest daughter, was born September 23, 1814 and died October 19, 1886.

In 1853 in Austria, Alfons du Mont was created Baron von Monten in recognition of his military services. Prior to this, in 1848, he was actively engaged in the War between Austria and Hungary, and during the Crimean War, he served with the Austrian Army of Occupation in Bucharest.

In 1859, he was transferred to the Diplomatic Service in which he distinguished himself even more than in the army. He visited officially nearly all the Courts in Europe.

He received during this time four major decorations, which consisted of the Austrian Military Cross of Merit with Imperial Decoration; the Russian Order of St. Anne, 2nd class with Swords; the Zaehringer Lion order of Baden in Gold, and the Ottoman Empire Medjid Order of Merit in Diamonds.

He was also awarded by Austria a gold medal for heroism on the battlefield.

He retired from service in 1865 with rank of Lt. Colonel, and served later for a time as a major on the General Staff at Vienna of the Grand Duke Ludwig III of Hesse-Darmstadt. He was made a Baron of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and this title was confirmed by the Emperor Franz Josef I of Austria at Vienna on January 9, 1854.

Confirming again this title, the Austrian State Record Office at Vienna, under date of June 21, 1954, swore that "There are in existence legal documents of the once Imperial Royal Home Office, from which follows that in accordance with the Imperial resolution of January 9, 1854, Major Alfons du Mont has been permitted to avail himself of the privilege to use the rank of Baron as a foreign title along with the title and coat of arms which had been granted him by the Grand Duke of Hesse."

This title is now extinct as Alfons' only son, Emmerich, Baron du Mont von Monten, died prior to World War I.

Alfons du Mont contracted spinal meningitis and went to Italy with his wife to try and regain his health. He died there at Conegliano near Genoa, December 28, 1876, and was buried at that place, concluding a most distinguished career. His wife died October 19, 1886 at Vienna.

Emmerich du Mont, their son was born April 22, 1846, and early served as a 1st. Lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment of Hungarian Hussars. He was wounded at the battle of Custozza where the Austro-Hungarian Army fought the Italians, was taken prisoner and later released.

On resigning his commission, he left the Army, much against his father's wishes and married Frederite Henriette, Countess von Attems. They had three daughters — Emma, Renée and Renée — all of whom died in infancy. Emmerich published some scientific treatises and died at Reichenau, July 8, 1911.

Maria, his sister, was born February 20, 1845 and on Octo-



Maria, Countess Batthyány von Güssing
wife of Heinrich Alfons, Baron du Mont von Monten

ber 7, 1871 married Frederick, Baron von Mylius, who died at Kalksburg, January 17, 1886.

Two children were born of this union, Elsa on June 23, 1872 and Alfons on May 4, 1875.

Maria then married Carl Graff, Imperial Lieutenant Colonel of Hussars in 1898, and she died at Ehrenhausen, Styria, July 13, 1928.

Elsa, Baroness von Mylius, the eldest child married June 2, 1896, Gustav von Neuerer, Imperial and Royal Captain of Austrian Hussars. He was born June 28, 1868, and died January 3, 1919.

Now living at Ehrenhausen near Graz in the province of Styria, Elsa is the last surviving member of the Austrian branch of the du Mont family. Her life, while filled with adversity and the loss of the family fortune in two World Wars, has been a courageous one.

Relatively late in life she adopted two children and cared for them and their children as well. She speaks and writes English beautifully. Never complaining, always of good cheer, she is a proud, devout Christian representative of a great family that knew Imperial Austria at its greatest heights.

Alfons, her bother, born May 4, 1875 served for a time as an officer in the Imperial Austrian Army during the years 1897 to 1902, and later as a commercial representative of the Austrian Emperor to King Menelek.

While in Ethiopia, he discovered June 5, 1905 a great waterfall at Gibie in the kingdom of Dschimma which was named du Mont Falls in his honour.

Managing for awhile a plantation in Nicaragua, he returned to Austria at the outbreak of War and died fighting in the Austrian Army on the Russian front in Galicia, Poland, August 18, 1916.

Alphonso Napoleon du Mont

eldest child of Bernhard Julius Wilhelm Hermann and Eliza Donovan du Mont was born at Dumontville, Fairfield County, Ohio, February 7, 1836. He was apparently named for his uncle Alfons, and the middle name of Napoleon undoubtedly referred to the connection of his great uncle Johann du Mont of the Köln branch and the Emperor in 1804. However, he always omitted his middle name, and it is only recorded in the family bible.

Alphonso was educated at Baltimore, and besides his native tongue, he spoke French and German fluently and read both Latin and Greek. Throughout his life he was particularly noted as a most learned person and avid reader. Later in life, he was a member and director of the Franklin Society of Mobile whose members sponsored lectures and cultural pursuits, and was a close friend of and fellow member with Raphael Semmes, the noted Confederate admiral.

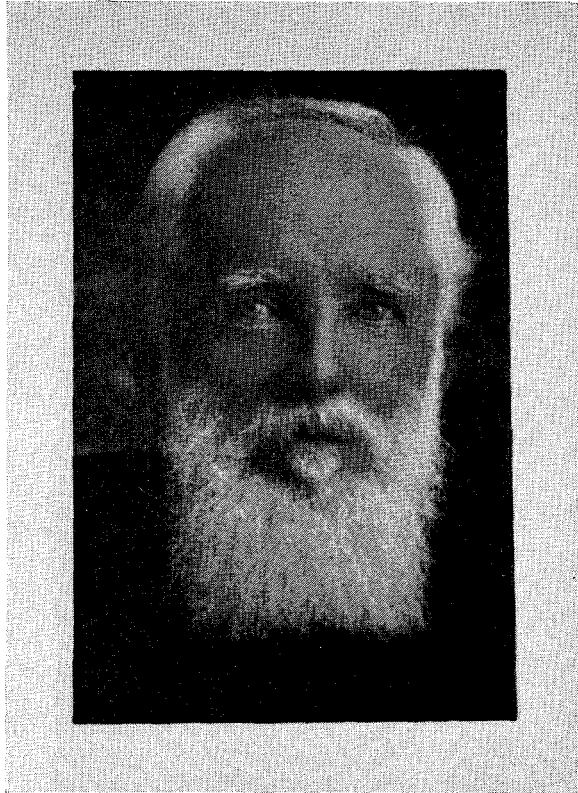
In 1853, he joined his father and uncle at Mobile, Alabama, and passed the remainder of his life in and near that city.

He early joined a fashionable military company known as the "Mobile Cadets," and before long was drawn into the great conflict that was to engulf our nation. A most discerning letter written to his mother follows:

Mobile 26th Dec. 1860

MY DEAR MAMA:

Yesterday was Christmas, and a very dreary one it was for me. I hope that yours was more cheerful and happy, removed as you are from a country whose people appear to be doomed by God. The first gun has been fired announcing the advent of the disastrous revolution into which the great and powerful American Union will soon



Alphonso Napoleon du Mont

1836 - 1916

be plunged. South Carolina has seceded, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi will soon follow. The news of the secession of South Carolina caused great rejoicing all over the cotton States. The 4th of July is to be no longer celebrated; Yankee Doodle has been hissed down; The Stars and Stripes are treated with ignominy, and a Union man does not avow his sentiments. I begin to lose my faith in democratic principles and republican institutions — either self-government is a mockery, or we are too little or too much civilized for a liberal government. We are now about to enter upon a course of governmental experiments like those of the French nation.

(continued) 21st January, 1861

Since writing the above lines, I have been a soldier in active service. I do not remember if I told you I had joined a military company five months ago. Well, three weeks ago, the Governor of Alabama ordered the military companies of Mobile to take possession of Fort Morgan situated in the entrance of Mobile Bay. The day this order was given, this State was still a member of the Union, and therefore the act of seizing the fort was an act of treason and rebellion, and every man ran a great risk. The company to which I belong was ordered also to seize the fort.

I found myself placed in a very delicate situation; my duty as a citizen clashed with my duties as a soldier. If I was to be faithful to the first, I would be court martialed for my violation of the last. And if I obeyed the orders of my superior officers, I became a rebel and a traitor to the United States.

I concluded to run the risk of being caught and shot by the U.S. authorities and be faithful to my duties as a soldier. I went with my company to the Fort; there being only a few men there, there was no resistance, although there was a vessel of war in the bay.

For several weeks I experienced all the privations, hardships and fatigue of a soldier's life, we being in active service, the discipline was as severe as in the regular army. For several days at a time, we had only pork, beans and hard crackers, and not enough of that. We were made to do the most severe labor, with no beds but a straw, brick or wood floor and a blanket.

We expected every minute that the fort would be attacked by the man-of-war in the bay, so that all was bustle and excitement and activity. Many members of our company (which is called the "Mo-

ble Cadets" and is composed of the most respectable young men of the city) could not stand the exposure and fatigues and were sent home sick.

My experience of a soldier's life has shown me the great difference between the private and the officer; the slavery and degradation of the one and the brilliant position of the other.

I do not think there is the least danger of there being any war, although there will be a great many difficulties to be settled. Six states are now out of the Union viz; South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and the rest will soon follow, so that we shall soon see two great republics; a northern and a southern one.

Yr. son
A. DU MONT

Our business prospects are still gloomy; three-fourths of the business season has passed and we have not made \$500.00 (he was a cotton broker).

My last two letters yet remain unanswered. I hope you have safely received them.

Very affectionately, Your son,
ALPHONSO DU MONT"

On June 23, 1861, he was married to Josephine Bunker, daughter of Robert Seafort and Eliza Ann Stagg Bunker, a family of most distinguished lineage of which more is written in the chapter titled "Bunker."

Their wedding took place at Christ Church, Mobile, and was followed by a wedding feast in which guests consumed, among other things, one thousand oysters and 250 pair of ducks. A pair of beautifully embroidered wedding gloves done by the hand of Mrs. Jefferson Davis were among Josephine's gifts. The couple left Mobile directly for a wedding trip to the Continent and a visit to the family in Germany. It proved to be very much of an extended trip, due to the War.

Their oldest child, Robert Bernhard, was born at Brussels,

Belgium, March 5, 1862 and baptized there in the Chapelle de Musée.

A second son, Charles Sise, named for Alphonso's brother-in-law, Charles Fleetford Sise, was born at Neuwied am/Rhine, Germany, July 30, 1863. He was baptized at St. Phillips Episcopal Church, Liverpool, England, where his parents had then moved.

At once they became engulfed in the great War between the States.

Alphonso's father-in-law, Robert S. Bunker, having spent his early life as a ship captain and particularly experienced with steam navigation, had contacted Alphonso in Liverpool as an unannounced agent of the Confederate Government. Letters written from there indicate that they attended a number of rallies to sell Confederate bonds and the English were most sympathetic. The Clan soon gathered.

Josephine's sister, Clara Bunker, had married February 20, 1860 at Mobile, Charles Fleetford Sise of a noted Portsmouth, New Hampshire, shipping family and who was later to become founder and first president of Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

They joined the du Monts at Liverpool and were said to have assisted in outfitting the Confederate raider "Alabama," and supervising the building of other steam warships for the Confederate Navy.

Robert Bunker was deeply involved and yet on occasion ran back through the Federal blockade into Mobile and was imprisoned for a time at Fort Warren in Boston.

Strangely enough, some Mobileans thought of him as a Yankee, because of his Northern birth and questioned him closely as to his sympathies. He proclaimed a strict neutrality which his questioners found rather exasperating.

That he was anything but neutral was later evidenced in 1881 at Montreal, Canada, after the War when Jefferson Davis visited

that City and personally thanked and praised Robert Bunker and Charles Sise for their efforts during the War in the Confederate cause.

Letters exist, written from Liverpool, telling of the capture of the "Alabama" and visits with Admiral Semmes.

Federal pressure brought to bear on Queen Victoria's government eventually stopped the construction of the steam frigates in English yards and Alphonso could see the end of the great War.

He then decided to revert to his earlier occupation as a cotton broker, and hearing of the opportunities for expansion and development in the Brazilian Empire, set forth for that Country and established himself at Pernambuco. He was later joined by his wife and children, and their third child, Edgar Rollins, named for an English friend, was born at Cruzdas Almas near Pernambuco, June 22, 1868.

Failing to prosper in Brazil after a stay of five years, the family returned to Mobile, and the fortitude of the mother, caring for three small children on this long voyage by sailing ship is nothing short of remarkable. Thus a wedding trip commenced in 1861 lasted until 1869!

Two more children were born on their return to the United States — Lina on January 17, 1870, and Alfred Bunker born September 11, 1873.

Finding the cotton business at its low ebb, Alphonso pioneered fire insurance when the City of Mobile had only volunteer fire companies and responded to only those houses which displayed the iron tablet denoting the owner had fire insurance.

He later organized the Mobile Underwriters combining five local fire insurance underwriters, and also pioneered a stamping system to protect honest agents against corrupt practices.

After his retirement from the Insurance business, he passed

the remainder of his life at his summer place "Soumagne" at Point Clear, Alabama.

There he served as Justice of the Peace and enjoyed the company of his children and grandchildren. His interest in the family history represents the basis of this study.

He corresponded with his family at home and abroad, and preserved and augmented much of the genealogical material and family charts which it is our good fortune to have today.

The courtly old gentleman died at Point Clear on February 11, 1916 in his eightieth year, and was buried in Magnolia Cemetery, Mobile.

John Emile du Mont

Fourth child of Bernhard Julius Wilhelm Hermann and his wife Eliza Donovan, was born at sea on the Atlantic Ocean, November 8, 1843, as his father and mother returned from a visit to Germany, married at Nassau, Bahama Islands, on December 24, 1884, Lillian Hall, daughter of an English sea captain.

They subsequently settled at Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies, where John Emile became attached to the audit office of the Colonial Government.

Eight children were born to this union as follows:

1. Lionel Emile Child, born 1885, died 1917
2. Arthur Hermann Priestnal, born 1887, died 1903
3. Marie Lilian Clara, born 1889, married Alfredo Edgar Mayner (deceased) 1915) (no children). Married Arthur Churchill Campbell, 1932

Her children — 1) Lillian Marie Fidelis m. Francis Xavier Laing, 1945

Children — Anthony Charles, b. 1946

Gayle Marie, b. 1948

Stephen Roger, b. 1950

2) Arthur Columbus - b. 1926. m. Barbara Wilson, 1948

One Child — Anthony Charles, b. 1949

3) Maria Teresa, b. 1932

4. Bernhard Vincent Manskopp — b. 1891. m. Jessie Agnes Hall, 1919. d. Oct. 1959

Children — 1) Bernhard Eustace Emile, b. 1920; m. Rema Davis, 1942

- Children — Fidelis Annette, b. 1945
 Wayne Allister Emile, b. 1948
 Franz Allister, b. 1950
- 2) Agnes Lilian Yvonne b. 1922, m. Terrence Patrick Moore Bates — 1948
 One child — Roger Heath, b. 1950
 - 3) Eustace Desmond Emile, b. 1930
 - 4) Devington Arundel Emile, b. 1932
 - 5) David Carlyle Robert Emile, b. 1939
5. Elsa Ellen Lucille, b. 1893. died 1894
 6. Alice Ellen Thelma, b. 1897
 7. Ilma Lizzie Edna, b. 1898; m. Leonard Augustine Desnoes, 1922 (deceased); m. Harry Sandercock - 1940 (no children)
 8. Elsa Beulah Ruth, b. 1903; m. Herbert Jocelyn Gayner, 1926
 Children — 1) Lilian Ruth, b. 1927, m. Ernest Charles de Mercado, 1947
 One child — Margaret Joan — b. 1948
 2) Sheila Elaine — b. 1929

Lilian Hall du Mont died at Kingston February 18, 1951.

Of the children, Lionel Emile and Marie Lilian Clara lived for a time in the United States at Joliet, Illinois.

Their father, John Emile du Mont, was educated in Austria in a military school, and was cared for by his uncle Heinrich Alfons, Baron du Mont von Monten.

During the course of his later life, he returned frequently from Jamaica to visit the family in Germany and in Austria. He corresponded with his brother Alphonso in Mobile and was able to give him the original story of their uncle, Baron du Mont von Monten for Alphonso's family records, because of his close association with the Austrian branch who were very fond of him. He died in 1918.

Alice Ellen Thelma, his daughter and sixth child, was for 43

years secretary to the Colonial Secretary at Kingston and was honored at retirement in 1959 by a military review which represented the high esteem in which she was held by her government, and was presented with the Badge of Honour by the Governor.

Over the years, she was our connection with our Jamaica relatives and we are indebted to her for the information in this chapter, and for many letters answering questions on family matters and history.

Robert Bernhard du Mont

born at Brussels, Belgium, March 5, 1862, received his early education in Germany at the age of eight where he had been sent with his brother Charles. There he received a very thorough grounding and became proficient in a number of languages at schools in Frankfurt and Leipzig.

On his return to Mobile in 1878, he attended both Spring Hill College at Mobile and the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa.

Because of his education and family connections in Germany he served for many years as German Consul at Mobile for the State of Alabama. At the beginning of World War I he announced he did not need "protection" as German Consul because of an outbreak of anti-Germanism in the country, but eventually resigned his post, despite being requested to become a German National by Kaiser Wilhelm.

He was married at Mobile, October 25, 1899, to Elizabeth Anne Perryman, daughter of Erastus Sidney and Elizabeth Anne (Bondurant) Perryman, and to this union four children were born at Mobile.

1. Robert Bernard du Mont, Jr., September 10, 1900, who has served for many years with the United States Customs at Mobile.

2. Elizabeth Bondurant du Mont, born September 15, 1901. She married E. Herndon Smith at Mobile, June 11, 1933, and died there April 2, 1946. There was no issue.

3. Sidney Perryman du Mont, born February 13, 1904, married Caroline Bailey at Mobile, November 29, 1927. She was the daughter of Arthur and Elizabeth (Haas) Bailey.

Sidney P. du Mont has long been in the construction supply business in Mobile and is president of Reliance Equipment Company of that city. He has done signal service by preserving many of the family records handed him by his father and grandfather. He is also an avid sportsman.

There were two children born to this union at Mobile:

1. Sidney Perryman, Jr., born November 12, 1928. He married, July 20, 1951, Katherine Spencer Babtee and had issue;

Sidney Perryman du Mont III, born March 20, 1953

James Sheridan Babtee du Mont, born August 24, 1957

Sidney Perryman du Mont, Jr. is a career officer in the United States Navy.

2. Arthur Bailey, born August 20, 1947.

4. Alfred Bunker du Mont, born July 4, 1906, is connected with the United Fruit Company at Mobile, and is an artist of repute. He served in the United States Army during World War II.

Robert Bernhard continued the association with insurance in Mobile that his father had started, but the most important part of his career was his military life.

He enlisted in 1881 as a private, Company F, 1st Alabama Infantry (Mobile Rifles) and, through promotions, was finally made Lieutenant-Colonel.

He was successively Major, 2nd Alabama United States Volunteer Infantry, 1898, and Colonel, 1st Alabama Infantry, 1899. (9 years and 7 months).

While a private in the Mobile Rifles, he won the gold medal three times for being the best drilled man in the Company. On May 10, 1884, in a competitive drill at Houston, Texas, at a national encampment of State troops, he was awarded a silver cup for being the best drilled soldier in the entire National Guard.

Few men in the state of Alabama had a more varied military

career than Colonel R. B. du Mont. His training was that of the best soldier — from the ranks up — and many times he commanded in conflicts between civilians and soldiers where a cool head and the power of authority prevented serious bloodshed. He was credited with being one of the closest students of military tactics in the state and had the reputation for being one of the best informed officers in the volunteer service. Besides his extensive knowledge of military laws, he had the power which makes the successful officer — the quality of being able to govern and guide men with firmness and decision and at the same time retain their confidence and friendship. He was a man of the utmost courtesy and good feeling, of a high order of intelligence and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

At the outbreak of World War I, he volunteered for active service, but was rejected as being over-age. His patriotism could not be stilled.

He died at Mobile, Alabama, May 21, 1926, and is buried in Magnolia Cemetery.

Fort du Mont, Prichard, Alabama, was named for him, a fitting honour for one of Alabama's most respected soldiers.

Charles Sise du Mont

was born at Neuwied a/ Rhine, Germany, July 30, 1863. With his brother Robert, he was sent to Germany at the age of seven from his home in Mobile. Under the care of his great grandmother and aunt, he received his education at schools in Frankfurt and Leipzig. During the Franco-Prussian War he and his brother continued their schooling in Munich and Dresden.

In non-school hours, they picked lint for surgical dressings for the soldiers.

He returned to Mobile with his brother in October, 1878, and continued his schooling there, eventually attending Spring Hill College, where he studied bookkeeping, and was also a member of the "Mobile Rifles" with his brothers. His calligraphy was always exemplary.

He was the first of the boys to leave home and commenced work as a bookkeeper in Mobile.

An opportunity to become accountant to a British-owned Railway Company in Montgomery, caused his removal to that City.

He met here, and married on April 29, 1885, Mary Rush Jones, the daughter of B. Rush Jones, Jr. and Elizabeth Van Vechten Smith of that City.

At various times after his marriage he worked in Mobile, Montgomery and Sheffield, Alabama, finally moving his family to Buffalo, New York, where he went into the small tool business.

His children were born in each of these respective Alabama cities; Horatio Sanderson, named for his wife's uncle, was born at Mobile, January 20, 1886. Rubie Douglas was born at Montgomery, June 18, 1888, and William Beltran, named for a friend,

William Beltran de las Casas, was born at Sheffield, May 6, 1892.

The business in Buffalo fell upon hard times and he sold out and brought his children to Greenfield, Massachusetts, to live with their grandmother and great-aunt. He also established his wife there and went again to seek his fortune.

In 1895 he was in California near San Francisco, where he became engaged in a gold mining venture.

In 1903, his wife suffering from a type of cancer that was then incurable, died. Leaving his children in Greenfield, he returned to California where he became involved with Marconi and de Forest in the early development of radio signals, and the vacuum tube.

He was in the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, the day of the great earthquake and fire in 1906, and escaped from the city with only his clothes and a blanket issued him by the military.

He married at Pasadena, California, May 4, 1906, Katherine Janet Salisbury Adams, a widow, daughter of John and Louisa (Ferguson) Salisbury of Dayton, Ohio, who was born March 19, 1868.

Feeling that there was a possibility of growing soy beans cheaply and on a large scale as a basis for conversion to a form of plastic (a process which was later to meet with great success) he settled near Deming, New Mexico, in an area that had only lately felt the depredations of the Apache Indians and commenced drilling wells to irrigate this arid soil.

He did not have enough capital to bring this venture to a successful conclusion and abandoned it, but on December 24, 1907, a child, Katherine Janet was born to this union, at Deming. She was educated in England, and married at London, December 24, 1929, Albert Anton Henkel of Viersen, Germany. There was no issue from this marriage.

She married second, at New Orleans, Louisiana, December 6, 1946, Edward Pope Murrah, a native and former mayor of

Columbus, Georgia. They reside in this city today.

Shortly after 1907, Charles du Mont sailed for England with his wife and daughter and established himself in London with E. G. Acheson, Ltd., and finally found his forte — which was selling.

He successfully introduced Carborundum to the English market, and at the beginning of World War I became associated with the Vacuum Oil Co. of England. Here he was charged with the disposition of oil and petrol for the Royal Air Force, that had been shipped from America. At the conclusion of the War he was honored by the British Government for his work in this connection.

Resigning this position, he established his own business, C. S. du Mont, Ltd., and represented American business concerns producing packaging and bottling machinery in their sale both in England and on the Continent.

This venture met with considerable success and was in its time the largest import house in England, and while he retired in 1936, the business continues today, still bearing his name as an honored mark of good will.

In London he was a personage of considerable prominence in the American colony. He was a charter member of the American Chamber of Commerce, and a founder and charter member of the American Club in London. He was a member of the Pilgrims Society and a 32nd degree Mason.

On the occasions when King George V received the American colony for News Years honours, he often led the American delegation.

He frequently returned to the United States both on business and to visit his children there during the thirty years he resided in England and in 1936 he moved to Beverly Hills, California, staying there only a little more than a year.

The friendships that he had formed during his years in Eng-

land drew him back to that country, and he spent the remainder of his days living there and travelling on the Continent.

He died at Viersen, Germany, at the home of his son-in-law on January 25, 1941.

A polished and admired gentleman, he always retained his devotion to America. His words to the writer about to embark on a World journey in 1939 spelled out this devotion. "Travel is the best educator in the World, for you will meet all kinds of people and when you get back to the United States *how you will love it!*"

He was buried at Krefeld, Germany, pending the end of World War II, and his ashes were brought to America in 1949 and he was re-interred in Parkhill Cemetery, Columbus, Georgia, where his wife was then residing.

She died at Columbus, January 7, 1958.

Edgar Rollins du Mont

born at Cruzdas Almas near Pernambuco, Brazil, June 22, 1868, where his father was then in business; he was named for an English family friend, Edgar Rollins.

Receiving his education in Mobile, Alabama, he was early a member of the Mobile Rifles, and on June 17, 1887 won first prize in competitive drill.

His business career commenced in Fairfield, Alabama, as a lumber inspector and he later became a dispatcher for the Seaboard Railway in that town.

Removing to Pascagoula, Mississippi, he became managing timber representative of Hunter-Benn & Co., an English-controlled export lumber house, then having main American offices in Mobile.

At Pascagoula, he was also Vice Royal Consul of Denmark.

Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Edgar du Mont raised a company of volunteers at Scranton, Mississippi, and was commissioned Captain of Company D, 1st Mississippi Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

Being honorably discharged at the end of the War, he was married in the Presbyterian Church at Moss Point, Mississippi, November 22, 1901 to Ivon Leone Garner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Robinson of that city. She died July 6, 1920.

A daughter, Ivon Leone, was born at Moss Point, October 17, 1902, to this union.

The family moved to Hattiesburg, Mississippi, where Edgar du Mont became manager and a stockholder of Hawkins & Co., a wholesale and retail business.

After spending two years in New York in a successful attempt

to rid himself of malaria contracted during the War, he came to New Orleans in 1905 and commenced the association with Mr. Benn of London in a lumber business known as Standard Export Lumber Co., Ltd., of which he was president at the time of his retirement in 1958. This business was particularly successful, due in large measure to the ability and exceptional qualities of its president.

Edgar du Mont was married a second time, December 26, 1918, to Ethel Hodgson of Mobile, Alabama, daughter of the noted historian, Joseph Hodgson, author of "The Cradle of the Confederacy." There was no issue from this marriage.

Throughout his long career no individual was more universally loved and respected than Edgar Rollins du Mont. He was ever the true Southern gentleman. Courteously in manner yet a true friend to rich and poor alike, he accumulated more honours in his lifetime than can be listed.

In 1933, he was King of Mardi Gras in New Orleans. He has been president of the Boston Club, the Lake Shore Club, the Louisiana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Louisiana.

He has been a Mason for over 65 years and is 33rd degree.

He served as a Director of the Southern Railway System and of many business and charitable institutions.

A number one citizen of the Crescent City, he has been entertained and respected by prominent individuals all over the World.

His daughter Ivon Leone du Mont married Frank Follett Holt of London at New Orleans, Louisiana, December 28, 1926. Two children were born of this union:

1. Yvonne Follett, September 21, 1927 in London, England. She married at London October 7, 1950, Robin Thomas Spencer Vigers and had issue:

Christopher Whitehair, born May 13, 1953

Caroline Jane, born September 27, 1957

Kathryn Ann, born June 2, 1960

2. Shirley Follett, May 21, 1932 in London, England. She married at London, July 9, 1953, David Rutland and had issue:

Davina Jane, born November 11, 1954

She married second, November 3, 1958, Charles Parker at London, England.

Lina du Mont

born at Mobile, Alabama, January 17, 1870, on the family's return from Brazil. She was baptized at Christ Church and educated in Mobile.

As much loved as her brother Edgar, she never married and lived with her father and mother at "Soumagne," the summer place at Point Clear, Alabama.

She was living there, alone, when she died November 22, 1956, universally mourned by all who knew her.

Alfred Bunker du Mont

born at Mobile, Alabama, September 11, 1873, the youngest of the five children, was educated in Mobile. He was first a telegrapher, and later an employee of the Electric Lighting Company of Mobile when a sudden illness caused his demise on January 10, 1903, at the age of thirty.

The children of Alphonso Napoleon du Mont and Josephine Bunker follow:

1. Robert Bernhard, born at Brussels, Belgium, March 5, 1862. Died at Mobile, Alabama, May 21, 1926.
2. Charles Sise, born at Neuwied am/Rhine, Germany, July 30, 1863. Died at Viersen, Germany, January 25, 1941.
3. Edgar Rollins, born at Cruzdas Almas, Brazil, June 22, 1868.
4. Lina, born at Mobile, Alabama, January 17, 1870. Died at Mobile, Alabama, November 22, 1956.
5. Alfred Bunker, born at Mobile, Alabama, September 11, 1873. Died at Mobile, Alabama, January 10, 1903.

Horatio Sanderson du Mont

was born at Mobile, Alabama, January 20, 1886. He received his earliest education in Buffalo, New York, completing it at Greenfield, Massachusetts, where he and his brother and sister were then living with their grandmother, Elizabeth Van Vechten Smith Jones Hardie. She, in turn, had come North after the death of her second husband, James W. Hardie, an officer in the Confederate States Army, as was her first husband, Benjamin Rush Jones, Jr. (see chapter on Jones family), to join her twin sister, Jeannie who married John Horatio Sanderson of this town. The latter was a prominent citizen of Greenfield, Massachusetts, descendant of a Revolutionary War soldier and president of the Franklin County Trust Co., and first president of the Western Massachusetts Electric Company.

Horatio Sanderson du Mont was named for him, and was baptized by President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University.

On completing his education, he commenced work at the Franklin Silver Plate Co. and managed this firm, as president, throughout World War I when their production consisted of medical instruments for the United States Army.

Upon the absorption of this firm by the Towle Co., and later by Rogers, Lunt and Bowlen Co., silver manufacturers of Greenfield, he resigned his position and was later interested in other local business ventures, and served in many civic capacities.

He was president of the Country Club of Greenfield, one of the earliest golf clubs in the State, and for a number of years was Club Champion.

His interest in conservation and in hunting and fishing

brought him an appointment in the administration of Governor Leverett Saltonstall as Commissioner of Fisheries and Game in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and Director of the Federal Wildlife Division in the State.

His qualifications for this appointment were well placed, and programs were instituted for research, stream and covert improvement that are paying dividends to sportsmen today.

He served throughout both Saltonstall terms and then retired to his home at East Brewster, Massachusetts.

His hobby of ship model building brought him repute well beyond the confines of his home State. As a model maker, he was an artist and a perfectionist, and while his models were few in number, they were fine enough to draw the attention of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D.C., who requested that he do model work for them. This he declined.

A true sportsman, he hunted and fished over the greater part of the North American Continent, and again, as a perfectionist, preferred the finesse of the chase to the bag.

Horatio Sanderson du Mont married on May 19, 1910, Leila Atkinson Washburn, daughter of William Nelson and Jennie Eldredge (Daniels) Washburn, at Greenfield, Massachusetts. (see further chapters on Washburn and Daniels).

There were two children from this union — William Washburn, named for his grandfather, and born October 7, 1911, and John Sanderson, named for his father, born October 5, 1919, both at Greenfield, Massachusetts.

1. William Washburn du Mont was educated in Connecticut at Westminster and Roxbury schools, and worked for local metal cutting tool manufacturers, being at one time West Coast representative of Greenfield Tap and Die Corporation, the largest manufacturer of taps and dies in the World.

He married, August 1, 1936, Nancy Antonia Stambaugh at Gates Mills, Ohio, born April 8, 1918, the daughter of John

and Rebecca (Campbell) Stambaugh of Youngstown, Ohio, and granddaughter of James Campbell, one of the founders of Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company.

There were three children born of this union:

William Washburn, II, September 10, 1937

James Campbell, January 9, 1939

and

John Stambaugh, May 15, 1941

all at Greenfield, Massachusetts.

Nancy Stambaugh du Mont died March 28, 1951, at Williamsburg, Massachusetts.

He married second, Priscilla Ayer Chase Cochrane, born September 5, 1914, daughter of Dr. Harrison Ayer Chase and his wife, Eliza Brownell, at Washington, D.C., June 23, 1947.

He was one of the first of the family to volunteer for military service in World War II and served in the European theatre of operations, being honorably discharged as a first lieutenant in the U.S. Army Transportation Corps.

He is currently associated with an automobile importing firm and resides at Falmouth, Massachusetts. Like his father, he was on numerous occasions Club Golf Champion while residing in Greenfield, Massachusetts.

2. John Sanderson was born October 5, 1919, at Greenfield, Massachusetts; received his education at Deerfield Academy and The Salisbury School. After travelling in the Far East in the British Merchant Marine in 1939, he commenced work at the Millers Falls Company in the same year. In 1943, he volunteered for service and served in the 321st Infantry Regiment, 81st Infantry Division, as a line corporal in the Leyte (Philippine) campaign, Asiatic-Pacific theatre, where he was awarded the Combat Infantryman badge, and in the initial military occupation of Japan.

Upon discharge at the end of World War II he returned to

work at the Millers Falls Company, which he left in 1947 to become associated with his uncle, William Beltran du Mont, in the formation of The du Mont Corporation, manufacturers of metal cutting tools at Greenfield, Massachusetts, of which firm he is currently Vice President and Director.

An early interest in the hobby of gun collecting prompted later writing on the subject, including the book "Firearms in the Custer Battle," and numerous articles in gun publications.

He was made an "Honorary Fellow" of the Company of Military Collectors and Historians in 1957, and is a member of many historical and collectors associations, besides being founder and first President of the Massachusetts Arms Collectors in 1950.

Hobbies include historical and genealogical research and collecting early American art and furnishings.

He married, June 21, 1941, at Short Hills, New Jersey, Mary Esther Robinson, born April 7, 1919, daughter of Frederic William and Marguerite (Imfeld) Robinson.

Frederic William Robinson was the son of Joseph and Esther Lilwall (Greatbatch) Robinson of Grove House, Farnsworth, Widness, England. Esther Greatbatch Robinson was a member of the Shropshire branch of the Sankey family, and a direct descendant of Gerard de Sanchi who is mentioned in the "Testa de Nevill" in 1189, and of a most distinguished lineage.

Frederic Robinson, born in Farnsworth, December 28, 1887, received his degrees of Bachelor and Master of Sciences at Liverpool University and won a scholarship to Technische Hochschule, Karlsruhe, in Germany.

He came to the United States in 1912 as a chemist and joined the Hanovia Chemical & Manufacturing Company in Newark, New Jersey, then, as now, a division of Englehard Industries. At Hanovia he developed medical and technical applications of

ultraviolet equipment, writing on this subject for numerous technical journals.

At the time of his death, August 17, 1945, he was treasurer of the company, a Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London and America and a most respected leader in Short Hills, New Jersey where he made his home.

His wife, Marguerite Imfeld whom he married April 10, 1918, was the daughter of Joseph F. and Louisa Finders Imfeld of Newark, New Jersey. She was born February 1, 1893 at Newark and died May 9, 1944 at Short Hills, New Jersey.

Joseph Imfeld was the son of a Swiss immigrant and was born in Newark, New Jersey. He became a highly successful manufacturer of gold chains for the jewelry industry in Newark, being a partner in the firm of Hendrick & Company at the time of his death. He left a sizeable estate.

Of the union of John Sanderson and Mary Robinson du Mont, three children were born:

Susanne Waller, at Greenfield, Massachusetts

September 11, 1942

Mary Taliaferro Robinson, at Orange, New Jersey

May 29, 1944

Ann Washburn, at Greenfield, Massachusetts

June 17, 1950

The family resides at Greenfield, Massachusetts

Rubic Douglas du Mont

was named for a family friend, Robert Douglas, and was born at Montgomery, Alabama, June 18, 1888. Her education was received at Greenfield, Massachusetts and she lived for a time in Philadelphia and in California with her father.

She married at Greenfield, Massachusetts, August 31, 1911, Philip Rogers, son of George Edwin and Clara Maria (Clark) Rogers of this town. Philip Rogers was a graduate of Yale.

He has been president for many years of the Millers Falls Company, one of the largest manufacturers of hand tools in the United States and a highly respected business leader in the community.

They had one son, George Edwin Rogers, born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, July 30, 1912, who served in the Royal Canadian Air Force during World War II, and as an export representative of the Millers Falls Company in Europe. He has been of considerable help in researching portions of this history.

He married at Stockholm, Sweden, June 27, 1947, Christina Lindblad of that city.

He married second at Barcelona, Spain, October 16, 1955, Rosalia Alemany, born at Barcelona, August 23, 1919.

They had a son, Philip Rogers II, born at Barcelona, August 4, 1956, and currently reside in the United States.

William Beltran du Mont

named for William Beltran de Las Casas, was born at Sheffield, Alabama, May 6, 1892, received his early education at Greenfield, Massachusetts, and at Wellesley School for Boys.

He served in the United States Navy in World War I, and after discharge commenced work for the Greenfield Tap and Die Corporation. He was instrumental in opening the South American market and other export areas for these tools. Becoming Vice President and Sales Manager of this concern, he saw it become in his 35 years' association, the largest tap and die manufacturer in the World. No small part of its success was due to his efforts.

"Zuke," as he was nicknamed by his brother, became known throughout United States industrial circles as a master merchandiser. His ideas showed imagination and originality. He pioneered a course in sales training at this company, and lived to see many of his trainees become leaders and presidents of other industries; certainly a testimonial to the value of their early training.

Leaving Greenfield Tap and Die Corporation in 1939, he joined another and smaller local concern, the Threadwell Tap and Die Company, becoming its Sales Manager, and later Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Successfully expanding its sales, markets and distribution, he instituted large manufacturing contracts with the British Government for rifling cutters during World War II.

Because of reorganization, he left Threadwell in 1946 to form his own company, The du Mont Corporation, a courageous step for a man then over fifty years of age.

Commencing production early in 1947 in Greenfield, and

renting quarters in a local garage, this company expanded its production of metal cutting broaches to the point where it had worldwide markets, its own plant and made the name du Mont synonymous with broaching tools.

William Beltran du Mont died at the age of 55, March 22, 1948. His untimely death deprived the tool industry of one of its leaders. It may be said business was his hobby and while he was early a golf champion, he spent his later years entertaining his many friends and working in his flower gardens which he loved.

He married at Greenfield, Massachusetts, June 29, 1922, Arline Coates, daughter of John Samuel and Lillian (Slocomb) Coates of this town.

They had two children:

1. Mary, born November 3, 1925, who married December 13, 1947, at Greenfield, Massachusetts, Gordon Reed Montague, born February 28, 1920, son of Wallace Tenny and Mary (Reed) Montague of Worcester, Massachusetts.

From this union three children were born:

Yvonne du Mont, August 14, 1952

Melissa du Mont, October 13, 1953

Gordon Reed, Jr., August 11, 1959,

all at Miami Beach, Florida.

2. Yvonne, born July 26, 1928, married at Greenfield, Massachusetts, May 7, 1955, Edmund Gardner Finch, born October 18, 1926, son of Rufus Crane and Adelaide Le Breton Gardner Finch of New York City.

From this union two children were born:

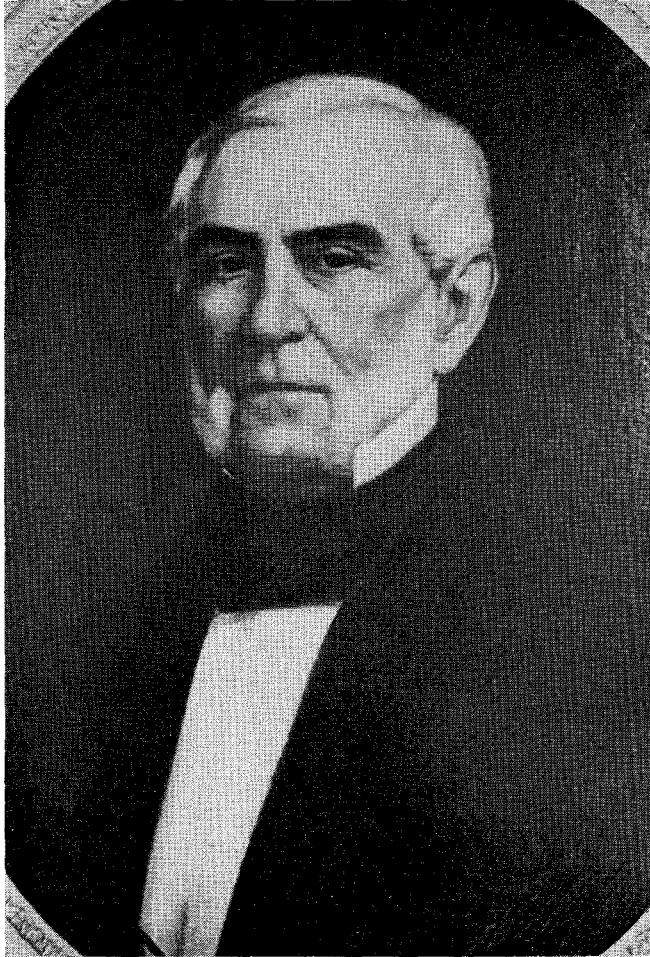
Mark Gardner, April 5, 1957

at New York City

Wendy Gardner, November 11, 1959

at Amsterdam, New York

SOME
COLLATERAL LINES
RELATED TO
VARIOUS BRANCHES
OF THE
du MONT FAMILY
THROUGH THE MARRIAGE
OF
ALPHONSO NAPOLEON du MONT
AND
JOSEPHINE BUNKER



Robert Seafort Bunker
*from a portrait attributed to
George Caleb Bingham*

Bunker

The American Bunkers trace their descent from the emigrant George Bunker, son of William (Guillaume Boncoeur), a Huguenot who came from England, (baptized Parish of Bengio, Hertfordshire) in 1634 to Ipswich, Massachusetts and was an original settler of Topsfield, dying there May 26, 1658. He married Jane Godfrey.

William (Guillaume) whose name was variously spelled Boncoeur — Boncourt was said to have lived in Nancy, Province of Lorraine.

Our interest, however, is concerned with the descendants, Elihu S. and Robert Seafort, his son.

The line of direct descent in this case is

George (the emigrant)
|
William
|
Jabez
|
Samuel
|
Silas
|
Elihu S.
|
Robert S.
|
Josephine

The Bunker family was early identified with Nantucket Island, and the beginnings of the whaling industry there. Rec-

cords of the Nantucket Historical Society outline these early days of the American Bunkers sufficiently well so that they do not bear repetition here.

Elihu S. Bunker married Miriam Jenkins, daughter of Francis and Phebe (Gardner) Jenkins, and is noted as being in a maritime business partnership with this brother-in-law, Captain A. Jenkins.

The best information of a personal nature we have concerning Elihu Bunker is in a short family article prepared by his son Robert.

It notes that Elihu was a master mariner, but relinquished the sea in the late 18th century to run a line of packets in Long Island Sound and on the Hudson River, having his home and business headquarters in New York City.

These passenger ships ran on the Hudson between New York City and Hudson, the head of navigation, 130 miles up river and consisted of two sloops fitted with passenger cabins the whole length. Their names were "Experiment Number One" and "Experiment Number Two"; their flag, white with a black ball in the center; and they were commanded by Captain Bunker and Captain Jenkins.

Around 1809-1810, Elihu Bunker, with his friend Van Inghem, a lawyer of Albany, and others, built two steam boats, the "Hope" and "Perseverance" to run in opposition to Fulton and Livingston, and to test the constitutionality of a law by the State of New York, granting exclusive right to navigate by steam the Hudson River to Fulton and Livingston. In this venture they were unsuccessful.

In 1811, assisted by Cadwalleder, Colden (later mayor of New York City), Josiah Hoffman, William Cutting and others, Elihu Bunker conceived the idea of building a sea-going steamer to navigate the waters of Long Island Sound between New York City and New Haven.

The idea was said to be chimerical and denounced as ridiculous — “the inspiration of a crazy man.”

Nevertheless, it was persisted in and the result was a beautiful steamer called the “Fulton,” ketch rigged, described as having a “long foremast which carried a large square sail and jib, and a shorter mizzenmast with fore and aft mizzen sail.” The new ship was commanded by Captain Bunker.

The sailing of this vessel was delayed by the outbreak of the War of 1812, but despite this Fulton and Livingston continued to denounce the scheme.

When time proved their want of judgment, Robert Fulton became incensed. A humorous incident occurred which bears repeating. Fulton had come on board Bunker’s ship with a view towards inspecting it. He made some unkind remarks about the ship that so exasperated Captain Bunker that, according to his son’s words, “my father pounced upon him, seizing him by the collar and that part of a man’s trousers which hang loose when standing, and was in the act of throwing him overboard when the other gentlemen rescued him.”

Apologies and retractions followed, and a friendship was restored that was to last until Fulton’s death. The passenger and freight line met with great success, and even navigated part of the Connecticut River. The steamers “Benjamin Franklin” and “President” ran between New York, New Haven and Providence, and were captained by Elihu and Robert Bunker, respectively.

When the Erie Canal was completed, the corporation of the City of New York requested that Captain Elihu Bunker make the arrangements necessary for a celebration to connect the great inland lakes and the Atlantic.

Bunker called into service every steam vessel in the port of New York and formed a flotilla to escort De Witt Clinton and the first canal boat, which was never before equalled.

Elihu Bunker and his son accompanied Clinton on this historic occasion aboard the "Seneca Chief" and received one of the medals struck by the City of New York, commemorating the event. As an interesting sidelight, these medals were cased in mahogany by the celebrated cabinetmaker, Duncan Phyfe. Elihu Bunker died in New York, August 3, 1847.

Robert Seafort Bunker, born at New York City, May 13, 1802, worked with his father for a time, and then commanded ships in coastal service. On a trip to Mobile, Alabama, in 1833, in the ship "Alabamian", he was so impressed with this Southern city that he decided to move there. In 1826 he had married, at New York City, Eliza Ann Stagg, the daughter of Major John Stagg, Jr. and Margaret de Peyster. More concerning this distinguished New York couple will be found under the chapters headed "Stagg and de Peyster."

He brought his family to Mobile with him, and settled at the old Mansion House, one of Mobile's earliest and best-known hotels. There, the couple's first daughter, Josephine, was born March 12, 1836.

Robert Bunker brought to Mobile the first imported stocks of wines, liquors, coffee and tea, and set up a general retail business, which business he sold five years later.

His active occupation then became that of general agent for the New England Insurance Company.

He pursued many cultural and civic activities, some of which were most interesting. Robert Bunker was a member of the American Arts Union, an activity which promoted art in America, when it was in its infancy. In 1849, it had a membership of 18,960. The Art Union purchased original paintings by American artists of the day, and then raffled them by lot to the membership.

In December 1845, he was fortunate enough to win George

Caleb Bingham's oil painting titled "Fur Traders Descending the Missouri."

This early bit of American genre was destined to be considered Bingham's finest painting. It remained in the du Mont family until it went to the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York in 1933.

Ever since then it has been hung continuously in the American Wing of that Museum — a mark of the highest distinction.

Robert Bunker was also an avid reader and subscribed to John James Audubon's earliest works and other contemporary writers of note.

He held membership in the "Thirteen Club", a social organization which, as the name denotes, had thirteen members who met once a year on New Years Day for a sumptuous feast. New members were not added, and upon the death of a member, his empty chair was turned into the table at the annual gathering. Robert Bunker lived to be the last surviving member of this club and ate a lonely New Years Day dinner in the company of twelve empty seats.

His home at 157 Church Street was a handsome edifice, and he entertained President Millard Fillmore and his Cabinet there while on their Southern tour in 1855.

Robert Seafort Bunker was widely known for his dignity, neatness of appearance on all occasions, and his punctuality. To him, being five minutes late for a business appointment was inexcusable.

This is best illustrated when he served as President of the Mobile Common Council during Mayor Langdon's administration. At a meeting set for 7:00 P.M., Bunker allowed an extra five minutes "for variation in watches", then adjourned the meeting, lacking one member for a quorum. Passing the tardy member on the stairway, he refused to retract the adjournment,

but it may be said that the Council was not troubled with lateness thereafter.

He was instrumental in saving the beautiful Mobile public square from encroachment, and figured in many progressive developments in the City which had become his home.

His service to the Confederacy is briefly outlined in the sketch of his son-in-law, Alphonso du Mont. As noted, he never mentioned this, nor had he any desire to be associated with the military, but his service was strongly applauded by Jefferson Davis, which attests to its importance. Receipts made out to Robert Bunker for loans to various Confederate blockade runners are extant. In 1863, he headed "The Alabama Steamship Co." as agent and treasurer, the firm sending his son-in-law, Charles Fleetford Sise, to England to buy a steamship and sell Confederate bonds. The ship was to return to Mobile under the British flag. Instructions on how to destroy the Confederate bonds in the event of capture while running the blockade were included.

The later years of his long life were spent in association with the children of his daughter, Josephine Bunker du Mont, and what a dedicated grandfather he was can best be illustrated by the following letter he wrote from Mobile in 1865, shortly after the end of the War between the States:

Mobile, Alabama, 25th. Dec. 1865

To my dear grandson Master Robert Bernhard du Mont

Liverpool, England.

First and foremost, "A Merry Christmas" to you, and then if you please, "A Happy New Year", and same to your dear little brother, Master Charlie — aye and to your sweet little cousin Miss Adele too.

Alas, alas, my brave boy I wish I were with you about these days; we'd see who could play best at rough and tumble. Besides I want to see the picture Mama has drawn of old Grandpa across the sea.

I was delighted to get your tiny letter, and the pretty card with it, and to know that "Santa Claus" would cross over in time to visit all good little boys and girls, bright and early this morning. A queer little Dutchman is "Santa Claus"; I believe he is everywhere. Do you know he was here last night just after 12 o'clock and I was fast asleep, and I didn't see him. But this morning, what do you think I found in my stocking? Why, when I got out of bed, I found my foot in it — and then I fancied I thought I heard somebody laugh — and it must have been the little old comical looking chap himself, getting out of the chimney top — laughing heartily at serving old Grandpa such a trick.

Well, next Christmas I mean to sit up all night and watch for him — we'll see whether he shall serve old Grandpa so, and then go off laughing.

And so little Charlie can talk as fast as you can — well just rest awhile, and if little cousin does not out-talk you both, then — why then there was some mistake in the borning — that's all.

And they won't let you carry little cousin — well you just wait until I come, and we will talk to Mama and Auntie, and besides by that time papa will come home in the big ship you tell me about, and he will see why you cannot carry cousin about, as well as Auntie.

You must tell me of the snow man Mama has promised you when snowtime comes, but I hope you will not get cold and get sick playing with it.

You must tell Auntie to take good care of little cousin, and not let her run about in the snow because she has never been in any colder country than Lapland, and it might not suit her constitution. I forgot to tell you, that I have got a little willow wagon, which if I knew how to send, you could haul little cousin in it all about the yard, or on the sidewalk. Next time you write me, you must tell me how to send it to you.

And now you must kiss Mama and Auntie and Charlie and little cousin too,

Yes, you must kiss them all for a good-bye from

GRANDPA

Shortly after, he sailed to England and then to Australia with

Charles Sise aboard the "Annie Sise," and returned with him to Mobile.

For many years, he was Senior Warden at Christ Church.

He died at Mobile, September 27, 1895, in his 94th year. As he became incapacitated in his last illness, he cautioned his daughter to "never allow his person to become untidy in appearance."

He was buried in Green Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York, in the de Peyster lot. His portrait, possibly by George Caleb Bingham, is in the possession of Sidney P. du Mont.

His wife predeceased him January 29, 1856; she was a person of retiring nature, but reflected her gentle breeding and fine background. Fortunately, for future generations, she had inherited and preserved many family treasures which included the Charles Willson Peale portraits of her mother and father, the Peale miniature of her brother, John Livingston Stagg (for whom C. W. Peale painted the portrait of his father) and a number of de Peyster items including "the silver beakers made from the hilt of grandfather de Peyster's sword," which she willed to her daughter, Clara Bunker Sise.

In this connection, it is of interest to point out that Eliza Ann Stagg Bunker brought to the du Mont family a direct lineage from some of America's most famous Colonial silversmiths; namely, Adrien Bancker, Ephriam Brasher, Nicholas Roosevelt and Jacob Boelen.

Genealogical references to these may be traced in "The de Peyster Genealogy" by Waldron Phoenix Belknap and in the ancestral charts of the Bancker and de Peyster-Stagg families, currently preserved by Sidney P. du Mont.

Five children were born to Robert and Eliza Bunker:

1 Charles Rhind	}	Died in infancy
2 Josephine		

3 Robert de Peyster, born New York City, 1827, missing at sea in 1856

4 Josephine, born at Mobile, March 12, 1836

5 Clara, born at Mobile, June 28, 1839

The Bunker coat of arms has long been a matter of conjecture, and probably always will be. The one listed in the heraldic section is believed correct, but the other following it was found to have been used by some members of the Nantucket family and is listed as "possible" too.

Chart of the Bunker family follows:

(Using only our branch)

George (the emigrant)

William

Jabez

Samuel

Silas Died at Nantucket, 1772

Elihu S.	m.	Miriam Jenkins
D. Aug. 3, 1847		D. Sept. 7, 1833

Robert Seafort	m.	Eliza Ann Stagg
B. May 13, 1802	1826	B. Oct. 5, 1799
D. Sept. 27, 1895		D. Jan. 29, 1856

Josephine	m. Alphonso Napoleon du Mont
	June 23, 1861
B. March 12, 1836	B. Feb. 7, 1836
D. Sept. 23, 1918	D. Feb. 11, 1916

Robert — Charles — Edgar — Lina — Alfred

Stagg

Considerable pride can be taken in the history of our ancestor, John Stagg, Jr., who figured so prominently in the formative years of our great nation. Because of his position in both the Continental Army and in the early government, and the fact that he was an active correspondent keeping letter copies, it is relatively easy to document his career. This is decidedly not the case with many Revolutionary ancestors.

One phase of Major Stagg's career — that connected with espionage — is hazy, and it would be strange if it were not. However, copies of letters he wrote to General Washington, giving secret information, are extant, as well as many letters to his close friend, Captain Allan McLane, who was an acknowledged leader in our early intelligence service, are known. One report follows:

JOHN STAGG, JR. TO GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON:

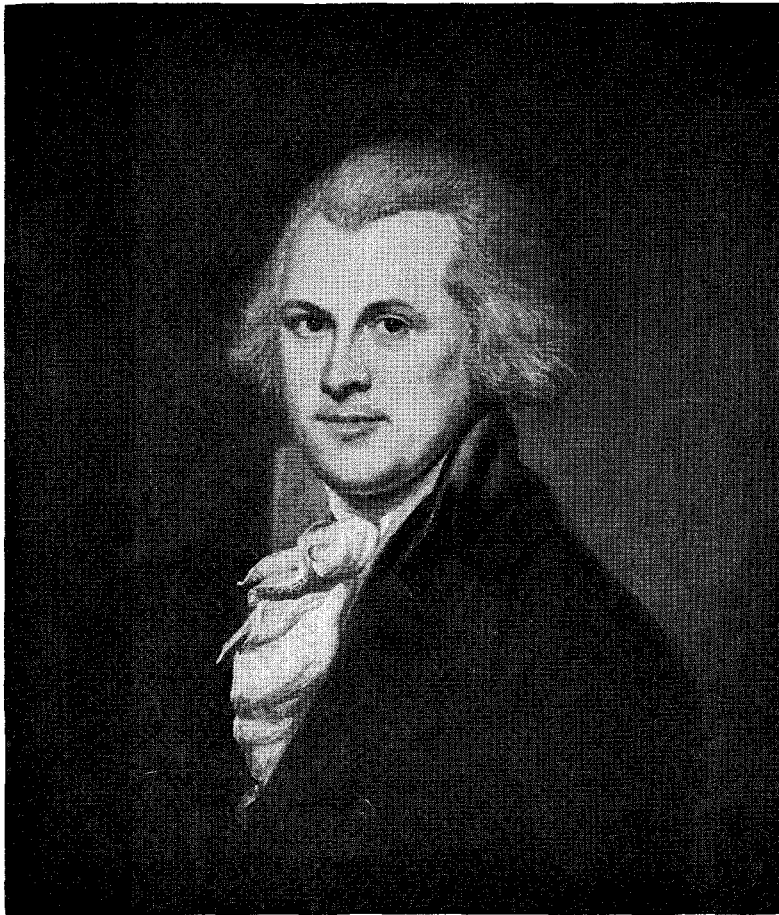
"No. 3 At the float. June 27th, 1780

Sir.

The badness of the weather yesterday, has prevented me from giving yr. Excellency any intellegence 'till now.

I have this moment rec. accounts from the opposite shore by a person whose information may be depended on, that the main body of the enemy have formed a line across from the River (Philipi's) to the Sound (East Chester) — British Troops on the right, foreign troops on the left — It is generally in that quarter, that they mean to continue their position, as they have bro't out their sick and wounded as far up as Squire Lawler's and Vincent Lawler's to the Eastward of Philipi's house, three and a half or four miles.

The talk among the enemy is, that a French fleet is on, or near the coast — they say nothing about moving up towards W. Point.



Major John Stagg, Jr.
by Charles Willson Peale

My informant further says that this morning Sir Harry Clinton was at his brother's and purchased a horse.

Only 26 sail of shipping, large and small remain up the N. River.

Yr. Excellency may expect to hear from me tomorrow evening as I have taken such measures to obtain intelligence as I think will answer and at that time may be depended on. In the interim I beg

leave to be

Yr. Excellency's most obdtd. and
most humble servt.

His Excellency Gen'l Washington

JOHN STAGG, JR."

Headquarters Ramapough
28th June 1780

"Sir:

The General received yours of the 27th which he has directed me to acknowledge — and to request you to extend your inquiries as near to the enemy as possible, so as to be able in a degree ascertain their numbers and object.

Perhaps you can employ some person on this — the opposite side of the Hudson, on this business. He should use expedition and be one in whom some confidence may be placed. You will be pleased to transmit such information, in the mean time as can be obtained on this subject.

I am, dr. Sir, Your obdtd. hble svt.

JAMES MCHENRY

Maj. Stagg"

Major Stagg was particularly useful in the Haverstraw-Stony Point area, as this was his boyhood home. Whether he was involved in the Benedict Arnold episode is not known, but McLane definitely was.

John Stagg, Jr. was born October 26, 1758 the son of John Stagg and Rachel Conklin, and was a direct descendant of the emigrant, Thomas Stagg, who came to Bergen County, New Jersey, with a crown grant of land in 1667. He was believed to have been from Ashton, County of Dorset, England.

John Stagg, Sr. was by trade a mason, and is noted as being an Associator in Haverstraw precinct in May, 1775. He lived in Haverstraw for a number of years, eventually moving to New York City. Account books of George Washington's show that he did work for the President when he was living in New York during his first term.

John Stagg, Jr. was early a captain in the New York State militia at the age of 19, and was said to have been the first officer in the militia to have his command appear in suitable uniform. His original company roster is in the possession of the du Mont family.

Where he was educated is unknown, but educated he was, and his letters prove it to a high degree. He wrote a beautifully legible hand, which is, incidentally, a boon to historical researchers.

His commission as Lieutenant in Colonel Oliver Spencer's Regiment was signed by John Jay, June 15, 1779, and is also in family possession. He had previously been commissioned an Ensign in the Continental Army and sent on recruiting duty. This commission was dated August 7, 1777.

He was promoted to Brigade Major in Conway's Brigade, and a receipt for back pay at this rank was signed by Joseph Gashence, April 3, 1784.

John Stagg, Jr. was on General Sullivan's expedition against the Indians of the Six Nations, serving as a line officer in Spencer's Brigade, and was one of the picked troops who assisted General Anthony Wayne in his memorable assault on Stony Point, July 16, 1779.

As an officer in the Continental Army, it can be seen he served on recruiting service, as paymaster, as a line officer, as assistant adjutant general, on espionage, on staff duty and as private secretary to General Washington.

A letter requesting him to accept this duty follows:



Margaret de Peyster Stagg
by Charles Willson Peale

Camp Middle Brook, Feby. 28th. —9

Envelope addressed:
Maj. Stagg at Haverstraw

Dear Sir:

The Commander in Chief has directed to employ some gentleman of the Army to record the orders of 1775, 76 & 77. I recommended you to him as a proper person, he requested me to write for you to come to my Office for the above purpose, and that you should receive additional pay for recording up the orders, should you incline to undertake the business.

As you are off the Staff at present, I should be very happy if you would come & tarry with me in my office till such time as you had completed the Recordings of the Orders. It will be for His Excellencys immediate use, and I can think of no person more suited at the present than you are, and I now therefore for the good of the service beg leave to urge you to undertake the business.

The place we are now in is very agreeable, perhaps by undertaking you will be in the way of getting into some better business. I will warrant you the same pay you drew when acting as Brigade Major, and to use my influence in your Behalf in Case any Door should open to your liking and advantage.

If you choose to engage, you may convey your Baggage to my Quarters as soon as you please. The sooner you come, the better. I should be glad to have you here by the 9th or 10th of next Month at furthest. If you can't possibly come pray write me as soon as conveniency will permit—tho I could wish you could waive every recurring Difficulty and come at all events to the Quarters of your

Obt. & very Humble Servt.
Alex. Scammell

B-Major Stagg”

Letter from Col. Scammell, Adjutant General of the Army & Aide de Camp to General Washington (Date torn)

John Stagg, Jr. also served as assistant adjutant general of the Continental Army while at headquarters, New Windsor, and on subsequent moves, as copies of orders which he issued prove.

A rare record he kept of the killed, wounded and missing at

the Battle of Brandywine is in family possession, and represents a significant historical document.

Upon the cessation of hostilities, Major Stagg was discharged from the Army and placed on the Half-Pay Rolls.

When General Henry Knox formed the Society of the Cincinnati in 1783, John Stagg, Jr. became an original member of the New York Society, and served as its Secretary in 1788, 1789 and 1800.

In 1801, he was appointed, together with Major James Fairlie, to design a standard for the Society, which was completed and accepted at the annual meeting in 1801.

Stagg was among the officers at Fraunces Tavern when they bid farewell to their Commander-in-Chief, General Washington.

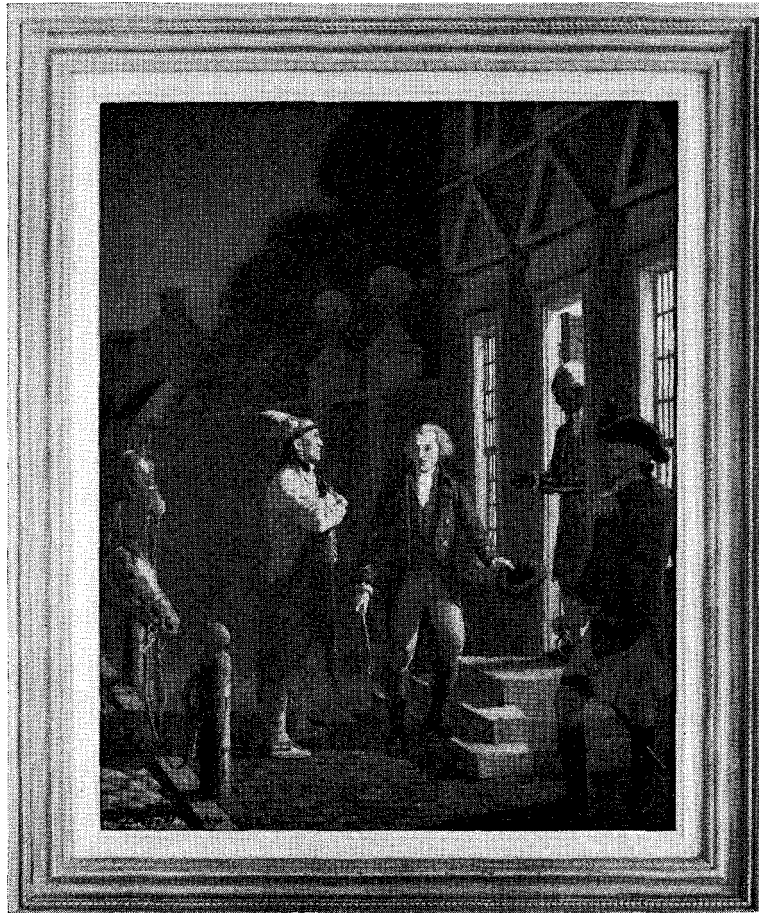
On March 4, 1786 he was appointed Chief Clerk of the War Department under Secretary at War, Henry Knox, succeeding Samuel Shaw. He was to hold this position throughout both of President Washington's administrations, retiring in 1800 to become High Sheriff of the City and County of New York, which office he held until his death.

Major Stagg represented President Washington in negotiating peace treaties with the celebrated Chief Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea) of the Iroquois Six Nations in June of 1792.

It is noted in Washington's diary that Colonel Thomas Proctor and Major Stagg escorted Chief Joseph Brant to Philadelphia, June 21, 1792, for discussions with the President.

John Stagg, Jr. was married July 7, 1782 to Phoebe Wood of Lyons Farms, Essex County, New Jersey, who died of pleurisy, aged 26, March 21, 1785. They had one child, Harriet Clark Stagg, born December 19, 1783.

It is noted in the papers of Henry Knox that the Secretary at War allowed Stagg the day off May 16, 1786, in order that he might be on hand for the smallpox inoculation of his daughter, then aged 2½.



Major John Stagg, Jr. brings Chief Joseph Brant to President Washington's,
June 21, 1792, *from a painting by A. Lassell Ripley, A.N.A.*

On May 8, 1788, he married Margaret de Peyster, daughter of William de Peyster, Jr. and Elizabeth Brasher of New York.

There were eight children born to this union:

1. John Livingston, born December 22, 1789, at New York died July 14, 1791
2. John Livingston, born November 17, 1791 at Philadelphia
3. William de Peyster, born October 10, 1793, at New York ("Having fled with our family from Philadelphia to escape the dreadful malignant yellow fever which raged there at the time"), and who went with John Jacob Astor in 1811 to found Astoria in Oregon. Died April 1, 1883 at New York
5. Christiana, born July 2, 1797, at Philadelphia
6. Eliza Ann, born October 5, 1799, at New York
7. Henry Rutgers, born November 4, 1801, at New York died February 29, 1847
8. Cornelia, born December 31, 1803, four months after her father's death. She died November 15, 1833

Margaret de Peyster's sister Elizabeth married Charles Willson Peale of Philadelphia, the most noted portrait painter of the period.

The two brothers-in-law were fast friends and Peale painted Major Stagg twice, and his wife and both sets of parents once. The de Peyster portraits are in the New York Historical Society and the portraits of John Stagg, Sr. and his wife are apparently lost.

The portraits of John Stagg, Jr. and his wife, Margaret de Peyster, are owned by Ivon du Mont Holt, and the single portrait of Major Stagg, by John Sanderson du Mont, both direct descendants. Charles Willson Peale's letter concerning this latter portrait follows:

Museum, Sep. 2nd. 1804

“My dear Nephew:

Your favor by the Rev'd. Mr. Stanford I received, and it gives me pleasure to see such handsome writing by so young a gentleman, your much beloved father did all his numerous business with that kind of neatness and precision which I hope you will not fail to immitate, your first pages of letter writing promises it.

I am glad to hear of the health of your Mama and your brothers and sisters, may they continue so and be a comfort to each other.

Poor Nicholas! he cannot last long, the consumption is a disease which very few indeed can be cured of. Whenever the lungs is diseased, the body wastes away; their strength daily decreases, a fever constantly attends such, and nothing short of giving new life can save them from the Grave.

Please to inform your good Mama that the picture of your father is finished and shall be sent by Vessel that brought my Box of Cloathes which your Uncle Philip was so obliging to get colured for me, tell him that I find them well dyed. Your Cousins are all in good health, myself very busy in painting Portraits for the Museum. I am in a hope that I can make better use of the Pen set than I ever did. Present my respectful compliments and love to all the family — continue to be a good boy and everybody will love you and you will be happy; which is the ardent wish of your affectionate Uncle

CW PEALE

Master John L. Stagg New York”

A miniature portrait by Peale of John Livingston Stagg and Major Stagg's Society of the Cincinnati “Eagle” are in the possession of Sidney Perryman du Mont.

Fortunately, earlier generations protected these items, which we value so highly today.

John Stagg, Jr. had the good fortune to live in and be well known in a society that forged America's early history and produced many of her most famous patriots. Stagg held positions and was socially accepted where he was intimate with many of these patriots.

In late Summer of 1803, the dread Yellow fever which he had fled Philadelphia to escape in 1793, struck his father in New York.

Major Stagg went to care for him at his home and contacted the fever himself. His father died August 23, 1803, at the age of 71, and his son followed him in death, August 28, 1803, at the age of 45. Both father and son were buried in the vaults of the Dutch Reformed Church in New York City.

A promising career had been ended in the prime of life.

Margaret de Peyster Stagg died August 1, 1846, and was buried in Green Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

She had lived in Hoboken, New Jersey, after the death of her husband and father with her son John, and in her will named her son-in-law, Robert S. Bunker, as one of her executors.

The line of descent follows:

John Stagg	married Rachel Conklin
B. 1732 D. 1803	
John Stagg, Jr.	“ Margaret de Peyster
B. 1758 D. 1803	B. 1767 D. 1846
Eliza Ann Stagg	“ Robert Seafort Bunker
B. 1799 D. 1856	B. 1802 D. 1895
Josephine Bunker	“ Alphonso Napoleon du Mont
B. 1836 D. 1918	B. 1836 D. 1916
Charles Sise du Mont	“ Mary Rush Jones
B. 1863 D. 1941	B. 1864 D. 1903
Horatio Sanderson du Mont	“ Leila Atkinson Washburn
B. 1886	B. 1884
John Sanderson du Mont	“ Mary Esther Robinson
B. 1919	B. 1919

John Stagg, Jr's. military service qualifies his direct de-

scendants for membership in the following Societies, based on their individual requirements:

New York State Society of the Cincinnati

Sons of the American Revolution

Daughters of the American Revolution

Sons of the Revolution

Daughters of the Revolution

de Peyster

— Showing du Mont line of descent —

The progenitor of the American de Peysters was the emigrant Johannes de Peyster, son of Jean de Peyster, born 1595, died 1648, and his wife, Josyne Martsens, of Brabant.

Johannes came to New York (New Amsterdam) in 1647 from his home in Haarlem, Holland.

He was born at Haarlem, April 28, 1626, and married in New York at the Reformed Dutch Church on December 17, 1651, Cornelia Lubberts van der Elburch, who was baptized September 15, 1632 and was the daughter of Lubbert Arents van der Elburch and his wife, Marie Macqué.

He was one of six who drew up the first charter for New Amsterdam.

Johannes de Peyster died in 1685, and his wife, sometime after 1692.

Their son Johannes was born in New York, September 21, 1666. He married October 21, 1688 at Albany, New York, Anna Bancker, daughter of Gerrit Bancker and Elizabeth Dirckse Van Eps. She was born March 21, 1670 at Albany.

Johannes de Peyster, Jr. was Mayor of New York in 1698, and died prematurely, September 25, 1711, his wife dying January 28, 1740.

His Colonial military service commenced with his commission of October 8, 1686 as an Ensign in the New York Foot, and he was commissioned Lieutenant, December 13, 1689. He served as Captain of the Troop of Horse 1698–1702, and also as a member of the New York Assembly, 1698–1701.

Anna Bancker de Peyster was a member of the family of Adrien Bancker, the famous Colonial silversmith. An extremely old genealogical chart of the Bancker family descended to the du Mont heirs, and is in the possession of Sidney P. du Mont.

William de Peyster, born May 4, 1709, son of Johannes de Peyster, Jr. and Anna Bancker, married at the Reformed Dutch Church in New York, May 5, 1730, Margareta Roosevelt, baptized May 8, 1709, the daughter of Johannes Roosevelt and Heyltje Sjoerts. Johannes Roosevelt was a direct descendant of the original American emigrant, Claes Martenszen van Roosevelt, from whom both President Theodore Roosevelt and President Franklin Delano Roosevelt descended.

William de Peyster was listed as a goldsmith, although examples of his work or mark are not known. He was related by marriage to the noted Colonial silversmiths, Boelen and Roosevelt, and was also listed as serving as an Ensign in Captain Abraham Boelen's Company in New York, 1738.

He was later commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the New York Provincial Troops.

William de Peyster died about 1784 at Albany and his wife, Margareta, in 1776.

Their son, William de Peyster, Jr., was born February 10, 1735, and married April 12, 1755, Elizabeth Brasher, who was baptized September 21, 1735. She was of the same family as Ephraim Brasher, another famous Colonial silversmith.

William de Peyster served as a Captain of New York Militia in 1775, and silver collectors will shudder to note that his silver hilted sword that he carried during the Revolution was melted down and made into a pair of silver beakers which his granddaughter, Eliza Ann Stagg Bunker, willed to her daughter, Clara Bunker Sise.

William de Peyster's portrait painted by his son-in-law, the celebrated artist Charles Willson Peale, hangs in the New York

Historical Society, as do many other portraits of the de Peyster family.

William de Peyster, Jr. died March 3, 1803, and his wife, Elizabeth, preceded him in death on February 5, 1772.

Their daughter, Margaret de Peyster, married May 8, 1788, John Stagg, Jr. and the succeeding line of descent is found under Stagg.

The contribution of the de Peyster family to New York has been, and continues to be, a most distinguished one.

An early genealogical chart of the de Peyster and Stagg family, as well as a de Peyster bible, is also in the possession of Sidney P. du Mont.

The Colonial military service of the various de Peysters as listed has been accepted by both the Society of Colonial Wars and Colonial Dames for membership by their descendants, and has been enrolled in their registers.

SOME
COLLATERAL LINES
RELATED TO
VARIOUS BRANCHES
OF THE
du MONT FAMILY
THROUGH THE MARRIAGE
OF
CHARLES SISE du MONT
AND
MARY RUSH JONES

Jones

(Including collateral lines of Taliaferro, Meriwether, etc.)

Our connection with the Jones family is generally conceded to stem from the American emigrant, David Jones, who was said to have been the first recognized settler of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1659.

The branch from which we are descended settled originally in Culpeper County, Virginia, where Isaac Jones married Isabelle Norman of Baltimore. Their son, Benjamin, was born in Culpeper County, April 25, 1752, and married Elizabeth de Remi in 1776, daughter of Colonel Daniel de Remi and his wife, Jemima. She was born February 5, 1786 and lived to be 100, dying April 22, 1886.

Benjamin Jones commanded a company of the 3rd Virginia Regiment of Infantry during the Revolutionary War and is recorded as receiving £340 back pay for his services December 21, 1786. Later in the War, he served as a medical assistant, and in this way learned the profession of medicine.

After the War, he moved to Martinsville in Henry County, Virginia, where he practiced medicine and also served in the Virginia Legislature. He was a man of immense proportions, being six feet, eleven inches in height. He died at Martinsville, August 22, 1843, leaving a large estate including, among other items, fifteen slaves.

2. Bartlett Jones, second son of five children born to Benjamin and Elizabeth Jones, was born December 27, 1787. He studied medicine at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, graduating in 1806. In 1810 he married Eliza Jane Crawford

Dunlap who was born November 6, 1789, the daughter of Dr. Samuel F. Dunlap and his wife, Mary Crawford of Lancaster, South Carolina. Bartlett Jones practiced medicine at Lancaster and was a man of considerable ability, performing the first successful Lithotomy in the South. He was widely known for his acumen.

3. Benjamin Rush Jones was one of five children born to Bartlett and Eliza Jones, and was named for the famous Philadelphia surgeon. He was born November 22, 1813 at Lancaster, South Carolina. After studying for the medical profession and graduating from Jefferson Medical College, he married, May 17, 1841, Frances Amelia Taliaferro, who was born August 29, 1821. She was the daughter of David Meriwether and Mary Elizabeth Barnett Taliaferro. Her grandfather, William Barnett, served with the Virginia Troops during the Revolutionary War.

They settled in Montgomery, Alabama, at the "Prarie Place" which was entered from the United States government in 1817 and which has remained in family hands ever since, despite suffering the vicissitudes of the War between the States and the ravages of the Carpet Baggers that followed the War. It contains some 1500 acres. The original house was destroyed by the Carpet Baggers, but a new home was built on the property by Dr. George Waller, which stands today, known as "Halcyon Hill."

Benjamin Rush Jones practiced medicine at Montgomery and was one of the city's leading citizens. During the War, he served the Confederate cause as a surgeon. While this service did not generally receive the notoriety that military service did, it was equally important, and in some cases more so.

Benjamin Rush Jones' sister, Eliza Theresa and the fourth child of Bartlett and Eliza Jones, born April 14, 1816, married the famous surgeon, Dr. J. Marion Sims, founder of Women's

Hospital in New York City, and World-renowned as the pioneer gynecologist of his day. He was decorated by the crowned heads of Europe and was an outstanding leader of the medical profession. Their grandson, John Wyeth, earned great prominence in the field of art.

Benjamin Rush Jones died June 26, 1887, and his wife, February 16, 1896.

There were six children born to this union, the eldest of whom was B. Rush Jones, Jr.

4. B. Rush Jones, Jr. was born at Montgomery, Alabama, March 16, 1842. He received his early education at Montgomery and went from there to Tuscaloosa where he was enrolled at the University of Alabama.

At the age of nineteen, in February 1861, having just finished his course at the University of Alabama, he enlisted as a volunteer in the Mobile Cadets. Shortly thereafter he transferred to a cavalry company which was raised by Brigadier General James H. Clanton, at Montgomery, Alabama. As he was just out of college, and having no occupation, his father, Dr. Benjamin Rush Jones, had his estate valued, and gave his son at this time his legal share. This money was invested in both property and business in the South, and owing to the diversity of the times, all was lost.

After a year's service with Clanton, who commanded the 1st Alabama cavalry, he transferred to Semples Battery (Artillery) in which he served eighteen months.

Then by his father providing two substitutes, and paying them each \$500 he was allowed to enlist with Colonel David Blakey, who commanded a regiment in the 1st Alabama Cavalry, again under Clanton. He acted first as a courier to the Colonel, and was afterwards made Sergeant Major. He fought in all the major engagements in both Tennessee and Kentucky. Brig. Gen'l Clanton served as a part of the Cavalry together

with General Nathan Bedford Forrest in the Army of the Department of Tennessee.

During one of the engagements with the army of Tennessee his horse was shot from under him, and in falling, he was struck across the chest by the pommel of the saddle which fractured his collar bone, and other bones in his chest. He was sent home to Montgomery, and there nursed back to health. He again returned to the service and was commissioned a first lieutenant in a cavalry company commanded by Captain Price Williams of Mobile.

He was honourably discharged in April, 1865, when the army of Tennessee surrendered to Sherman.

He was married December 16, 1863, at Mobile, Alabama, to Elizabeth Van Vechten Smith, daughter of Lt. Col. Walter Smith and Mary Ann Fettyplace of Mobile.

Due to the exposure when he was wounded, and the crushing of his chest, he had contracted tuberculosis, the effects from which he died in 1869 at the age of 29 years. The home which he had bought, and in which he was convalescing after the end of the War, was burned to the ground by the Carpet-Baggers who infested the South at this time. All his personal property was destroyed.

References for the C.S.A. material come from three sources. His commission as Lieutenant is confirmed in records of service of the students of the University of Alabama, kept in the Alabama Department of Archives and History at Montgomery. The second source is from his sister, Susan Theresa Jones Waller (Mrs. George Platt), from information that she had. The third source is from a letter from Mrs. Jeannie Smith Sanderson, sister of his wife, who notes that her information was from records gotten for her by Will Blakey who was a brother of B. Rush Jones' Colonel, David Blakey.

The couple had one child who lived to maturity, Mary Rush

Jones, who was born at Montgomery, November 13, 1864. A second child and son, Walter Smith, died in infancy. She married at Montgomery, April 29, 1885, Charles Sise du Mont of Mobile.

Elizabeth Van Vechten Smith Jones, widow of B. Rush Jones, Jr., married Major James W. Hardie, a Confederate veteran and for a short while they lived in Montgomery until his death. Mrs. Hardie then moved to Greenfield, Massachusetts, to live near her twin sister, Jeannie, who had married John Horatio Sanderson of that town. She died at Greenfield, June 17, 1918, and is buried there in Green River Cemetery.

She knew the suffering of the great American Civil War at its worst, having lost two husbands who served the Confederate cause and recalling many times to the family, the ride she made from Tennessee to Alabama in a railroad box car, nursing both her wounded husband and her brother Melancthon Smith, also a Confederate soldier.

Susan Theresa Jones, youngest daughter of Benjamin Rush Jones and Frances Amelia Taliaferro, was born July 12, 1859 and married Dr. George Platt Waller, August 7, 1888.

She lived such a colorful and interesting life that it is not surprising that a book was written about her, and a very good one it was indeed, combining not only the story of her life and many genealogical notes, but including her verse as well.

Because of the completeness of this biography, repetitive data will not be included here. Suffice it to say that she believed very deeply in "kinship" and it was largely through her encouragement and patience in answering questions concerning the family that we have the records we do today.

She kept in touch by letter when she was residing in the various far-away capitols of the World with her son, the noted diplomat, George Platt Waller.

She loved her family, and many times her letters served

to tie it together. She loved the South, and wrote me once, "I am glad for you to be a Son of the Confederacy." It never took much urging to have her complete one of her delightful piano recitals with a few stirring bars of "Dixie"!

While she lived a long life (and longevity is a trait in the Jones family) dying August 27, 1952 at the age of 93, she was active and alert right up until the end.

It was one of those cases where it seemed as though a very young person had passed away. Someone who was forever young at heart had.

Her elder sister, Lucy Jones Jackson, lived in Montgomery and died at the age of 96. She was able to recall her brother Rush, who died when she was a young girl.

Susie Jones Waller had five children and two of the boys had most distinguished careers. Major Luther Hill Waller served in World War I and was decorated for gallantry in action in France. His many decorations and citations are on display in the Alabama Archives and History Building in Montgomery. Judge Waller has pursued a law career for many years in the State Capitol.

George Platt Waller, the eldest son of Dr. George Platt Waller and Susan Theresa Jones, had a most celebrated diplomatic career, serving the United States with integrity, devotion and dignity for 38 years. He retired September 29, 1950. It requires nearly a full column in "Who's Who" to delineate the highlights of his career. He is one of the three living honorary citizens of Luxembourg, an honour also accorded Sir Winston Churchill. He received many decorations and honours from various nations, but perhaps one of the decorations most prized was the Confederate Cross of Service for outstanding service to the South.

George Platt Waller is a distinguished Southerner who has, if anything, enhanced a distinguished lineage. He resides at "Halcyon Hill" in Montgomery with his sisters, Frances and Kathryn.

Washington Relationship

The connection with the Jones and du Mont families and that of Washington comes through Lawrence Washington, the grandfather of our first President, George Washington, and is as follows:

1. Lawrence Washington married Mildred Warner
2. Mildred Washington married Roger Gregory
3. Frances Gregory married Francis Thornton
4. Elizabeth Thornton married Thomas Meriwether
5. David Meriwether married Mary Harvie
6. Martha Meriwether married Benjamin Taliaferro
7. David Meriwether Taliaferro married Mary Elizabeth Barnett
8. Frances Amelia Taliaferro married Benjamin Rush Jones
9. B. Rush Jones, Jr. married Elizabeth Van Vechten Smith
10. Mary Rush Jones married Charles Sise du Mont
11. Horatio Sanderson du Mont married Leila Atkinson Washburn

Not only would this show the Revolutionary service of George Washington, but also that of Benjamin Taliaferro, who served with the 9th Virginia Regiment as a Captain during the Revolutionary War. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Meriwether Lewis, the noted American explorer, and leader of the famous Lewis and Clark Expedition, was a cousin by marriage to the Meriwethers.

Meriwether Line

The line of descent of the Meriwether family follows:

1. Nicholas Meriwether, born in Wales, 1631, emigrated to Virginia, married Elizabeth Woodhouse, and died December 19, 1678. It is said he was granted tracts of land in Virginia by Charles II in payment for monies lent the Crown before the restoration.

2. Nicolas Meriwether, son of the emigrant, was born in Surry County, Virginia, October 26, 1667, and married Elizabeth Crawford, daughter of David Crawford of New Kent County, Virginia. He served as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from Hanover County, 1710–1723. He died in 1744.

3. David Meriwether, born 1694, son of Nicolas (2) and one of nine children, married Anne Holmes, daughter of George Holmes of King and Queen County, Virginia, and died December 25, 1744.

4. Thomas Meriwether, born in 1714, married Elizabeth Thornton, and died in 1756.

The line then proceeds as shown in the Washington descent. The Meriwethers were of Royal lineage as were the Warners.

Taliaferro

The Taliaferro family is noted as being of Italian origin, and the name has been variously spelled Tagliaferro, de Taillefer, Tolliver and Talliaferro over the centuries.

Our branch traces its descent from the American emigrant, Robert Taliaferro, born 1635, who had land granted to him in Gloucester County, Virginia, in 1655, and later patented land in Essex County, Virginia. He married Sarah, the daughter of Reverend Charles Grymes and died in 1700, leaving five children.

2. Robert Taliaferro, born 1670, married Sarah, daughter of Colonel John Cattel. He was Lieutenant in a company of Virginia Rangers, fighting against the Indians in 1692, and there establishing Colonial Wars service. He served as Sheriff in 1699 and also as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses.

3. Richard Taliaferro, born 1706, resided in Caroline County, Virginia, and married, June 10, 1726, Rose Berryman. He died September 21, 1748.

4. Zachariah Taliaferro was born August 29, 1730. He served as Justice of the Peace and Sheriff of Amherst County, Virginia, and as a member of the Committee of Safety at Amherst during the Revolutionary War. He married Mary Boutwell, and died in 1811.

5. Benjamin Taliaferro, born 1751, married Martha Meriwether. During the Revolutionary War, he served in the 9th Virginia Infantry as a Captain under Generals Lincoln and Greene and was captured at Charleston. After the War, he moved to Georgia, and in 1784 was President of the State Sen-

ate, and a Representative in Congress from Georgia, 1789–1800. In 1792, he was elected a Judge of the Superior Court, serving until 1794. He died September 3, 1821. Benjamin Taliaferro was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

The line proceeds as shown in the Washington descent.

Frances Amelia Taliaferro, the wife of Dr. Benjamin Rush Jones, was a fifth cousin of the noted Confederate, Major General William Booth Taliaferro, both being direct descendants of the emigrant Robert Taliaferro.

William Booth Taliaferro graduated from William and Mary College and studied law at Harvard University. He served in the Mexican War and was discharged in 1848 as a Major of Infantry.

He joined the Confederate forces at the outbreak of the War between the States as a Colonel, serving under General T. J. Jackson, and on March 4, 1862 was appointed a Brigadier General. He led the famous "Stonewall Brigade" of Jackson's Division throughout the Valley Campaign and at Cedar Mountain and Fredericksburg. On January 1, 1865, he was commissioned a Major General, commanding at Charleston and later at Savannah. He surrendered with Johnston's army in April of 1865.

W. B. Taliaferro served in the Virginia legislature 1874-79 and as a member of the Board of Virginia Military Institute. His portrait hangs in "Battle Abbey," Richmond, Virginia, as befits a soldier with such a distinguished record of service to the Confederacy.

Smith and Fettyplace

John Smith, the American emigrant born in England in 1597, was the progenitor of our branch of the Smith family. He came to Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1642, and then moved to Rhode Island. From there he settled in Maspeth (now Maspeth), New York, where he met his death at the hands of Indians.

The line of direct descent follows:

Samuel, born 1636, settled in Jamaica, Long Island

Samuel, born 1669

Samuel, born December 13, 1700, married Elizabeth Waters,
January 28, 1723

Samuel, born August 14, 1736, died April 18, 1786, married
January 27, 1767, Hannah Stringham who was born
May 3, 1739 and died March 21, 1810.

Their son, Reverend Samuel, born June 1768, graduated from Columbia College in 1786. He married Elizabeth Van Vechten, daughter of Colonel Cornelius Van Vechten and his wife, Anna van Berghen Knickerbocker. Samuel was pastor of a church in Saratoga, New York, and at another in Union, New Jersey. He died October 10, 1801, at the age of only 33.

His son, Walter, born October 1, 1796, had an exceptional life. He chose the Army for his career, and was commissioned an Ensign in the 29th New York Infantry, September 30, 1813, and fought in the War of 1812. He was rapidly promoted, being commissioned a 3rd Lieutenant, November 7, 1813, and a 2nd Lieutenant, March 12, 1814, at the end of the War.

While stationed at Fort Sewall, near Marblehead, Massachusetts, during the war, he met and fell in love with Mary Ann

Fettyplace, daughter of Captain William Fettyplace and Hillig Story of that town.

Captain Fettyplace did not approve of the proposed match, due to the tender age of his daughter, but when Lieutenant Smith saved her life when the boat they were in capsized, he gave his consent and they were later married.

Transferring to the Artillery in May of 1815, he was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant in this branch, June 5, 1819. He served as adjutant January 1st to June 1st in 1821, and became a Captain on May 31, 1832.

The esteem in which he was held is evidenced by the following letter from Colonel Eustis to Colonel Bomford, Chief of Ordnance:

"Fortress Monroe 2nd. Nov. 1828

Colonel:

Herewith I forward to you the application of 1st Lieut. Walter Smith, now adjutant of the Artillery School of Practice, for employment in your department of the Service. The high character of Lieut. Smith, and his constant devotion to his professional duties are so well known to the officers of the artillery as to render all promises and recommendations superfluous. Nevertheless I have known him so long, and he has been so much under my command, that I should not render justice to myself or to him, were I now to part from him without recording my high sense of his worth. I therefore assure you that it is my belief (the result of long observation) that there is not an officer in our Army, who possesses in a higher degree the proper pride of a Soldier and a Gentleman, greater professional acquirements, or more zeal, industry and devotion to his duty.

His activity in business and correctness in accounts may be fully relied on, and I do most cordially recommend him for employment in your Department, being well assured that when you become acquainted with his merits, you will value him as I do.

With great respect

I am your humble servant

ABRN EUSTIS

To/Col Bomford"

Lt. Col. 4 Regt. Army

Captain Smith was stationed in the South and besides his regular duties, he was appointed postmaster at Mt. Vernon, County of Mobile, Alabama, by William T. Barry, U.S. Post Master General, July 14, 1829.

He decided to make Mobile, Alabama, his home, and resigned his commission in the United States Army, September 20, 1833, moving there with his three sons, Melancthon, Chandler and George.

On March 19, 1839, he was commissioned Consul of Texas for Mobile by John Forsyth, Secretary of State.

At the outbreak of the War with Mexico in 1845, he held a State volunteer commission as Lieutenant Colonel.

Twin daughters, Elizabeth Van Vechten and Jeannie Fettyplace, were born March 7, 1839.

Elizabeth Van Vechten married B. Rush Jones, Jr., and their daughter, Mary Rush Jones, married Charles Sise du Mont.

In 1861 at the outbreak of the War between the States, Walter Smith being too old for active military duty was appointed Colonel of the 1st Regiment, Alabama State Fire Brigade, on July 15, 1861, by Governor A. B. Moore. This was a unit similar to today's Home Defense unit, and was designed for the military defense of the State while the soldiers were at the front. He served in this capacity throughout the War, and it will be noted that he actively participated in three Wars.

This stalwart old soldier, affectionately called "General" Smith by his friends and associates, died May 23d, 1895 in his 98th year, while his wife died March 22, 1892 in her 91st.

The eldest son, Melancthon, had an equally colorful military career. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in the Class of 1851.

He was sent to duty in Texas from 1851 to 1854, and resigned his commission, November 9, 1854.

Moving to Quitman, Mississippi, he served as a member of the Mississippi House of Representatives, 1857–1859, and as a Major General of Mississippi militia, 1859–1861.

His occupation at the time was that of cotton planter.

At the outbreak of the War between the States, he was commissioned a Colonel of Artillery in the Confederate States Army, and served in this capacity throughout the War, until wounded. Mention of his sister coming to bring him home when wounded, together with his brother-in-law, Lt. B. Rush Jones, Jr. is noted in the Jones chapter.

FETTYPLACE

The Fettyplace family was of Royal lineage and descendants of Fettyplace or Fettiplace de Chilrey of England.

The line of descent of our branch is as follows:

Sir George Fettyplace of England

|
William Fettyplace, the emigrant

|
Edward Fettyplace of Salem, Massachusetts

|
Thomas Fettyplace of Salem married Hannah Durveux

|
Captain William Fettyplace who bought the home at 19 Orne Street, Marblehead, Massachusetts, married Hillig Story and they were the parents of Mary Ann Fettyplace who married Walter Smith.

SOME
COLLATERAL LINES
RELATED TO
VARIOUS BRANCHES
OF THE
du MONT FAMILY
THROUGH THE MARRIAGE
OF
HORATIO SANDERSON du MONT
AND
LEILA ATKINSON WASHBURN

Washburn – Sweetser

The Washburn family traces its descent from Sir Roger Washbourne of Little Washbourne, mentioned in the Inquisition of 1259, and known to have been living in 1299. This particular American branch are descendants of John Washburn of Duxbury, Massachusetts, who emigrated to America from Evesham, Worcestershire, England, sometime between 1628 and 1635.

The name has been variously spelled Washbourne, Washburne, Washburn, Washborne, Washborn, Washeborn, Wasseborne and Wasseburne.

The Washbournes had their origin in the south corner of the county of Worcester around Bredon Hill with its chapelry of Little Washbourne or Knight's Washbourne. Washbourne's "Book of Family Crests" speaks of Washbourne as "a name of ancient Norman descent; the founder was knighted on the field of battle by William the Conqueror, and endowed by him with the lands and manors of Little and Great Washbourne, Co. of Gloc. and Wor."

It is quite certain that the Washbournes originated at Little Washbourne in Overbury, taking their surname from that place, which in the course of time, got the prefix of "Knight's" from the knightly rank of the family.

Little is known of Sir Roger except that he flourished in the latter half of the 13th century. He is mentioned in an Inquisition of 1259 concerning William de Stutevill, and in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1280 he is described as of Little Comberton and of Washbourne, as well as of Stanford.

From records of John Washbourne, sixth in descent, it is learned that the residence of the family was not at Knight's

Washbourne, but at Wichenford onwards for ten generations until about the time of the Restoration.

The following chart shows the line of direct descent of the American branch from Sir Roger Washbourne, the founder:

1. *Sir Roger* m. *Joan*
Of Little
Washbourne and
Stanford, living
1299
2. *Sir John* m. *Isabella*
Knight of the
Shire. D. 1319
3. *Sir Roger* m. *Margaret* about 1316
4. *John* m. *Isabelle*
5. *Peter* m. *Isolde Hanley*
6. *John* m. *Margaret Poher*
Last of
Stanford and
first of
Wichenford
7. *Norman* m. *Elizabeth Knivton*
8. *John* m. *Joan Mitton*
9. *John* m. *Emme*, D. 1547
of Bengeworth
D. 1546
10. *John* m. *Joan Bushell*
D. 1593
11. *John* m. *Martha Stevens*, D. 1626
D. 1624
12. *John* m. *Margery Moore*, Bapt. 1588
Bap. 1597
Went to America

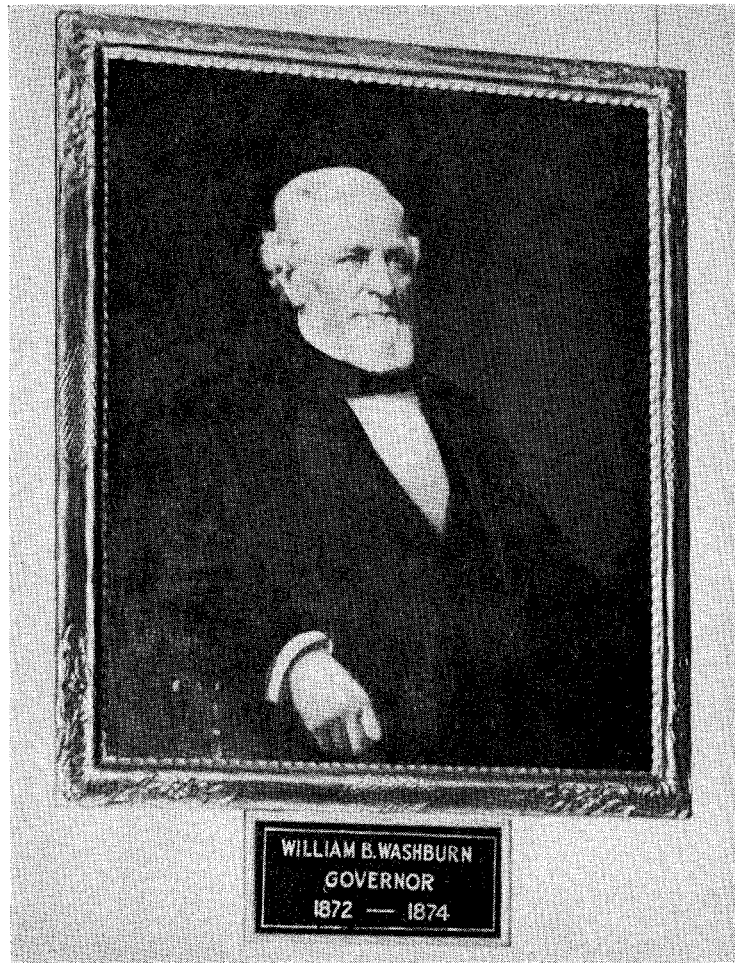
It is known that John Washburn, the emigrant, settled in

Duxbury, Massachusetts, prior to 1632. The "Washburn Association of America" gives the date as "about 1628." Removing from Duxbury, he was associated with the first settlers of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and was Secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Company. Through his son John, his name and characteristics were transmitted to numbers of people who were influential members of society in this and other lands. From John Washburn, Jr., through his son Samuel, are descended Israel Washburn, a Governor of Maine; Cadwallader C. Washburn, a Governor of Wisconsin; Elihu B. Washburne, once American Minister to France; Charles A. Washburn, once Minister to Paraguay; and W. H. Washburn, a member of Congress from Wisconsin. All of these Washburns were brothers, and of the 6th generation in the line of direct descent from the original emigrant.

From John Washburn, through his son Joseph, are descended Emory Washburn, a Governor of Massachusetts, who was of the 5th generation in line of descent; also Peter T. Washburn, a Governor of Vermont; and William Barrett Washburn, late Governor of Massachusetts and United States Senator, who are of the 6th generation. The tendencies, aptitudes and forces necessarily involved in government constitution are manifestly transmissible, and, accompanied and strengthened by modesty, disinterestedness, and patriotism, are certain to place its possessors among the natural leaders of mankind. Such was the case of the Washburns.

The ensuing biographical material follows the order of this chart, starting with Elijah Washburn and finishing with the maternal grandfather of the compiler, William N. Washburn and his sisters; all direct descendants of John Washburn of Duxbury, the emigrant.

1. *Elijah* m. at Leicester, Mass. *Elizabeth Watson*
 B. Oct. 18, 1758 B. May 20, 1762
 at Leicester, Mass. at Leicester, Mass.
 D. June 7, 1836 D. May 24, 1839
 at Hancock, N. H. At Hancock, N. H.
2. *Asa* m. at Wincheonden, Mass. *Phoebe Whitney*
 B. 1790 in 1817 B. 1798
 at Hancock, N. H. at Wincheonden
 D. Oct. 21, 1824 D. Mar. 6, 1876
 at Wincheonden, Mass. at Wincheonden
3. *William Barrett* m. at Athol, Mass. *Hannah A. Sweetser*
 B. Jan. 31, 1820 Sept. 6, 1847 B. Sept. 12, 1824
 at Wincheonden, Mass. at Athol, Mass.
 D. Oct. 5, 1887 D. Feb. 11, 1906
 at Springfield, Mass. at Greenfield, Mass.
4. *William Nelson* m. at Chicago, Ill. *Jennie E. Daniels*
 B. July 30, 1851 July 21, 1880 B. Mar. 31, 1857
 at Orange, Mass. at Chicago, Ill.
 D. Feb. 5, 1917 D. June 10, 1947
 at Greenfield, Mass. at East Brewster, Mass.
- A. *Anna Richards* m. at Greenfield, Mass. *Walter O. Whitcomb*
 B. Aug. 16, 1856 Jan. 15, 1885 B. Aug. 11, 1855
 at Orange, Mass. at Barre, Mass.
 D. Jan. 20, 1945 D. Mar. 26, 1912
 at New Haven, Conn. at New Haven, Conn.
- B. *Clara Spencer* m. at Greenfield, Mass. *James C. Deane*
 B. Mar. 18, 1860 Feb. 19, 1895 B. Jan. 19, 1861
 at Greenfield, Mass. at Greenfield, Mass.
 D. Sept. 1, 1944 D. June 5, 1909
 at Greenfield, Mass. at Greenfield, Mass.
- C. *Mary Nightingale* unmarried
 B. July 2, 1861
 at Greenfield, Mass.
 D. Oct. 13, 1932
 at Greenfield, Mass.



William Barrett Washburn
*from a portrait by
Frank W. Benson, N.A.*

Elijah Washburn

Elijah Washburn was born October 18, 1758, at Leicester, Massachusetts, whence he removed in 1786 to Hancock, New Hampshire. He was a farmer of large holdings in this beautiful village. He married in Leicester in 1781, Elizabeth Watson. He served in the Revolutionary army, mustered in the company of Captain Leviston, Colonel Denny's regiment, for the town of Leicester, June 25, 1779, and later rose to the rank of Colonel in the New Hampshire militia. He was the father of twelve children, and died June 7, 1836. He and his wife are buried in the old burial ground at Hancock.

Asa Washburn

Asa Washburn was the fifth child of Colonel Elijah Washburn, and was born in Hancock, New Hampshire, in 1790. From there he moved to Wincheonden, Massachusetts, soon after attaining his majority. In 1817 he married Phoebe, daughter of Captain Phineas and Bethia Barrett Whitney, who was a Revolutionary soldier, a descendant of John Whitney, who came to America from London and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts. His wife was descended from Thomas Barrett of Braintree, Massachusetts, emigrant from England in 1635. Captain Whitney was a gallant old gentleman who succeeded in putting down the Shay's Rebellion in Wincheonden before it had a chance to start. Little is known of Asa Washburn only that his vocation was that of a hat manufacturer. He died prematurely at Wincheonden, October 21, 1824. His short life was shrouded with mystery. It was rumored that he was addicted to drink, and that it was the effects of this that caused his death. Whatever the cause, it was said to have a marked effect on his son, William Barrett Washburn, for he was reluctant to talk of his father even to his own children. Asa was buried in an unmarked grave at Wincheonden. This was mysterious for both his father and the

Whitneys were people of means. The riddle has never been solved for William B. Washburn took the secret to his grave in 1887, and none of his children were ever able to solve the mystery. The Asa Washburn house, a lovely Colonial mansion, still stands in Wincheonden, at 24 High Street.

William Barrett Washburn

William Barrett Washburn, the son of Asa and Phoebe Whitney Washburn, was born at Wincheonden, Massachusetts, January 31, 1820. He early exhibited the best characteristics of his family. His industriousness and love of books made it possible for him to prepare for college at the Hancock and Westminster Academies, and also Lawrence Academy at Groton, Massachusetts. He entered Yale University in the class of 1844. While at Yale he was a member of the "Skull and Bones" society and the "Linonian Society," a senior debating club. He was highly esteemed by his classmates and graduated with honors. His early and decided inclinations, while pursuing his studies in academy and college, were toward the legal profession as the field for his life's work. But due to the embarrassed financial circumstances and the urgent solicitations of his uncle and namesake, William Barrett Whitney of Orange, Massachusetts, who was then engaged in an extensive business, and from whom he had in his struggle for a liberal education received timely aid, he gave up his plans for law and entered into business with his uncle. His energy and zeal could not, with all his efforts, prevent financial disaster. However, he exhibited that capacity for the management of large affairs, and formed associations which determined his future life as a manufacturer, and as one of the most prominent businessmen of his period in Massachusetts.

In 1850 he was elected a State Senator from Franklin County, and discharged the duties of that position with fidelity and honor. He declined a re-election which was proffered him, and

devoted himself to the management of his large and increasing business then known as the Washburn Chair Company. In 1854 the friends of the Hoosac Tunnel enterprise, then the all-absorbing question in Northern Massachusetts, prevailed upon him to accept a seat in the State Legislature as Representative from the Town of Orange, his residence. He served on the Committee of Finance, and also on a Special Railroad Committee which fostered the Hoosac Tunnel enterprise, and paved the way for its future success. In 1862 he was nominated by the Republican party as Representative in Congress, and at the Fall election was chosen to the 38th session of that body. Prior to this election he was a member of the Whig party, but at the memorable defeat of that party in 1852, he became one of the founders, and ever remained a most consistent and staunch supporter of the Republican party. One unusual feature of his election as Representative in 1862 was the fact that he met with neither competitor nor opposition, and was elected unanimously. Actual Congressional service proved to be fully as acceptable as his previous term, and in token of this he was elected to the 39th Congress by the handsome majority of 12,416 over his Democratic competitor. He was also elected to the 40th Congress by over 10,000, to the 41st by a majority of over 15,000, and to the 42nd by an equally decisive vote.

In 1871, after a contest in which all the resources and political tactics of General Benjamin F. Butler, who was a rival Republican candidate and active aspirant for the honor were brought to bear, Mr. Washburn was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts and was elected by a large majority over John Quincy Adams. Mr. Washburn illustrated the highest purity of purpose and integrity of character and did not approve of General Butler's cruel and unjust treatment of the Southern populations that came under his jurisdiction in his occupation of Southern cities in the War between the States. It was said that Governor Washburn

disliked General Butler with an “evangelical hatred.” and did all in his power to prevent Butler from holding high office in the Commonwealth.

Governor Washburn, when seated in the Gubernatorial chair, had the eminent advantage of entire freedom of partisan trammels. Cultured, disciplined and energetic, he seized every opportunity to benefit the citizens of the Commonwealth, and distinguished himself and his administration by the admirable success of his efforts. At the November election of 1872, he was again chosen by the popular suffrage to his high position. The number of votes cast was 193,780, and out of these he received no less than 133,900, the largest number ever cast for any candidate up to that time. He received many congratulatory messages at this time, but one that represented the feelings of the whole Republican party came from the Honorable James G. Blaine and is quoted herewith.

Augusta, Maine 7th. Nov. 1872

My dear Governor:

Any man who is elected to office by over 70,000 majority must stand still and take congratulations. . . . Accept the heartiest and most cordial from

Yours faithfully,
J. G. BLAINE

As Governor, he advocated prohibition. He was very much opposed to the sale of alcoholic beverages in the Commonwealth, and proposed in his January address to the two branches of the Legislature that even the sale of beer and hard cider be controlled.

He also advocated the enfranchisement of women, a general railroad law and technical education. It was at this time that Louis Aggassiz came to him and asked his aid from the State to help sponsor the new Zoological and Biological studies in the Commonwealth and at Harvard. Governor Washburn gave this program his wholehearted support, and soon thereafter Mr.

Agassiz commenced his famous career and Zoological program in Massachusetts.

Governor Washburn also advocated improvements in the program and construction of State Institutions, and was to see his ideas bear fruit before he left office.

In 1872, he received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard. He was re-elected Governor of the Commonwealth in 1873 and 1874. However, before he took office in 1874, he resigned to take the seat of United States Senator at Washington to fill the unexpired term of Charles Sumner who had just died. When Charles Sumner died, there ensued the longest senatorial contest in the history of the State. From March 24 to April 17, there were thirty-three joint ballots, resulting finally in the electing of the Governor as a compromise candidate. There was danger at the time of a rift in the State Republican party when Governor Washburn was appointed to the seat, for Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, who was later to go to the Senate, contested this appointment bitterly. Governor Washburn announced that he would not seek re-election at the expiration of his term, but this did not satisfy Hoar, who failed to believe him, and he refused to speak to Governor Washburn after the end of the contest. True to his word, Senator Washburn resigned his seat at the end of his term in the Senate in favor of Judge Hoar, and threw all his support behind Hoar to have him elected. Hoar was elected, and came with tears in his eyes to Governor Washburn to beg forgiveness for his doubts.

Senator Washburn conducted himself admirably in Washington and ably represented the Commonwealth on the Committee of Claims. While in the House, Senator Washburn had served as Acting Chairman of the Committee of Claims. This was an extremely difficult job at the time because of the myriads of heavy claims against the government resulting from the War between the States. Senator Washburn followed the policies of President

Lincoln with whom he was intimate during the War when he was in the House. This policy was to treat with fairness the people of the South whose homes and lands had been so ravaged by the Carpet-baggers and other unscrupulous persons who infested the South after the War. None of his opinions as Acting Chairman of the House Committee of Claims were ever overruled, such was the confidence of Congress in the character and judgment of its chairman. A note in a Washington paper tells of this:

Washington, D.C., Jan. 26, 1871

“Few men in the House have more influence than the Representative of the Franklin district, Honorable W. B. Washburn. Always in his seat, laborious in his committee rooms, watchful of all legislation, his ability and integrity crown his efforts with a powerful influence in the body of which he is an honored member. His word is better than a bond among his colleagues, and Massachusetts has no public servant who deserves higher praise.”

From the time spent as Massachusetts representative in Washington, his opinions soon came to be respected, both by party and people. President Lincoln frequently conferred with him at the White House. At the time of President Johnson's retirement from office, the Republican Convention proposed Mr. Washburn's name for ballot for the presidential nomination. This Mr. Washburn refused. He also refused the post of Attorney General in Grant's cabinet, feeling he could serve the people better as representative, and the post was given to General Charles Devens, also of Massachusetts.

During Governor Washburn's lifetime he served as trustee of many large institutions, which was a recognition of his intellectual and learned merit. He served as trustee of Yale University from 1869 to 1881. He was also trustee of Massachusetts State College and a member of the Board of Overseers of Amherst College. He helped Dwight L. Moody financially with the founding of his schools at Northfield, Massachusetts, and served as a

trustee for those institutions. At the request of Sophia Smith he conferred with her as to the suitability of establishing a College for women, an idea that received little support from educational circles at that time. He felt there was a great need for such an institution and gave the plan his wholehearted support. Of course, the College came into being through the foresight of Miss Smith and Governor Washburn supplemented her perspicacity by donating a dormitory to the College which was subsequently known as Washburn House, and is standing today. Governor Washburn served as an original trustee for Smith College, and because of the interest of one of his daughters in art, he was influential in securing the services of Dwight W. Tryon as art director for the College.

His philanthropic acts were large, and besides his donations to institutions of learning, he gave the Greenfield Library Association building, and left a fund for the purchase of books. He was extremely interested in the American Board of Foreign Missions, and at his death he left the sum of \$500,000 for its activities.

He married, September 6, 1847, Hannah Augusta Sweetser of Athol, Massachusetts, the daughter of Colonel Samuel Sweetser and Anna Richards (Humphrey) Sweetser.

Hannah Sweetser Washburn was a devoted wife, and a loving mother. She was greatly respected by her sons and daughter-in-law, who often sought the counsel of her wisdom. Being the wife of a leader in public office brought additional cares to her, but these she never shirked, and rising to the occasion she was always a model of respect and loyalty.

There were six children born to this union. Maria Augusta was born November 18, 1849 and died January 14, 1851; George Sweetser was born October 16, 1854 and died in his sixteenth year while attending Williston Seminary on May 7, 1870. The loss of these two children was a cruel blow from which she

never fully recovered. Her four other children lived to maturity, and were a great blessing to her in her later years. They were: William Nelson, born July 30, 1851, who died in his 66th year, February 5, 1917; Anna Richards, born August 16, 1856, who died in her 88th year, January 20, 1945; Clara Spencer, born March 18, 1860, who died in her 84th year, September 1, 1944; and Mary Nightingale, born July 2, 1861, who died in her 71st year, October 13, 1932.

The Sweetser family, from whence descended Hannah Sweetser Washburn, were characterized by intelligence, industry and thrift; by strong convictions of duty, sometimes sternly held; and by devotion to the church and the needy.

A chart of the Sweetser family and its allied branches follows. The Sweetser family of Athol, Massachusetts, trace their descent from Seth Sweetser, who emigrated to America from Tring, Hertfordshire Co., England, in 1637 and died at Charlestown, Massachusetts in 1662.

Philip Sweetser, Great grandson of above, m. *Sarah Richardson*
B. 1731

<i>Samuel Sweetser</i>	m. 1792 <i>Hannah Moore</i> of Cambridge,
B. Oct. 16, 1764	Mass.
at Leominster, Mass.	B. 1772
D. 1842	D. 1857 at Athol, Mass.
at Athol, Mass.	Whose portrait remains in the family.

Samuel Sweetser and Hannah Moore had nine children, all of whom lived to maturity.

1. *Mary*
B. 1794
D. 1818, unmarried
2. *Abby* m. 1818 *Joel Wood* of Westminster,
B. 1795 Mass.

- Her daughter,
Abby-Maria m. 1855 *Rev. Daniel Bliss*, President of
 B. 1830 Beirut College, Syria
3. *Samuel Sweetser, Jr.* m. Dec. 7, 1823 *Anna Richards Hum-*
 B. 1798 *phrey* of Athol Mass.
 D. 1847 Descendant of Jonas Hum-
 phrey who emigrated 1634
 from England to Dorchester,
 Mass.
 D. Aug. 11, 1833
4. *Luke* m. 1833 *Abby G. Munsell* of New
 B. 1800 York
 D. 1882 D. 1883
5. *Abel* m. 1833 *Almira Jennison* of Phillip-
 B. 1802 ston, Mass.
 D. 1845 D. 1840
6. *Miranda* m. 1827 *Capt. James Goldsbury* of
 B. 1804 Warwick, Mass. who lived
 D. 1891 to be 101
 B. 1797
 D. 1898
7. *Maria* m. 1831 *Frederick Jones* of Athol,
 B. 1806 Mass.
 D. 1884 D. June 7, 1887
8. *Joseph Artenatus* m. 1835 *Catherine Dickinson* of
 B. 1809 Amherst, Mass.
 D. 1874
9. *Caroline* m. 1838 *Ebenezer L. Barnard* of
 B. 1814 Worcester, Mass.
 D. 1885 D. 1850

Colonel Samuel Sweetser, Jr. and Anna Richards Humphrey
 Sweetser had three children who lived to maturity:

Hannah Augusta, who married William Barrett Washburn

B. Sept. 12, 1824

George Dwight, who founded the firm of Sweetser, Pembroke &
Co. in New York.

B. Oct. 12, 1826

D. Aug. 7, 1900

William Penn

B. Aug. 8, 1831

D. Mar. 26, 1899

Governor Washburn died October 5, 1887, while attending a meeting in Springfield, Massachusetts, of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Thus ended the life of one of Massachusetts great statesmen. His honors were unsought and his laurels were worn with greater grace in that they were gained by real probity and wide public spirit. He was buried in the Washburn lot in Greenfield, Massachusetts. His portrait by Frank W. Benson hangs in the State House at Boston. His wife, Hannah, followed him in death in 1906 and is also buried in the family lot.

William Nelson Washburn

William Nelson Washburn was born in Orange, Massachusetts, July 30, 1851, the son of William Barrett and Hannah Sweetser Washburn. He was fitted for college at Williston Seminary in Easthampton, Massachusetts, and received a Dissertation appointment in both Junior and Senior years. He entered Yale University in 1870 and was graduated with honors in 1874. While at Yale he was a member of Delta Kappa fraternity. After graduation he entered in business with his father in the firm of The Washburn & Heywood Chair Co. in Erving, Massachusetts, which at his father's death he headed. Mr. Washburn did not follow some of the stern policies of his father regarding the working hours and recreation of his employees, and while his father

had their deepest respect, the son had their love and devotion. Because of this, he was able to run the company for many successful years, until the time when he sold his interests to the Heywood & Wakefield Company. Mr. Washburn was also a director of the First National Bank of Greenfield, Massachusetts; President of the Greenfield Gas Company, the Greenfield Library Association, and the Greenfield Club; a trustee of the Franklin Savings Institution, and treasurer of the Greenfield Country Club for 23 years.

Mr. Washburn was of a retiring nature, and never took an active part in municipal affairs. However, he was possessed of a dry wit, and a love of practical jokery that followed him throughout his life. Being the only living son in the family, he always attempted to take care of his sisters and mother, who was quite heartbroken at the loss of her husband in the prime of his life. Her son never failed to ply her with jokes and tomfoolery to make her forget her bereavement. One of his classics was his request to his mother to knit him a new pair of red mittens prior to a trip to New York. "Why Will," she said, "you don't mean to tell me you wear red mittens to New York!!" "Why, of course, I do," he replied. "I wear them to my shirtmaker's, and when I walk in the door I can hear one clerk whisper to another, 'Here comes that Mr. Washburn. . . . Eccentric, but OH so rich!!' "

He kept a Collie named "Laddie," who was so well trained that when the clock struck ten he would bring his master his gloves, preparatory to their evening walk around the block, at which point Mr. Washburn would set off whistling, "Marching Through Georgia," which he repeated each evening, and always notoriously off key. It was said that the neighbors could set their clocks by the off-key strains of "Marching Through Georgia" each evening, and as one said, "The nearest Mr. Washburn came was "Marching Through Vermont."

Another of Mr. Washburn's idiosyncrasies was his addiction

to buckwheat cakes and he ate them for breakfast almost every morning of his life. After his death, the family's old Irish cook came to Mrs. Washburn one morning saying that as she had some buckwheat cakes left over from breakfast she wondered if it would be all right for her to take them to the cemetery and put them on Mr. Washburn's grave.

William N. Washburn was one of the country's leading philatelists, specializing in stamps of the United States. After his death, this collection was catalogued in over twenty volumes and sold at auction for \$76,000 in 1919. Had it been sold today, it would undoubtedly have brought many times that amount.

He married, July 21, 1880, Miss Jennie Eldridge Daniels of Chicago, Illinois, daughter of William Yocum and Ann Atkinson Daniels. They had two daughters, one of which died at birth. The second child, Leila Atkinson Washburn, was born April 28, 1884. She married Horatio Sanderson du Mont, of Mobile, Alabama, son of Charles Sise and Mary Rush Jones du Mont, at Greenfield, Massachusetts, May 19, 1910.

Mr. Washburn died at his home in Greenfield, Massachusetts, February 5, 1917, and was buried in the family lot.

Jennie Daniels Washburn had an early love for books and reading which she inherited from her mother. She was also a prolific writer and corresponded not only with her family and friends, but also with many notable persons of the day.

Her interest in most any subject was deep and consuming. The poetry of Paul Laurence Dunbar she loved, and could recite by heart.

In her day, few ladies were concerned with sports, but she evinced an early interest in golf.

She had first seen the game played on the estate of her brother-in-law, Roland Nickerson at East Brewster, Massachusetts.

This was the result of his employing a Scotch gardener who

had seen the game played in his native land.

She came to Greenfield in the Winter of 1897 and succeeded, largely through her own efforts, in securing suitable land for a golf course and establishing the Country Club of Greenfield in 1898, which was one of the earliest golf clubs in Massachusetts — a rather remarkable feat for a woman.

She had a universal love for her fellow man, and while of distinguished birth, never failed to speak cordially with people in lower stations — a trait which was decidedly not symbolic of New England.

Joe Jefferson, the actor, while visiting her summer home on Cape Cod, wrote out Leigh Hunt's famous poem, "Abou Ben Adhem", in his own hand and gave it to her, saying, "I write this for you, because it is your philosophy." No more fitting tribute could be paid.

Jennie Daniels Washburn died on Cape Cod, the place she loved the best, on June 10, 1947 in her 90th year.

Anna Richards Washburn

Anna Richards Washburn was born at Orange, Massachusetts, August 16, 1856, the daughter of William Barrett and Hannah Sweetser Washburn. She was educated in Washington and at Bradford Seminary in Massachusetts. On January 15, 1885, she married, at Greenfield, Massachusetts, Walter Osgood Whitcomb, then of New York City. Mr. Whitcomb was born in Barre, Massachusetts, August 11, 1855. He was what people call a "self-made man," pursuing during his lifetime a most remarkable business career, and amassing a small fortune. He started his career as an accountant with the Boston & Albany Railroad. There he met Theodore Vail, who was to later interest him in the Bell Telephone Company. He left the Boston & Albany and went in business in New York City with the Charles P. Rogers Co., manufacturers of metallic bedsteads. Soon thereafter, at the in-

sistence of Mr. Vail, he decided to throw in his interest with Bell in establishing telephone exchanges in Boston, New Haven, and in the Middle West. Prior to making this decision, he went to his father-in-law, Governor Washburn, for advice, as at the time the telephone was in its infancy. Governor Washburn strongly disapproved of his investing in the telephone, which he considered a hair-brained scheme and which he said would never find its way into the homes of the general public, but would only be a luxury for a chosen few. Mr. Whitcomb debated the problem with his wife, and after due consideration decided to disregard his father-in-law's advice, and went in with Bell and Vail.

The resulting general acceptance of the telephone by the public is well known and Mr. Whitcomb profited greatly from his confidence in Bell and Vail, and in his own ability as an organizer and businessman.

Shortly thereafter, he moved to New Haven, Connecticut, residing there for the remainder of his life. He formed the Whitcomb Metallic Spring Bed Co., of Shelton, Connecticut, and made large profits in this venture. He died March 26, 1912 in the prime of his life at the age of 57 years, prematurely ending a career of great brilliance and business acumen. His estate was valued at over a million dollars, of which he left a large portion to charity.

Mrs. Whitcomb was an active charitable worker and remained in New Haven after the death of her husband. She was greatly interested in Yale University and resided for over thirty years at 37 Hillhouse Avenue, located next to the home of the Yale presidents. There she was to know intimately Presidents Dwight, Hadley, Angell and Seymour. She was an intimate friend of Professor William Lyon Phelps, who was a great admirer of her wit and charming personality. Because of her interest in the University Library, she presented her first edition of Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" to this institution. At her death on January 20,

1945, she left a sum of nearly half a million dollars to various charities. The largest portion of this sum was left to the Greenfield YMCA in memory of her father, and in collaboration with the similar bequests of her sisters to this charity.

Clara Spencer Washburn

Clara Spencer Washburn was born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, March 18, 1860, the fifth child of William Barrett and Hannah Sweetser Washburn. She was educated in Washington, and in the Greenfield public schools, and entered the second class at Smith College. She never completed her course there as she went to Europe the summer of her Junior year with her family and wintered in Rome.

She was married February 16, 1895, to James Calhoun Deane at Greenfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Deane was the son of Dr. Adams Calhoun and Louise Griswold Deane, and was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, on January 19, 1861.

Coming from a long line of eminent physicians and surgeons on his father's side, he would undoubtedly have made a notable record in those professions had his inclination taken him in that direction. On the other hand, the manufacturing and mechanical life, which came to him as an inspiration from his maternal side, won his affection and he entered upon that course with ardent enthusiasm.

As grandson of Joseph Griswold, the pioneer cotton manufacturer of this region, he established himself in the business and soon became manager of the Griswoldville Manufacturing Co. Mr. Deane was also a director of the Turners Falls cotton mills.

After over twenty years with the Griswoldville Manufacturing Co., he moved to Greenfield from Griswoldville and founded the Massachusetts Tool Co. Here he supervised the manufacture of precision tools and built this company into a profitable business, which was later bought by the Goodell-Pratt Co.

In 1907, Mr. and Mrs. Deane went to Europe where they spent a year in an effort to restore Mr. Deane's health, which was failing. This proved to be of no avail as Mr. Deane died the following year on June 5, 1909, at the age of 48, and was buried at Greenfield in the Washburn lot.

Mrs. Deane continued to reside in Greenfield until her death on September 1, 1944. She was interested in civic affairs and current events. Her knowledge of history, stimulated by her travels abroad, was extremely accurate, and to hear her recollections of the Washington of Lincoln and Grant was quite unforgettable.

At her death, Mrs. Deane left the bulk of her estate to foster the Greenfield YMCA in collaboration with her sisters.

Mary Nightingale Washburn

Mary Nightingale Washburn, the youngest child of William Barrett and Hannah Sweetser Washburn, was born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, July 2, 1861. She was educated in Washington and in the Greenfield public schools preparatory to entering the second class at Smith College with her sister Clara. Like her sister, she did not complete her course, but went abroad with her family in her Junior year. She had developed an artistic ability far beyond her years and her father allowed her to study in Paris. There the family met Dwight Tryon, a young American artist of note who was also studying there. Miss Washburn studied with Mr. Tryon, and it was through the interest of Governor Washburn that Mr. Tryon's services were secured as art director of Smith College the following year. Miss Washburn on her return to the States resumed her studies at Smith College where she graduated. She continued her studies under Tryon, and later went to New York where she studied under G. Golden Dearth. Completing her art studies, she opened and maintained a studio in New York, exhibiting at the New York Academy of Design,

and the Pennsylvania Academy at Philadelphia. She also had many lesser exhibitions in Boston and Greenfield. She was exceptionally adept with both water colors and oil. Miss Washburn was a member of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, and her career received favorable mention in the "Woman's Who's Who of America."

She founded, November 12, 1895, the Greenfield Girls Club of which she was president for 37 years, and which was the second Girls Club in America. She gave considerable amount of her time to this organization which she built from an initial membership of 51 to more than 250 at the time of her death.

At the request of Mr. Tryon, Miss Washburn took up a professorship at Smith College where she taught in the Art Department. Miss Washburn did this without fee.

Knowing her father's interest in the YMCA, she resolved to leave the Greenfield home, which had come to her from her mother, to this organization. Thus she provided a home for the development of a community YMCA, which Greenfield had long needed. She enlisted the aid of her sisters in financing this project, which they did most liberally.

Miss Washburn was active in civic affairs and with her art up to the time of her death on October 13, 1932, and was buried in the family lot at Greenfield.

Daniels

It is not definitely known from where our branch of the Daniels family came, but it is quite generally agreed that it may have been from Chester, near the border of Wales, in England.

The name has many derivations, some decidedly French. Daniel, Daniels, Daniel de Tabley, D'Aniers, D'Anyers and D'Angniers.

Danielses were known to have settled in Massachusetts in the latter part of the 17th century, but were not of our branch. Danielses settling in Virginia and the Carolinas at about the same period were believed related.

The earliest direct representative of our branch in America was Captain John Daniels who was a British officer serving during the French and Indian Wars, and first coming here in 1754. His commission as Captain of the 95th Regiment was dated March 2, 1760.

He married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, July 20, 1775, Sarah Ball, daughter of William Ball and Martha Bromfield, and granddaughter of William Ball of "Millenbeck."

It is believed he resigned his commission in the British Army and moved to Fauquier County, Virginia, where their son, William Ball Daniels, was born, October 29, 1784. There is, however, some evidence that they may have gone to England during the Revolutionary War. Presumably, military duty later called and he returned to the service, as he died fighting on Malta in 1793 and was buried there with military honours.

The line of descent is shown in the table on the Ball family.

William Yocum Daniels, grandson of Captain John Daniels, married Ann Atkinson of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, April 13,

1848. They resided in Philadelphia for a time, and then moved to Chicago, Illinois, in 1854 where he established a tobacco wholesaling and importing business. This business met with considerable success, and after the great fire of October 8, 1871, his place of business was at 95 Madison Street on the corner of Dearborn. He advertised after the fire, "he would rebuild with Chicago."

William Y. Daniels retired in the 80's and spent a good deal of his time at his summer residence at East Brewster on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and died July 31, 1899.

The couple had four daughters, and one son, Edward Faulkner Daniels, who died in infancy, all born at Chicago, Illinois.

The eldest, Mary, born December 31, 1849, married December 24, 1868, Egbert Jamieson, born April 29, 1840 in Castleton, Vermont, the son of Dr. Egbert and Caroline Woodward Jamieson. He studied law in Chicago and became a Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago serving in that capacity for nearly six years. Before the end of his term, he had two offers for other positions; one was from the Yerkes Traction Co., which controlled the North and West Chicago Street Railways, to become their counsel at a very high salary, and the other was appointment as Attorney General in the cabinet of President Grover Cleveland, a close family friend.

Within the family circles, he was known as possibly the only person who had told the President of the United States to "Go to Hell," which he did, jokingly, when he refused the offer of appointment.

He was a man of great personality and humor, and with considerable writing ability.

He retired to a farm he purchased in Lexington, Massachusetts, and died October 15, 1912. His wife, Mary, died March 16, 1917, in Chicago, and there were no children.

The second daughter, Julia, was born August 5, 1852 and

married June 21, 1873, Egbert Jamieson's brother, Malcolm McGregor Jamieson. Thus two sisters married two brothers. He was an able artist, a trait he passed on to his son Malcolm Jr., and was well known in financial circles. He was for a time associated in a brokerage partnership with his brother-in-law, Roland C. Nickerson, in New York and in Chicago. He was particularly adept at designing jewelry, which he did as a hobby, and was first cousin of Admiral "Jack" Philip, hero of the Spanish-American War.

The couple had three children: Malcolm McGregor, Jr., born December 7, 1875, who was without question the finest heraldic artist ever in America; William Daniels, a second son, born June 22, 1878; and one daughter, May, born March 14, 1889.

Both boys married, but had no issue. May married Colonel Irving Odell, June 19, 1909, and had three sons and one daughter: Malcolm Jamieson Odell, John Johnson Peavey Odell, Gordon Odell and Ann Odell.

Malcolm Jamieson died in Chicago, May 10, 1917, and his wife, Julia, October 29, 1937.

The third daughter, Jennie Eldridge Daniels, was born March 31, 1857, and married William Nelson Washburn, July 21, 1880. Her biography will be found in the chapter on the Washburn family.

The fourth and youngest daughter, Addie Trego, born March 6, 1859, married, June 16, 1886, Roland Crosby Nickerson, son of Samuel Mayo and Mathilda C. Nickerson of Chicago. Samuel M. Nickerson, a native of Cape Cod, went to Chicago and became the founder and first president of the First National Bank of Chicago. He became eminently successful and a most prominent citizen of Chicago. He endowed and furnished an entire wing in the Chicago Art Institute with items he collected on World travels. He died July 20, 1914.

Roland C. Nickerson was for a time in the brokerage business, and then retired to East Brewster, Cape Cod, building a palatial residence adjoining the Daniels place. He served as Governor's councilor during the administration of Governor Curtis Guild of Massachusetts, and was a noted yachtsman, winning many races at New York with his sloop, the "Meemer." It is also interesting to note that Governor Guild served on Colonel Robert B. du Mont's staff during the Spanish-American war.

He early imported and raised exotic pheasants, maintained a deer park, a golf course, and a famous shooting stand at Cliff Pond as well.

He was a close friend of President Grover Cleveland and Joe Jefferson, the famous actor, both of whom came to East Brewster frequently to visit Roland Nickerson's mother-in-law, known to all as "Grandma Daniels."

An amusing incident occurred on one of these visits. Cleveland and Jefferson had come to East Brewster to fish with Roland Nickerson at Cliff Pond. Grover Cleveland noticed the fishing vest that his two friends wore, admiring them because they had so many pockets for all their tackle.

Inquiring where they got the vests, the President was told that "Grandma Daniels" had made them. "Well, I shall ask her to make me one when I see her at dinner tonight," Cleveland said.

He did, and Mrs. Daniels, a diminutive person, got out her tape measure to measure the President and found that she couldn't get her arms around him he was so large! Assistance was called for and Cleveland soon had his vest.

Roland Nickerson's wife, Addie, was an unusual person for her time as she shot at the gunning stand with the men up until a few years before she died, and had one of the first skeet fields in the Country built on the place at East Brewster.

The couple had three children — Roland Jr., Samuel Mayo

and Helen, and she was to live to see all three of them die before she did.

Roland C. Nickerson State Park was given to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in memory of her husband who died in 1906.

Addie Daniels Nickerson died at East Brewster in 1940, and with the end of this generation died a golden era in America — one of large estates, ample servants and a way of life that was rich yet unostentatious, and one that will likely never be seen again.

Daniels and Ball

The connection with the Ball family and with George Washington follows:

William Ball, Lord of the Manor of Barkham, Berks, England, died 1480

↓

Robert Ball, died 1543

↓

William Ball, died 1556

↓

John Ball, died 1599

↓

John Ball, died 1628

↓

William Ball of Lincoln's Inn

↓

Colonel William Ball of Kent emigrated to Virginia in 1657 and settled at "Millenbeck" plantation on the Rappahanock, died 1680.

↓

Capt. William Ball of "Millenbeck"

B. June 2, 1641

D. Sept. 30, 1694

William Ball m. Martha Bromfield 1741 in Culpeper Co., Va.

B. 1718

D. 1785

↓

Col. Joseph Ball of Epping Forest m. Mary Johnson (2)

B. May 25, 1649

D. June 1715

Mary Ball m. Augustine Washington of Lancaster Co., March 6, 1730

B. 1706

D. Aug. 25, 1789

George Washington

B. Feb. 22, 1732

Sarah Ball m. Capt. John Daniels at Christ Church, Phila., July 20, 1775. He died Sept. 1793 and was buried at Malta with military honors.

B. 1750

D. Nov. 21, 1828. Buried E. Norristown, Pa. at "Old Swedes" Church.

William Ball Daniels m.

May 11, 1811 Ann Wood Eldridge — B. Sept. 5, 1793; D. Aug. 12, 1880.

B. Fauquier County, Va.

D. Oct. 6, 1836

William Yocum Daniels	m.	Ann Atkinson
B. Hatfield, Pa.		B. Sept. 25, 1825
Aug. 9, 1823		D. Oct. 17, 1918
D. E. Brewster, Mass.		
Aug. 31, 1899		

His sister, Hannah S. Daniels m. Edward Faulkner

↓

Edward Daniels Faulkner
m. Marianne Gaillard

Jennie Eldridge Daniels	m.	William Nelson Washburn
B. March 31, 1857		July 21, 1880
Leila Atkinson Washburn	m.	Horatio Sanderson du Mont
B. April 28, 1884		May 19, 1910
		B. Jan. 20, 1886

John Sanderson du Mont m. Mary Esther Robinson
Joseph Ball, nephew of our Capt. William Ball of "Millenbeck" plantation, who died intestate and leaving no children on

April 21, 1821 in Philadelphia, left an enormous estate, although at the time of his death it is very unlikely that even he realized its true worth. Because he died prior to the "statute of limitations" and because the inheritance was not subject to the laws later established in 1833, his descendants set off a round of litigation to attempt to secure their rightful share of his estate.

Meeting in Indianapolis, January 28 and 29, 1898, they formed the Ball Estate Association, elected officers and an executive committee and armed themselves with a coterie of lawyers, Judges and even an ex-governor to pursue their claims.

The one weak link in their chain of command later seemed to be one de Selden who appeared to be more interested in mulcting the association than in furthering their claims as counsel.

Joseph Ball operated a foundry during the Revolutionary War, furnishing cannon and shells to the Continental Army. As he was virtually the sole supplier of a desperately needed arm, his business was bound to succeed.

The government, lacking funds to pay in cash, issued land script in its stead. General Knox, Chief of Artillery, complained that some iron founders furnishing cannon to the Government had not been paid in over a year, and some never! In consequence, Ball amassed great acreages, but at the time land was cheap; it was undeveloped and that it might contain valuable mineral properties was not even considered.

At the end of the Revolutionary War, Joseph Ball was instrumental in organizing the Insurance Company of North America. He was elected a director, and was its fifth president.

In 1803 he organized the Union Insurance Co., of which he was president, and he was also connected with the Bank of North America.

To gain some idea of the vastness of his estate, a partial inventory is listed herewith, but does not include houses and lots

nor his monetary estate:

13,000	acres	in	Wayne Township, Pennsylvania
364½	"	"	Salem Township, Pennsylvania
2,110	"	"	Tonawansing Township, Pennsylvania
13,190	"	"	Sweston & Derby Townships, Pennsylvania
6,240	"	"	Farret Township
6,000	"	"	Wapelnot Township
6,540	"	"	Cambia Township
82,108	"	"	Hopewell Township
6,000	"	"	in Broadhead Creek
108½	"	"	Prince George County, Maryland
7,700	"	"	Camden County, Georgia
258,000	"	"	Virginia
50,000	"	"	Kentucky
5,500	"	"	Susquehanna
5,000	"	"	South Carolina
38,000	"	"	New Jersey

and 10 entire city squares in Washington, D.C.

It is little wonder that descendants were interested in pursuing their claims. Investigation disclosed that the family would be recipients of some of the "French Spoilation Claims" dating back to the Louisiana Purchase in 1803.

The Ball Estate Association drew front-page coverage in the Chicago "Sunday Times-Herald" on February 13, 1898, headlining "Possible Heirs to Hundreds of Millions Found in Chicago," Enormous Estate of Joseph Ball Claimed by Descendants of Cousins of George Washington."

At that time, the estate was valued at between 100 and 200 million dollars.

William Yocum Daniels was one of four inheritors pictured in the paper, noting that he was a direct descendant of William Ball of "Millenbeck."

A report of the Ball Estate Association was published by

the Executive Committee in 1900 in book form and titled, "A Pennsylvania Pioneer," Biographical Sketch with the Report of the Executive Committee of the Ball Estate Association. This rather rare book listed all the heirs, and outlined what had been done up to that time to pursue their claims.

Despite the fact that President Grover Cleveland was an intimate friend of the Daniels' heirs, he turned down a request for executive intervention, and the plan to recoup the fortune died a natural death.

Townships, States and the United States Government proved to be the sole beneficiaries.

One recognizable value of the whole affair came in a genealogical sense and that is that no one could now dispute the George Washington - Mary Ball connection of the Daniels family.

One further note of interest is that upon the marriage of Hannah S. Daniels, sister of William Y. Daniels, to Edward Faulkner of New York, the couple was presented with a mahogany card table by the celebrated cabinet maker, Duncan Phyfe, as a wedding gift, and this table remains in the family today.

The son of this union, Edward Daniels Faulkner, born in New York City, was a most successful importer of textiles, and senior partner of the New York firm of Johnson & Faulkner. He married Marianne Augusta Gaillard of Mobile, Alabama, June 3, 1895, in London, whose family produced the famous engineer of the Panama Canal, and for whom the "Gaillard Cut" was named.

In his later years, Edward Daniels Faulkner suffered severely from arthritis, yet was always cheerful, often quoting his "bon mot" — "Cheer up — the worst is yet to come!"

At his death, August 28, 1926, the Faulkner Arthritis Foundation was set up, and probably has done more towards the cure of this disease than any other single factor. Upon the death

of his wife, January 6, 1958, at the age of 98, the estate of over nine million dollars was bequeathed to the Foundation and other charities, there being no children from the union.

Atkinson

The progenitor of the Atkinson family in America was William Atkinson, a Quaker of Lonsdale Hundred, Lancashire, near Scotsford. He was born about 1660, and died in 1699.

His son, John Atkinson, the emigrant, sailed from Liverpool with his brother Christopher on board the ship "Britannia." John Atkinson had with him a certificate from the Lancashire Meeting of Quakers dated February 3, 1699, and with his brother, a deed to 1500 acres of land in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, signed by William Penn. He was accompanied by his wife, Susannah Hynde, daughter of Richard Hynde of Scotsford, England, whom he married February 8, 1686, and three children.

During the long voyage, smallpox broke out and both John and his wife Susannah, as well as his brother Christopher died, sometime during the month of July.

The "Britannia" reached Philadelphia, August 24, 1699, and was called the "sick ship"; over 1/5 of its passengers having died on the voyage. It was met by a Quaker delegation and the survivors nursed back to health.

At a meeting held in Philadelphia, the Society of Friends allotted the children of John Atkinson to members in Bucks County, divided his estate among them, and saw that their property rights were protected. How different from the case of some similar English emigrants of that period!

Thus, the letter from the Lancashire Monthly Meeting was very important to the welfare of these children.

The land deeded them in Bucks County, and guaranteed by Penn to be "free of Indian encumbrances" was near a semi-barren hill, aptly named by the Indians "Windy Bush." There the

Atkinsons made their home, and it has been so named down through the centuries. The location was near Wrightstown at Upper Wakefield and the Post Office, Pineville. Our line follows:

John Atkinson, raised by the Friends, married August 30, 1717, Mary, daughter of William Smith and Mary Croasdale of Wrightstown. He was born September 25, 1695 and died January 12, 1752.

Their son, William Atkinson, born February 17, 1721, married July 1, 1742, Mary Tomlinson. He built the home called "Windy Bush," which is still in existence today.

Their son, John Atkinson, married in 1769, Hannah Lee, a distant relative of the Lee family of Stratford, Virginia, and he died in 1821.

Their son, John Atkinson, born on September 3, 1778, married Elizabeth Harding, born November 7, 1784, daughter of Jacob Harding and his wife, Rachel Comfort, in 1806, as his second wife.

Their daughter, Ann Atkinson, born September 25, 1825, married, April 13, 1848, William Yocum Daniels, born August 9, 1823. She died October 17, 1918, and her husband, July 31, 1899.

Their daughter, Jennie Eldridge Daniels, married William Nelson Washburn.

Their daughter, Leila Atkinson Washburn, married Horatio Sanderson du Mont.

Their son, John Sanderson du Mont, married Mary Esther Robinson.

Ann Atkinson lived to be 93 years of age, and was born and died in the Quaker faith. She was a person of most remarkable qualities, not the least of which was love of her family.

After her husband retired from business in Chicago and bought their summer place at East Brewster on Cape Cod, which was aptly named "Windy Bush," they spent their summers there,

and their Winters usually in Chicago. Despite the affluence of her children Ann Atkinson Daniels had no pretences whatsoever towards wealth or the comforts it bought.

Her home and life were simple, yet she enjoyed having her children with her, and it was a rare Summer indeed when she was not surrounded by children, grandchildren and in-laws in profusion.

She was a prolific writer, kept a diary almost every year of her life, and held the family together.

When there were family quarrels (as there sometimes were), she would go out in the barn and split kindling wood — something she liked to do, anyway. She celebrated her 91st birthday by splitting a basket of wood for the kitchen fire — despite the fact that there were always servants available to handle this chore.

“Grandma” or “Ma” Daniels, as she was affectionately known, had particular aversions to the Republican party and the policies of Theodore Roosevelt, and to Irish maids, who seemed to cause her great concern.

Her correspondence, which she kept up until the day she died, was huge. Her close friends numbered many of the great of the day — the McCormicks and Palmers of Chicago, and especially dear to her were the ex-Confederate General Roger A. Pryor and his wife, and Moncure Daniel Conway, the author.

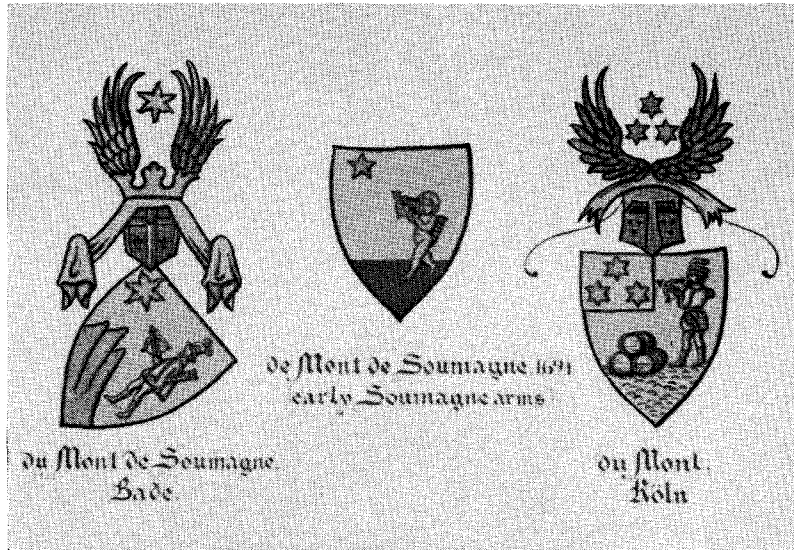
An avid reader, she kept, in addition to her diaries, notebooks where she listed books she read, poems she had liked, strange items she wished to remember and a record of letters by number that she had written.

Feeling perfectly capable of caring for herself, she spent some winters on Cape Cod in the old house which was unheated except by fireplaces. The fact that the servants didn't care for this type of life phased her not a bit.

She was held in the greatest esteem by all who knew her for

her kind and gentle ways, and the newspapers of the day never failed to devote less than a column to her birthday celebrations. It has often been said that good people like this should live forever. More's the pity that they don't.

Heraldic Section



Armorial bearings of the du Mont Family

Showing the earliest arms as they appear in the church at Soumagne and the later arms used by the descendants, painted in the German "Wappen" style by Elsie H. Mc Daniel.

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE du MONT FAMILY AND COLLATERAL LINES

The earliest coat of arms associated with the du Mont family are those of Don Fernando del Monte, the progenitor of our line. These arms are described in "Notice Généalogique sur la Famille du Mont dans le Luxembourg", Bulletin et Armales de L'Académie d'Archéologie de Belgique. Tome Premier, Antwerp, chez Froment, Marché-aux-Souliers, 665, 1843. Book number R-2370, vol. 1, pp. 97-100, Bibliotheque Royale, Brussels.

Other references include: "Bibliotheca Familiarium Nobilium" by O. Gundlach and "Verlag von Gundlachs Antiquariat" 1897.

del Monte

Arms: Argent, a chevron gules, accompanied by three martlets of the same.

Motto: Virtuti

A later description, listing the arms as "of the House du Mont," and assumed to be contemporary, i.e., 1843 follow:

Arms: Argent, a chevron gules, accompanied by three martlets of the same, surmounted with a Count's coronet.

Supporters: Two lions armed and langued.

Motto: Virtuti

These arms were also used by the Italian branch of the family and the Marchesi del Monte, which accounts for the coronet and supporters. There is another del Monte coat of arms used by a branch of the family living in Venice, which is listed later.

The next coat of arms we see are those emblazoned on the ceiling of the church at Soumagne, Belgium. The church was

rebuilt immediately after the fire of 1694, which left the walls standing.

The Curé of the church stated that the arms were painted on the ceiling again in the late 17th. and early 18th. centuries, and represented church officials and citizens of Soumagne who had contributed towards the well-being of the church.

The name is spelled de Mont or Demont and the arms of both the original Hermes and his son are emblazoned on the ceiling. In the painting, the arms alone are pictured and show the familiar archer and the star, but not the mountain. The description follows:

de Mont de Soumagne

Arms: Azure, a cherub argent in sinister base standing on a terrace proper, aiming a crossbow at an étoile argent in dexter chief.

The coat of arms which we use today is an obvious derivative of the arms just mentioned. These arms appear in the "Armorial Général" by J. B. Reitstap, 1887, 2:246, and also in the "Planches d'Armorial Général" of J. B. Reitstap by V. Rolland, Institute Heraldique, Paris. They are listed as "du Mont de Soumagne, entered at Baden, 24 August, 1857."

These arms were enrolled by Edmund du Mont, 14th. child of Heinrich Joseph Mattias and Sophia Maas du Mont, and first cousin of Bernhard Julius Wilhelm Hermann du Mont, the founder of the American line; both being direct descendants of the original Hermes de Mont of Soumagne.

Edmund married Sophia, Countess Enzenberg, and was raised to the nobility by the Grand Duke of Baden in 1857, with the noble predicate of "von Soumagne." He was at the time, "Landespräsident" or Domainen Director of Karlsruhe. References may be found in "Neues Allgemeines Deutsches 'Adels' Lexicon im vereine mit mehreren Historiken von Lerausgeghen", 1858, and



The du Mont de Soumagne Arms
as painted by Elsie H. Mc Daniel
(The crescent in the arms is a mark of cadence)



du Mont von Monten — Batthyány von Güssing
Combined Arms by Elsie H. Mc Daniel.

J. Siebmachers, "Grosses und Allegemeines Wappenbuch Zweiten Bandes Sechste Abteilung". "Der Adel in Baden" (taf. 57), Nürnberg 1878.

These, as previously stated, are the arms used by the du Mont family in America, and are the same as the seal brought to this country by Bernhard Julius Wilhelm Hermann du Mont in 1830; passed to his son Alphonso and still in family possession.

There is one curious facet of this seal, and later seals and seal rings copied from it, that can be directed to the original engraver.

Evidently he decided to engrave the seal in "tinctures" which is an heraldic term for lines and dots produced by a gravers tool to denote the equivalent heraldic colours. The du Mont de Soumagne shield is azure and the engraver used the horizontal tincture line to denote this until he reached the figure of the archer, and then evidently thought better of it, feeling it would confuse the outline of the figure and stopped. Thus, the early seals show a shield half tincture and half not!

The du Mont de Soumagne arms were enrolled in the College of Arms, London in 1946 by Archibald G.B. Russell, Lancaster Herald. The description follows:

Mont (du) de Soumagne — *Bade* (An., 24 août 1857.) D'azur à un rocher escarpé d'or, posé à dextre, surm. d'une étoile du même, et un archer pass., à sen., hab. d'un manteau, coiffé d'un chapeau à plumes, portant un carquois et décochant une flèche d'un arc. Cq. cour C.: une étoile d'or, entre un vol coupé alt. d'or et d'azur. L. d'or et d'azur.

CASQUE: Barons.

The Austrian branch of the family, established by Heinrich Alfons, Baron du Mont von Monten, adopted an entirely different coat of arms, although he kept the "mountain" of the du Mont arms in the center of his in an "escutcheon of pretence."

The description of the arms follows:

Mont (du) von Monten — *Aut.* (Barons au grand-duché de *Hesse*, 22 sept. 1853; conf. dudit titre en *Aut.*, 9 janv. 1854.) *Ec.*: au 1 de gu. à un croiss. d'arg., et une croisette d'or entre ses cornes; aux 2 et 3 d'azur à la fasce d'arg.; au 4 de sa. à une coquille d'arg. Sur le tout d'azur à un tertre de trois coupeaux d'arg., mouv. de la p. Deux cq. Cour. C.: 1° les meubles du 1, entre un vol aux armes du 4; 1. d'or et de gu.; 2° un griffon iss. d'or; L. d'arg. et d'azur. S.: deux griffons d'or. D.: FIT VIA VI.

CASQUE: Barons

The Köln branch of the family, established by Heinrich Joseph du Mont, brother of Hermes of the Mainz branch, again differ slightly from the old family arms we see in the church at Soumagne. Colours are different, and three instead of one star, or étoile are shown. As both Heinrich and his brother were tobacco merchants, the former chose to add three tobacco barrels to his arms. The description follows:

du Mont-Köln

Arms: Azure, an archer with a plumed hat proper; at his feet three tuns of the same, aiming his crossbow at three mullets or on a canton argent.

Crest: Three mullets between two wings or.

Divided in two sections, I list both paternal and maternal armorial bearings of collateral and allied families. No particular order is followed other than the division noted, and references may be found in Reitstap's or Burke's, depending on the derivation.

Section I

ARMORIAL BEARINGS ALLIED TO THE
PATERNAL SIDE
OF THE FAMILY

CHARNEUX (Prov. de Liege, Belg.)

Arms: D'or à la croix deutelée de gules; au fr. q. burelée d'argent, et d'azur, et au lion de gules; br. sur le burelée. Cq. cour.

Crest: Un lion iss. d'argent; cour d'or, tenant une banniere aux armes de l'écu.

von SCHEIBLER (Prov. Rhénane) Entre 24 Dec. 1781

Arms: Coupé au l'd'azur à un bélier pass d'or; au 2 de sa a trois tanpes d'argent. Cq. cour.

Crest: Un bélier iss d'or, entre un vol coupé a dextre d'azur sur or, à sen d'argent sur sa.

JONES (Wales) (Salop)

Arms: Sable, a chevron argent between three spear heads argent, the points embrued.

Crest: A cubit arm erect in armour proper; in the gauntlet a spear of the first headed argent, embrued gules.

A second Jones arms follows, also used by emigrants to Virginia:

Arms: Argent, a lion rampant vert, vulned in the breast gules.

Crest: The sun in splendour, or.

BATTHYÁNY von GÜSSING (Hungary)

Arms: Azure, a rock proper, surmounted by a pelican in its nest, argent, with its piety gules. The rock rising from a sea, argent in point; before a cave in the rock a lion issuant or, holding between his teeth a sabre argent, garnished or. In fesse, three helmets crowned.

- Crests: 1. The lion issuant of the shield, contourné.
2. A crown of a prince of the Holy Empire.
3. The pelican in its piety.

Mantling: Dexter or and azure, sinister argent and azure.

Motto: Fidelitate et Fortitudine.

Supporters: Two Pegasuses regardant, each holding a banner azure, the dexter charged with a monogram F.I. or, the sinister with a monogram M.T. of the same, each monogram surmounted with a crown of a prince of the Empire.

de PEYSTER

Arms: Argent, a tree eradicated proper.

Crest: Out of a cloud a dexter hand holding a branch of laurel, all proper.

Motto: Forti non Deficit Telum

del MONTE (Rome-Venice)

Arms: D'azur à la bande de gules, bordée d'or, ch. de trois monts du même, mount. de bord inférieur de la bande, celli-ci acc. de deux couronnes de laurier d'or.

TALIAFERRO

Arms: Impaled, argent in sinister, in dexter gules. A bar of iron crossing from sinister chief to dexter base. A sword of or cutting through the bar of iron, handle of sword in dexter chief, point in sinister base. Mullet or in honour point, another in pacific middle base.

Crest: An ancient helmet azure.

Motto: Fortis et Firmis

VAN VECHTEN (Saxony)

Arms: Sable, a fesse embattled argent.

Crest: On a coronet, two wings, dexter sable, sinister argent.

Motto: Vincit Qui Patitur

WALLER

Arms: Sable on a bend engrailed argent, plain cotised or, three walnut leaves proper.

Crest: On a mount vert, a walnut tree fructed proper; on the sinister side an escutcheon pendant charged with the arms of France, hanging by a ribbon gules.

Motto: Hic Fructus Virtutis

MERIWETHER

Arms: Or, three martlets sable; on a chief azure, a sun in splendour, proper.

Crest: An arm in armour embowed, in the hand a sword argent; hilt and pommel or, entwined with a serpent vert.

Motto: Vi et Consilio

STAGG (Dorset)

Arms: Or, a chevron between two stags' heads erased azure.

Crest: A stag's head cabossed or, between the horns a cross pattée.

FETTIPLACE de CHILREY (Berks)

Arms: De gu, à deux chev. d'argent.

Crests: 1. Tête de griffon de sin, bq. de gu.

2. Une tête de coq. de gu, bq. et m d'or.

There is still some question concerning the proper arms of the Bunker family in America. I list two, in order of probability, although the second arms described are said to have been used by some members of the Nantucket family.

BONCOURT (Lorraine)

Arms: Azure, a ship's sail billowing, attached to a yardarm in fesse, all or; a chief gules, charged with an étoile or, between two flowers stemmed and leaved vert.

Crest: A lion issuant or, holding between its paws an étoile of the same.

BUNKER

Arms: Argent, in chief gules, a cubit arm, argent.

Section II

ARMORIAL BEARINGS ALLIED TO THE
MATERNAL SIDE
OF THE FAMILY

BALL (Northamptonshire)

Arms: Argent, a lion passant sable, on a chief of the second, three mullets of the first.

Crest: Out of clouds proper, a demi lion rampant sable, powdered with étoiles argent, holding a globe or.

WASHBURN (Little Washbourne and Wichford)

Arms: Argent on a fesse between six martlets gules; three cinque foils of fesse.

Crest: On a wreath, a bundle of flax argent, surmounted by another of the same, and thereon flames of fire.

HUMPHREY (S)

Arms: Or on a chevron between three fleur-de-lis sable, as many bezants.

Crest: A cross botonnée argent charged with five pellets.

SWEETSER (Saxony)

Arms: Per fesse gules and argent, in chief two towers of the second; in base a griffon, segreant sable.

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet argent, an eagle displayed ermine.

Motto: Ubi Libertas Ibi Patria

WHITNEY

Arms: Azure, a cross chequy, or and gules.

Crest: A bull's head couped sable, armed argent, the points gules.

Motto: Magnanimiter Crucem Sustine

DANIELS

Arms: Azure, a bend argent, escalloped argent in sinister chief and dexter base.

Crest: A ship, argent.

ATKINSON (Lancs.)

Arms: Argent, a fesse sable; three pheons argent on fesse, while ermine appears in chief and base.

Crest: A pheon or.

SANKEY of SANKEY (Lancs.)

The arms of Mary Robinson du Mont

Arms: Party per pale, argent and sable, three martlets in pale counterchanged.

Crest: A camel's head issuant, holding an olive branch, all proper.

Motto: Pax Patientia et Perseverantia

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Genealogical Chart of the du Mont Family

NOTE:

Throughout the travels of the family, and over the years, given names were often changed in records to suit the area in which they lived. For example, Petro might become Pietro, Pedro or Peter; Francisco become Franz and Wilhelm become William.

It is well to note this as some references will indicate a different given name, whereas it is simply a localized variation of the original.

Don Fernando del Monte, the founder of the family, of Spain, was born at Oliede in 1450. Died 1501. =

Petro¹, born 1472, died 1540 in Antwerp; came as Field Captain with the army of Charles V to the Netherlands. =

Petro¹, the eldest of the family came to Rome, founded the Italian branch of the family, and in turn became the Marquis del Monte. This line died out in the middle of the 1800's.
The name also appears in Italy as del Monti and di Monti, and the direct line of descent from Petro was:

Antonio
Fabiano
Vincenzio
Balduino — whose daughter Cristafana married Antonio Simoncella. Many del Montes were Cardinals.

Alphons², the second son, went to Antwerp, and died in 1581. =

Paulo³, son of Alphons, changed the name to de Mont. =

Petro¹, son of Paulo, left only one daughter at his death in 1701.

Francisco³, the third son, went to Luxembourg and became the Provost of Chiny. It was he who changed the name to du Mont. He died in 1590 in his castle d'Izel. =

Antonio¹, his son, succeeded him as Provost of Chiny, and died in 1642. =

Franz¹, succeeded his father, and died in 1675.

Jean², D.M. of Brigâ, died in 1701.

Hermes¹ Ernest, born 1661, came to Soumagne and married Hélène de Charneux. He died in 1740. =

*Hermes⁸ Ernest, born Feb. 29, 1720, married 1. Elizabeth Sulzer aus Wickert, married 2. Appolonia Reuter and was founder of the Mainz branch.

Johann¹, born 1765 of the second marriage, married Clara von Scheibler, died in 1814. =

Franz², the second son, died 1700. =

Antonio¹, died in 1720 =

Franz¹, died in 1781 =

Franz¹, who died in 1819, was a member of the Cavalry of the Grand Duke of Luxembourg.

Johann³ of Brigâ, the third son, died in 1701 =

Heinrich¹, died in 1759. =

Johann Baptiste¹, died in 1766. =

Johann Peter¹, died in 1828. =

J. Pedro J. du Mont of Antwerp, Vice President, Academy of Archaeology at Brussels.

John Emile¹. Born 1805. Died 1875. Married 1. Ellen Webster. 2. Caroline Manskopp

Bernhard Julius Wilhem Hermann², born 1807, married Eliza Donovan, died in 1853. =

Heinrich Alfons³, Baron du Mont von Monten, born May 8, 1811, married Maria, Countess Batthyány von Güssing. =

Alphonso¹, born 1836, married Josephine Bunker. =

Clara², Virginia

Veronica³.

John⁴, Emile

Bertha⁵.

Julius Herman⁶.

Emmerich², born April 22, 1846, married Countess Frederite Henriette von Attems.

Marie¹, born Feb. 20, 1845, married 1st., Frederick von Mylius, who died at Kalksburg, Jan. 9, 1886; 1. Elsa 2. Alfons.

Robert Bernhard¹.

Charles Sise².

Edgar Rollins³.

Lina⁴.

Alfred Bunker⁵.

Robert B. Jr.¹

Eliz. Bondurant².

Sidney Perryman³.

Sidney Perryman¹.
Arthur Bailey².

Alfred Bunker⁴.

Horatio Sanderson¹.

William Washburn¹.

John Sanderson².

Rubie Douglas².

George Edwin Rogers¹.

William Beltran³.

Mary¹.

Yvonne².

Ivon Leone¹.

Yvonne F. Holt¹.
Shirley Holt².

married 2nd., Col. Carl Graff.

NOTE: Broken line to indicate expiration of line.

*Hermes' brother, Heinrich Joseph, founded the Köln branch.

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AN ADDENDA WITH CORRECTIONS TO
"du Mont de Soumagne and Allied Families"
by

JOHN SANDERSON DU MONT, 1960-1963

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A = Addenda

C = Correction

P = Page and number

A-PP 10-11 PETRO DEL MONTE

Because of two existing genealogical charts, one marked "copied 1853", handed down in the du Mont family, it is believed that the following del Montes were related to the Spanish branch as they are so shown on the charts as being connected with Petro (1).

Giovan Maria Ciochi del Monte, born at Rome, September 10, 1487, son of Vincenzo del Monte a brilliant lawyer, was created Cardinal by Pope Paul III, and at Paul's death was elected Pope Julius III on February 7, 1550. He evidenced a sincere interest in the work of Michelangelo, confirmed his post as architect-in-chief and furthered his art, as he did the work of the historian Vasari. Julius III died, March 23, 1555.

Giovan Pietro, grandson of Fabian del Monte, and son of Margerita del Monte who married a Guidalotti, retained the del Monte name and arms at the request of his uncle, Julius III.

Serving as prior of Capoue and being a noted seaman, Giovan Pietro del Monte was called on August 23, 1568 to succeed the great de La Vallette as 48th. Grand Master of the Sovereign Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, Knights of Malta, the oldest and most powerful order of knighthood in the World.

He instituted the building of the city of Valletta on Malta, and many battles were fought by the knights under him, the greatest being the defeat of the Ottoman navy on October 7, 1571.

Giovan Pietro del Monte died on Malta, January 26, 1572 at the age of 66.

It should be noted that many subsequent du Monts who were of the Catholic faith bore the name of Julius as well as Giovan (Johann) (John).

A-PP 11-12 Hélène de Charneux was a descendant of two ancient and noble families; the de Charneuxs and the de Résimonts, whose nobility is recorded in the form of a marble tablet erected to their memory, and bearing their arms in St. Lambert's church at Soumagne, Belgium.

C & A-P 13 John Emile du Mont was in Mobile in 1849, and quite possibly as early as 1837. He is named in his mother's will of 1866: Johann *Daniel* Emile du Mont.

C & A-P 17 "took the du Mont name from his *grandmother*," Christine Henriette Maria du Mont who married August Libert Neven, August 28, 1856. She was the last of the direct du Mont line to own the publishing house, M. (Marcus) du Mont Schauberg. The name was legally changed to Neven-du

Mont and the two coats of arms were combined by decree. Descendants of this family still operate the house, now over 150 years old. Dr. Kurt Neven-du Mont is currently managing director.

August Libert Neven was a direct descendant of Johannes Neven, born in 1415 near Maastricht in Holland. His son, August Neven-du Mont, born at Köln in 1866, emigrated to England in 1896. He was a well known painter and also Master of the East Sussex Foxhounds. He died at Bexhill, England in 1909.

C-P 19 Read Frankfurt for Frankfort.

A-P 20 In another letter written by Bernhard Julius Wilhelm Hermann du Mont to his daughter Clara Virginia, dated at Mobile, August 29, 1853, he recalls her birth fourteen years previous and states: "you were born in a wild country on an island in the Wabash river—sickness and death at that period of time was then all around us, and our escape in August and September, 1839 was really miraculous."

A-P 21 The widowed Eliza A. du Mont was living in Wiesbaden, Germany in 1864, near her mother-in-law Clara von Scheibler du Mont. Eliza died at 2022 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

C & A-P 21 Julius William du Mont (6) died *June 9, 1879* at Chattanooga, and was at that time, Assistant City Engineer. He was educated as an engineer at the mining academies at Fryburg and Berlin, Germany. He was buried at Mobile.

A-P 22 In Clara von Scheibler du Mont's will, his name is given as Heinrich *Philipp* Alfons du Mont.

C-P 24 Read *Cornigliano* for Conegliano.

A-P 24 Frederite Henriette, Countess von Attems was born at the family estate Schloss Gösting, near Graz, a descendant of a long line of noble and wealthy forbears. This family, now headed by Heinrich, Count von Attems resides at Gösting, today.

A-P 25 Elsa (Elizabeth), Baroness von Mylius fell in love with a young untitled lieutenant of Hussars, Gustav von Neuerer, and wished to marry him. Being of the nobility, she could not do so without the Emperor's permission.

Her mother requested an audience with Franz Josef I at the Hofburg, and on the appointed day, they appealed to the Emperor.

He granted permission for the marriage, but Elsa was so excited, wishing for the hoped-for blessing that all she could remember on that important occasion was, as she put it: "the Emperor's eyes were so blue!"

During World War I, while her husband, then a captain, served at the front, she also served her fatherland by nursing Austro-Hungarian wounded.

Despite the fall of the monarchy at the conclusion of the war, the high esteem in which she was and is held by the Royal family was amply attested by a recent visit to her at Ehrenhausen by the Archduke Otto von Habsburg.

A-P 30 Alphonso du Mont was also appointed representative for the Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Company at Pernambuco, Brazil. Because of the uncertainties of the times, in 1863 he had given his father-in-law,

Robert S. Bunker, a power of attorney at Brussels. This power was confirmed by A. Dudley Mann, the Confederate Commissioner there, and dated "in the Independence of the Confederate States, the third year."

C-P 35 Read: Robert Bernhard du Mont, Jr.
Read: served for serverd.

A-P 36 Sidney Perryman du Mont died at Mobile, Alabama, July 14, 1962 and was buried in the family lot, Magnolia cemetery.

C-P 36 Read Barte for Babtee.

A-P 39 Mary Rush Jones du Mont died April 17, 1903.

A-P 39 Edward Pope Murrah died at Columbus, Georgia, January 8, 1962.

A-P 43 Edgar Rollins du Mont died at New Orleans, Louisiana, January 17, 1961 and was buried in Magnolia cemetery, Mobile, Alabama.

C & A-P 49 William Washburn du Mont II married Jessie Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of Josephine Elizabeth and Francis Graham Anderson at Falmouth, Massachusetts, May 26, 1962.

Child: Hilary Graham, born April 2, 1963 at Hyannis, Massachusetts.

James Campbell du Mont, born January 9, 1940 married Celeste Hart, daughter of Ann Munro Clegg and George William Hart, Jr. at Snow Hill, North Carolina, June 3, 1961.

Child: David Campbell, born October 11, 1962 at Hyannis, Massachusetts.

John Stambaugh du Mont married Pennlyn Williams Regan, daughter of Dorothy Hunt and Charles Bennett Regan, at Falmouth, Massachusetts, October 8, 1962.

C-P 49 Read *Corcoran* for *Cochrane*.

A-P 49 John Sanderson du Mont, decorated Bronze Star Medal 1945, Philippine campaign, World War II. Decorated Hereditary Knight Commander of Justice, Sovereign Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, Knights of Malta, 1960.

A-P 54 Ann du Mont Montague, born January 24, 1961 at Miami Beach, Florida.

A-P 57 The Bunker Family Association genealogist, Edward C. Moran, Jr. believes the family origin was England and that the Bunkers were not Huguenots.

C-P 58 Read Cadwallader *David* Colden.

C-P 65 Silas Bunker died at *Hudson, New York, December 26, 1798.*

A-P 66 JOHN STAGG, JR.

Records covering Field and Staff muster rolls, Continental Army, National Archives, show John Stagg, Jr. being paid for recruiting duty in 1777 and assigned to Colonel William Malcolm's regiment (N. Y.) with commission as 2nd. Lieutenant dating March 4, 1778.

His appointment as 1st. lieutenant in Colonel Oliver Spencer's regiment is dated April 24, 1779.

In 1778 at Fort Clinton, six separate returns show John Stagg, Jr. as "Brigade Major to ye Garrison."

At Scotch Plains, 1779, he was "on command posting orders for General Washington." From 1779 to 1780 he is listed as at "Headquarters, Asst. Adjutant General" and sometimes at "Command Headquarters."

During these years he was variously at Easton, Scotch Plains, Mendham, Morristown, Camp Stienraepje, Wyoming and Stony Point.

A-P 69 Col. Scammell also ordered Major Stagg to West Point on July 29, 1779 to serve with him at that post. Alexander Scammell, a New Hampshire officer, served from the beginning of the war at Cambridge. He was later wounded at the siege of Yorktown, Virginia, taken prisoner and died there, October 6, 1781.

A-P 70 John Stagg, Jr. was commissioned Major of the regiment of militia in the City and County of New York by Governor George Clinton on February 28, 1789.

He was appointed High Sheriff of the City and County of New York by De Witt Clinton on August 10, 1801.

A-P 82 Benjamin Rush Jones, Sr. served as a surgeon with General Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry, C.S.A.

A-P 84 Benjamin Rush Jones, Jr. died at Montgomery, Alabama, April 19, 1869. He enlisted as a private, Clanton's Company, C.S.A., April 30, 1861.

A-P 87 George Platt Waller died at Montgomery, Alabama, February 26, 1962.

A-P 94 **WALTER SMITH**

Appointed to U.S. Army April 30, 1813. Served in the Regiment of Light Artillery and 1st. U.S. Artillery. Resigned from the Army with rank of Captain, September 30, 1833 after twenty years service.

When living in Mobile in 1851, Walter Smith filed several sworn affidavits covering his application for bounty land under the Congressional act, which affidavits are now in the National Archives.

These note that he held the commissions of Captain and Colonel, Alabama Mounted Volunteers in the Creek War of 1836, commissioned by Governor C. C. Clay and under the command of the U.S. Army.

They also state that Walter Smith was commissioned Brigadier General, commanding a brigade of Alabama militia and volunteers in the War with Mexico, called into service by the Governor of Alabama and mustered by Major General Gaines. Thus his later title of "General" was real, and not assumed and his military career spanned four wars; 1812, Creek, Mexican and Civil.

A-P 101 **WASHBURN**

The line of descent from the emigrant John (1):
John Washburn (2) was born in Evesham, England, and baptized November 28, 1621. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Experience Mitchell at Plymouth, Massachusetts, December 6, 1645. John (2) was a tailor and a soldier in the Indian uprising of 1645. He died at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, November 12, 1686.

Joseph Washburn (3) born about 1649, married Hannah Latham before

1671 and lived in East Bridgewater and afterwards in Plymouth, Kingston and Plympton, Massachusetts. He had seven sons and one daughter and died April 20, 1733.

Joseph Washburn (4) married Hannah Johnson of East Bridgewater; removed to Plympton, Massachusetts in 1728; to Middletown, Connecticut in 1739 and to Leicester, Massachusetts in 1745. He died in 1759 at Leicester and his wife died in 1780, aged 87, also at Leicester.

Elijah Washburn (5) born at East Bridgewater, Massachusetts in 1714; removed from Leicester to Natick, Massachusetts in 1760 where he purchased a farm from the original Indian proprietors (deed dated November 29, 1760).

Continue with Elijah Washburn (2) (6)-P 102.

C & A-PP 102-103 Elijah Washburn (2) married May 30, 1781.

ELIJAH WASHBURN

Elijah Washburn was born at Natick, Massachusetts, October 8, 1757. Making his deposition in order to apply for a Revolutionary War pension under the congressional act of June 7, 1832, he stated his only record of birth was from the family bible.

Elizabeth, his wife, also swore when applying for his pension after Elijah died in 1836, that they were married in Leicester, Massachusetts in June of 1781, but she "could not remember the day." (Washburn records state the date as May 30, 1781.) In 1838, ten of their twelve children were still living; John, William, Samuel, Betsey, Elijah, Watson, Hannah, Lydia, Mary and Melinda. Elijah's brother, Joseph, also confirmed his military records and these statements.

In the spring of 1775, Elijah Washburn, then a native of Danvers, Massachusetts, enlisted for eight months as a private in Captain Putnam's company and was in the action at Bunker Hill. He was subsequently stationed at Cambridge and then at Winter Hill. He went into winter quarters at Cambridge College (Harvard) and on January 1, 1776, he re-enlisted for one year in Captain Brown's company, Colonel Hutchinson's regiment.

After the evacuation of Boston by the British, he was stationed at Dorchester and then went by ship to New York where he was sent to Fort Washington. Before the fall of the fort, he was ordered to New Jersey and was one of the soldiers who manned the boats with Glover's regiment that took Washington's division across the Delaware before the battle and victory at Trenton, December 25/26, 1776. He was discharged January 1, 1777.

In the spring of 1778, he re-enlisted for three months as a private in Colonel Sym's regiment and served guarding prison ships in Boston.

On June 25, 1779, he signed for an enlistment in Colonel Denny's regiment of Massachusetts militia, and did duty at Albany, N. Y.

Elijah Washburn's pension application was approved by Franklin Pierce, then Senator from New Hampshire. Besides being a farmer in Hancock, New Hampshire, Elijah Washburn "kept tavern", then a small village elective office, and was a blacksmith; examples of his craft still being extant in this village.

C-PP 102-103 Asa Washburn was born *March 5*, 1790 and died October 2, 1824.

C-P 107 Read *Washburn* for *Washtburn*.

The Washburn lineage of the emigrant John Washburn, and the Revolutionary War service of Elijah (2) Washburn qualifies direct descendants for

membership in the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, ending with the children of Leila Atkinson Washburn du Mont.

Through the marriage of John (2) Washburn and Elizabeth Mitchell, who was the daughter of Experience Mitchell, who married Jane Cooke, the daughter of Francis Cooke, 17th. signer of the Mayflower Compact, comes the right by their descendants in the Washburn family to membership in the Society of Mayflower Descendants. Eligibility can also be established through descent from James Chilton and the marriage of Joseph Washburn (3) and Hannah Latham.

A-P 120

DANIELS

Under instructions from Lord Barrington, Secretary at War, Lieutenant John Daniel(s) of the Earl of Home's Regiment of Foot was notified that His Majesty had approved February 18, 1760, Daniel(s) proposal for raising an Independent Company of Foot in England.

This required a substantial expenditure on the part of Lt. Daniel(s) as it was necessary to pay the bounty of 100 men as well as equip and clothe them, out of his own pocket.

Guarantee was made that John Daniel(s) was to be Captain Commandant of this company, and he and his officers would be placed on half pay, should the company be disbanded at a later date.

The company was formed at Worcester and then stationed at Bridgeworth, Salop., where it was brought to full strength in May of 1760.

Assigned to the 1st. Division of Independent Companies, Capt. Daniel(s) was ordered to report August 28, 1760 to Portsmouth for embarkation.

Under date of December 12, 1760, Secretary at War Lord Barrington instructed Lord Jeffrey Amherst, Commander in Chief in North America to form a new regiment for Colonel Ralph Burton in America from the independent companies then being sent to New York.

Amherst reported from this city on January 1, 1761 that "the Independent Corps has reached New York just before me" and he was "sending them to South Carolina to chastise the Cherokees."

Under orders from Amherst to Colonel Grant, commanding in South Carolina, the 95th. Regiment (Col. Ralph Burton's) in 1761 showed John Daniel(s) as captain.

Capt. Daniel(s) served in South Carolina with the 95th. in the campaign against the Cherokees in conjunction with the 1st. (The Royals) and the 77th. (Montgomery's Highlanders) regiments, numbering 1300 regular troops. After some sharp engagements and minor losses, the Cherokees sued for peace in July of that year.

In 1763, at the conclusion of the Seven Years (French & Indian) wars, the unit of Capt. Daniel(s) was brought back to England and disbanded at Guilford. He was placed on half pay and was still on half pay in 1768. He returned to America, sometime prior to his marriage to Sarah Ball in 1775, and quite likely in a civilian capacity.

C-P 121 The first three children of William Yocum and Ann Atkinson Daniels were born in Philadelphia, not Chicago.

C-P 122 Read *Irving Gordon Odell*.

A-PP 137-140 A recent German publication states that the du Mont de Soumagne arms as enrolled by Edmund du Mont, and as we know it from

the church at Soumagne, had its derivations in Italy from the del Montes who lived there, many of whom used one form or another of a mountain in their coat of arms. The archer in the arms is first seen in use in Belgium.

Whether the inclusion of the mountain indicates a direct connection with all branches of the Italian del Montes is a matter of conjecture.

Some members of the German and Köln branches of the family used the same du Mont de Soumagne arms, but with the colours blue and silver instead of blue and gold.

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ADDENDA NUMBER TWO

A second addenda with corrections to "du Mont de Soumagne and Allied Families"

by

JOHN SANDERSON DU MONT, 1960-1963

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A = Addenda

C = Correction

P = Page number

A & C, P 12 Hérnès Ernest du Mont (8), born Feb. 29, 1720 and known in Mainz as *Ernest* du Mont, emigrated to Mainz, Germany about 1738 and is noted on March 18, 1741 in the Mainz Citizen's List as being in both the tobacco and iron trade. He married September 9, 1741 *Catharina* Elizabeth Sulzer, who died June 3, 1764. On May 7, 1765 he married *Maria* Appolonia Reuter, daughter of J. J. Reuter, senator and director of commerce in Mainz and his wife Anna Maria Ohninger.

Hérnès Ernest du Mont became a member of the city council and senator in 1760. He died July 17, 1781 and was buried at Saint Quentin. His wife (2) *Maria* Appolonia died December 15, 1786 at Frankfurt.

A & C, P 13 Johann du Mont was born *August* 29, 1770. He was a member of the county and city administration in 1799 and on June 4, 1801 was sent to Paris to appear before Napoleon as deputy of the City of Mainz. He was also in the tobacco business in Mainz and died December 10, 1813 at Nieder-Ingelheim.

A-P 13 The *Maria Theresa* cross of Carl Bernhard, Baron von Scheibler (brother of Clara, Baroness von Scheibler, wife of Johann du Mont) is in the Heeresgeschichtliche (War) Museum in Vienna.

A & C-P 13 Read *Caroline* Manskopf. She died at Frankfurt, February 15, 1880. Her brother Alexander Manskopf became the executor of the estate of John Daniel Emile du Mont and his wife Caroline, who was known as "Lina" and for whom Lina du Mont (P 45) was named. John Daniel Emile du Mont had predeceased his wife and their estate was left to his two brother's children. Lawyer for the estate was Conrad Alexis du Mont, son of Friederich du Mont, brother and one time business partner of Johann du Mont. Conrad Alexis du Mont was a distinguished jurist and Lord Mayor of Mainz.

Austrian State Archives (Administrative Registration F 4 (78) show that John Daniel Emile du Mont was Austrian Vice Consul at Mobile, Alabama in 1860.

A-P 17 The date of decree combining the Neven and du Mont coats of arms and name was May 9, 1882, given by the president of the Cologne government.

A large group of descendants of the original Cologne branch of the du Mont family reside today in Vancouver, B.C., Canada. This group is headed by Michael du Mont and numbers principals in the lumber and law fields. They report that other members of their branch reside today in Antwerp, Belgium.

C & A-P 18 A search of port records in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. indicates that Bernhard Julius Wilhelm Herman du Mont arrived in the United States on February 5, 1827. Emigrating from Mainz/Frankfurt, he sailed down the Rhine and embarked at Amsterdam, arriving at Norfolk-Portsmouth, Virginia aboard the ship Shenandoah. This is three years earlier than the date of 1830 given by Alphonso N. du Mont in his genealogy. However, the date of 1827 agrees with both Julius' age and his U.S. citizenship papers. In the port record he is listed as aged 19, with occupation as merchant.

A-P 23 While both Bernhard Julius Wilhelm Herman and Heinrich Alfons du Mont married Roman Catholics, they and their children maintained the Protestant faith with the exception of Alfons' grandchildren.

C-P 23 In 1853 in *Hesse*, Heinrich Alfons du Mont was created Baron von Monten. Austrian State Archive records indicate his diplomatic service was with the Grand Duchy of Hesse and not with Austria. Unfortunately, the records at Hesse-Darmstadt were destroyed in World War II. Quite possibly his duty was only that of military attaché on the staff of Field Marshal Count Nugent of Austria.

A-P 23 Elise Marie, Countess Batthyány von Güssing, lady in waiting, was a Dame of the Order of the Sternkreuz, founded by the mother of Emperor Leopold I in 1668 and requiring four quarterings of nobility on each side of her family.

A-P 23 Emmerich, Count Batthyány von Németh-Ujvár was also a Commander of St. Stephan's order and governor of Zalaer Comitatus for 25 years. He died September 16, 1874 and was buried at Szabad-Batthyán. Batthyány's were counts of the Empire since 1603 and princes from 1764.

C-P 24 Alfons, Baron du Mont von Monten is buried in the Protestant section number one of the Great Cemetery at *Genoa*.

A-P 24 Emmerich, Baron du Mont von Monten's books were on Schopenhauer.

A-P 25 Elsa (Elizabeth) Baroness von Neuerer-Mylius died at Innsbruck, Austria, March 5, 1964 and is buried there.

A-P 35 Robert B. du Mont, Jr. retired from the U.S. Customs Service at Mobile, Alabama on December 30, 1965 after 44 years, 2 months and 13 days of service for which he received the Albert Gallatin award for exemplary service.

A-P 36 Alfred Bunker du Mont, died Sept. 28, 1967 at Fairhope, Alabama and is buried there.

A-P 36 Sidney Perryman du Mont, Jr. married 2nd: Gracemary Elizabeth Denegar, daughter of Harold Calkins and Grace (Raymond) Denegar at Little Creek, Va., April 10, 1964. Child — Robert Bernhard III, born Fort Meade, Md., Feb. 5, 1967.

A-P 49 Christopher Scott du Mont was born to John Stambaugh and Pennyln Regan du Mont at Hyannis, Massachusetts, December 3, 1963.

A-P 49 Stephen Sanderson du Mont was born to William Washburn II and Jessie (Anderson) du Mont at Hyannis, Massachusetts, January 5, 1967.

A-P 51 Susanne Waller du Mont, married at Greenfield, Massachusetts, September 24, 1966 to Curtis Alton Alexander, Jr., born January 5, 1940 at Indianapolis, Indiana, son of Captain (U.S.C.G., ret'd) Curtis Alton Alexander and his wife, Katherine Carroll of Virginia Beach, Va. Child — Curtis Alton Alexander III, born at Takoma Park, Md., Aug. 24, 1967.

A-P 71 Regarding the pair of Charles Willson Peale portraits of Major John Stagg, Jr. and his wife Margaret de Peyster Stagg now owned by Ivon du Mont Holt of London, Peale stated in his diary that after the death of his third wife he decided to distribute some of his possessions in 1821, noting that the portraits of "Major Stagg and Sister Stagg (go) to Sister Stagg."

C-P 72 The miniature portrait by Charles Willson Peale is of *William de Peyster, Jr.*, not John Livingston Stagg. (see #212 "Portraits and Miniatures by C. W. Peale" by C. C. Sellers) The reverse of the miniature contains a lock of John Livingston Stagg's (1) hair and date of death, July 14, 1791.

Peale's diary states that he began the miniature of William de Peyster, Jr. on August 5, 1791 "commissioned by Mr. de Peyster for his daughter, Mrs. Stagg" and completed it, August 13, 1791.

A-P 75 It is interesting to note that the de Peyster family had its origins in Belgium as did the du Monts.

A-PP 94-95 Melancthon Smith was commissioned Captain, C.S.A. July 18, 1861 in the "Chickasawhay Desperadoes" (Artillery) Clark Co., Mississippi and Lt. Col. on staff of Maj. General G. F. Cheatham, 1st Division Army of the Mississippi, 1862.

A & C-PP 125-129 Joseph Ball was the *third* president of the Insurance Company of North America and was elected a director of the Bank of the United States in October, 1791. His portrait by Gilbert Stuart hangs in the board room of the Insurance Company of North America.

C-P 105 Read John Quincy Adams II.

Self-explanatory depositions made by Heinrich Alfons, Baron du Mont von Montén (PP 22-25, PP 139-140) and Edmund du Mont von Soumagne (P 16, PP 138-139) are of importance and translations in their entirety from the German originals follow.

Sir,

The Army High Command has submitted for Your Imperial Majesty's consideration a petition by Major Alphons du Mont, Aide de Camp to Field Marshal Count Nugent, for Your Majesty's permission to make use in this country of the title of Baron conferred upon him by the Grand Duchy of Hesse. It transpires from the diploma submitted that His Royal Highness the Grand Duke Ludwig III of Hesse did on the twenty-second day of September 1853 of his own volition raise the applicant, Major Heinrich Alphons du Mont and his legitimate issue of either sex to the barony of the Grand Duchy, entitling them to bear their personal coat of arms.

The personal record of the said staff officer submitted by the Army High Command is most favourable, and it has been stated that the military authorities have no objections whatever to the said petition.

In view of the circumstances I have no hesitation in humbly submitting that Your Majesty graciously consider permitting Major Alphons du Mont and his legitimate issue to accept the Grand Ducal Hessian Baronetcy and the designation of von Monten and the right to bear the coat of arms as a foreign national living in this realm.

Your humble and obedient servant

(Signature)

No. 4332

To the Imperial and Royal Ministry of the Interior.

On December 5th, 1853, Major Alphons du Mont, Aide de Camp to Field Marshal Count Nugent, submitted a petition for His Imperial Majesty's permission to accept the Baronetcy conferred upon him by His Royal Highness the Grand Duke Ludwig III of Hesse under the name and title of "Freiherr du Mont von Monten", and to use the said title and the coat of arms associated therewith while serving in the Imperial and Royal Austrian armed forces.

The Army High Command has the honour of submitting the said petition to the Ministry together with the original Diploma for such action as the Ministry may deem fit to take.

Diploma enclosed

Signature

31359

8th December 1853

2155

I hereby give Major Heinrich Alphons du Mont permission to make use in this country of the title of Baron conferred upon him by the Grand Duke of Hesse and to bear the coat of arms and designation associated therewith.

A draft resolution has been respectfully appended.

Vienna, January 4th, 1854

Signature (Francis Josef, Emperor)

Received

Initials

No. 4848

To the Imperial and Royal
Ministry of the Interior,
Vienna, 21st December, 1853

31353

With reference to your esteemed communication of the 17th inst., No. _____

2155

the Army High Command has the honour to convey to the Ministry a copy of the personal record of Major Alphons du Mont, Aide de Camp to Field Marshal Nugent, with the respectful submission that the Army High Command has no objection whatever against the petition of the said staff officer for His Imperial Majesty's permission to use in this country the baronetcy conferred upon him by the Grand Duchy of Hesse under the name and title of Alphons Freiherr du Mont von Monten and to bear the coat of arms associated with this title.

Signature

32939

27th December 1853

2259

No. 7

Respectful submission by Your Majesty's humble and obedient Minister of the Interior, Alexander Bach.

concerning the petition by Major Alphons du Mont, Aide de Camp to Field Marshal Count Nugent, for Your Imperial Majesty's gracious permission to use in this country the title of Baron conferred upon him by the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

32939

Minist. Z: _____

Doc. No. 7

2259

Ministry of the Interior

further to the respectful submission of 4th January 1854

Serial No.

of documents

Number

Year

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of documents

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2 items incl. 1 Diploma

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Draft for His Imperial Majesty's decision

3 items 822

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To be submitted, together with enclosures, to the ministry of the House of the Grand Duchy and of external affairs.

Baden, 17th June 1857

At the command of his Majesty.

Most illustrious Grand Duke

Most gracious Prince and Master,

Ullmann

That I dare to submit, in greatest respect, to your Royal Highness my present, most humble request for your gracious renewal of the peerage, once awarded to my ancestors, for myself and my descendants is chiefly due to my conviction that, by achieving this, I shall assure a future for my children which is appropriate to their upbringing, and that this would preserve them from a false social position as well as the unpleasant consequences resulting from this, which could hardly be avoided owing to my being related to many families belonging to the nobility.

When I think of your Royal Highnesses clear and deep insight, for which there exists so much evidence, then I believe that I am safe in hoping that your Highness will appreciate the importance of these reasons and comfort the heart of a father by graciously allowing my humble request in accordance with your famed benevolence.

Although it is true that I am unable to prove the justification of my family to belong to the nobility with documents which leave absolutely no doubt as to the verity of this, these having been mislaid and lost during the passage of time, the contents alone of the humbly enclosed exposition, based on truthful information and composed by a third person, and which embodies the results of the research of various well-known genealogists, together with other well-known facts should be sufficient to prove the afore-mentioned justification as being very probable indeed— even though it be no complete legal certainty.

The lack which is here displayed should, however, be counteracted to some extent by the faithful and humble attitude which my family has always shown towards their regional Lords and Princes, and especially that of my father who, as faithful follower and servant of the former Prince Primas von Mainz, later Grand Duke of Frankfurt, Royal Highness, by whom he proved his loyalty, after having flown to escape the persecution of the Jacobins and Clubists, as confidential French secretary. Furthermore, I dare to flatter myself that the afore-mentioned lack may also be favourably considered in gracious consideration both of my high office at the court of a Prince who is closely connected to your Royal Highness through family ties, and — if I may be allowed to mention this — of the numerous important services I have been able and so happy to carry out for the court in question during the course of a large number of years. In recognition of these services, I have, it is true, already received the double award of a very flattering and most illustrious letter and also the presentation of the Ritterkreuz of the Zähringer Löwenorden (Knight's Cross of the Order of the Zähringer Lion) from your most supreme and illustrious father, his Royal Highness, the Grand Duke Leopold zu Baden, as well as the award of the Knight's Cross of the Court of the Duke of Saxony from His Highness, the reigning duke of Sachsen-Altenburg. But, apart from these awards, I believe that, while most humbly relying on the afore-mentioned reasons, I am not unworthy of a further sign of grace from your Royal Highness.

Under these conditions, and with unlimited trust of the deep insight and benevolence of your Royal Highness, I dare to allow myself to make the following most humble request:

That your Most Royal Highness allow by means of an act of grace: The most benevolent sanctioning of the reinstatement to the peerage, to which my family once belonged, of myself and my descendants, and that I and my descendants be most gracefully permitted to affix as predicate to the name 'du Mont', the name 'de Soumagne' as justified by the genealogy of my family, and that you most royally confirm our continued use of the old family arms.

I am with the greatest veneration for
Your Royal Majesty
Karlsruhe, 10th June 1857

Your most humble servant,
Edmund du Mont
Fürstliche Fürstenberg.
Domänen-Direktor
(Director of crown-lands)

We, officers and aldermen of the court and lawcourt of Soumagne in the province of Liège, being requested by Sieur Hérnès du Mont, native of this place, to provide him with an official testimony of his descent and behaviour, have agreed to this request as being a just and reasonable one, and have certified and testified (and now certify and testify) that the petitioner is born of very honourable and respectable family, that is, from the legitimate marriage of Sieur *Hérnès du Mont* and Demoiselle Héléne de Charneux, both themselves from very worthy and honest parents belonging to the Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church, none of whom having committed the least reproachable action, and for this reason and as expected, the petitioner has followed the example of his parents and has behaved unreproachably as a young man of honour, that is, as far as we are aware as concerns the time of his expatriation; we beg all those whom this testimony may concern to recognise them as such and then to grant and present to the petitioner all favours such as we, on being requested, would for our part in honour of similar testimonies; in testimony whereof, we have authenticated the present with the signature of our registrar and our official seal which we use in similar cases, this thirtieth day of January, seventeen hundred and forty one, by order of the afore-mentioned court

(signed) P. J. de Loneux

(L.S.)

For the correctness of the above copy with the sealed original which was presented to us and then returned to the owner.

Mainz, 26th May 1856

Mayor's office of the Grand Duchy of Hessen in the provincial capital of Mainz

signed: Nack

The agreement of the above copy with the approved and testified copy of the original which was presented to us and then returned is hereby officially declared
Karlsruhe, 6th June 1857

The official city auditing council of the Grand Duchy of Baden

signed (signature)

Concerning the claim to nobility of the du Mont family:

The revolutionary storms which swept over the whole of Europe at the end of the last century must naturally have strongly affected those countries bordering on France. It was a raging torrent which broke its banks and swept away rights and ways of life which had been sanctioned through the centuries. Not only the upper nobility of France were threatened, but also in what is now the kingdom of Belgium, parts of Switzerland and even along the whole of the Rhine itself, an unconcealed, popular feeling arose which must have seemed questionable to every conservative man and especially to those faithful servants of their regional princes.

A presumed reasonable and eternal right was brought into opposition with every historical justification in such a cutting and direct way that a peaceful solution of the prevailing differences of opinion was no longer possible.

As already mentioned, it was not only the higher nobility who were threatened by the furious Jacobins pretending to fight for the rights of humanity, but also the less wealthy landed nobility, and, in fact, all those with possessions, including the town patricians who almost equalled the nobles in wealth, were subjected to a severe thunderstorm. One foresaw that the clouds must break and fearfully awaited the results.

The feelings of the conservative party must have been something like this when, already in the first half of the 18th century, those members of the original noble family, du Mont, who had travelled up the Rhine had to experience something in Mainz which unfortunately can no longer be removed from German history: the short-lived control of the deceitful Clubists which was only made possible by a treasonable enthusiasm for the revolution in a neighbouring country.

Nevertheless, we know that, God be praised, not all the inhabitants of the Electors' residence allowed themselves to be stupified. There were also genuinely good citizens present, and among these were the greatly respected and highly honoured descendants of the Sieur Hérnès (Ernest) du Mont, who himself had left his birthplace in Soumagne near Liège in the year 1741. Whoever lived on the Rhine at the end of the last century and had a French name, and one which was connected with aristocratic traditions, was certainly exposed in an extreme way to the hate of the revolutionaries, especially when he had the courage to retain the convictions appropriate to his upbringing. The whole attitude taken up by the du Mont family, both the Mainz branch as well as the Cologne one, indicate clearly that these remained permanently mindful of their aristocratic heritage, and which they never for a moment rejected.

There are families everywhere which, because of their descent, undoubtedly belong to the nobility, but which because of social circumstances did not at times make use of the rights bestowed by nobility.

These families are mainly those which have lost a certain amount of their property, or those living in such areas where the noble has both his influence and his position.

This last case was that which prevailed along the banks of the Rhine even after the French Empire had brought the revolution under control. To be sure, there arose in France a new nobility overshadowed by the eagle of the enthroned general, but even the years following 1804 were by no means suited to the reviving of old and forgotten peerages.

For this reason, the family du Mont did not take any steps to procure documents proving the existence of a title which, at that time, in fact carried very few rights with it.

One must imagine the mood of those times and remember how unstable even state offices were, as though balanced on a razor's edge, and then one will be able to understand that the prosperous and active wholesaler, the influential state or municipal official, the officer and the Catholic priest advanced to a higher position etc. was far from being inclined to emphasize, at that time, his belonging to the nobility, especially when even members of the highest aristocracy in France considered the case for inherited peerages as lost, and that in Germany, everything was pointing unmistakably towards an early reorganization which would bring all existing conditions in question.

One cannot say that the du Mont family even outwardly resigned its claim to nobility. They signed themselves du Mont or Du Mont, not Dumont, and

kept their old coat of arms. But, however, it seems to belong to the nature of the aristocracy that they be connected with a certain amount of property. Thus it was often sufficient for one to move to a town and realize one's property as fluid capital or convert it to some other form, and after a short time, one was no longer considered as really belonging to the peerage. We would but mention the mistakes that are commonly made as far as the original status and social rights of all the town nobility are concerned. Should such misconceptions arise in the heart of Germany and concerning the old-German town aristocracy, then how much more likely is such a situation too at the Franco-German frontier and with foreign immigrants. It was not being a nobleman which gave Mr. Hérmès du Mont his social position in Mainz, but rather his being a factory owner and merchant.

Now, the more the mood of the times became less favourable to the nobility, the more the original birthright of the du Monts slipped into the background, and there was truly no real reason for having this birthright outwardly recognized. The family was conscious of having preserved the feeling for moral and spiritual nobility intact, and thus possessed the most necessary recommendation for any aristocratic position. Furthermore, the family has kept itself all the time in the upper circles of society by both its industry and honourable behaviour which, as is well known, cannot be said for all descendants of noble families.

Now, should it be in the properly understood interest of the old nobility that its thinning ranks, caused by the dying out of many families, be reinforced by new families, then it is without doubt certain that this interest should also be there when it is but a matter of the renewal and formal confirmation of the noble rights once possessed by a family.

Our day and age is moving rapidly away from the madness of a general equality. Instead, it demands the recognition of class distinctions after the withdrawal of those rights which must be sacrificed to the whole because they would interfere with the rights of other classes. And it is for this reason that it would be a disadvantage for the du Mont family should it separate itself from the past, and only consider the last century, for example, as representing an historical achievement.

It is because of the emigration to Germany and the political events already mentioned that the du Mont family has but few documents in which the original family standing is more definitely indicated. However, as documents in the Liège Archive show, it is certain that there was a family du Mont de Soumagne, so named to distinguish it from the family du Mont de Roche haut. Now, however, Hérmès du Mont comes from Soumagne, from the afore-mentioned respected and property-owning family. There is a document to prove this. That is, the Majeur et Echevins de la cour de justice de Soumagne au pays de Liège testify in the year 1741, in a document stamped with their official seal, that the Sieur Hérmès (Ernest) du Mont comes from Soumagne and indeed from the marriage of the similarly named Sieur Hérmès du Mont with the Demoiselle Hélène de Charneux.

et respectables familles, respectivement issu de très bons et honetes parents etc. Le Sieur requerant s'est comporté jusqu'ici à l'exemple de ses parents en jeune homme d'honneur sans aucun reproche."

This testimony, then, states clearly that the ancestors of the Sieur Hérmès du Mont in Soumagne were highly respected people, and the similarity as well as of its orthography completely justify the conclusion that the petitioners family are descendants of the landed nobility of this name in Soumagne. It is also certain that in the church in Soumagne, the arms of du Mont, just as they are carried by the Cologne and Mainz branches as well as their descendants in the

Grand Duchy of Baden, are still to be seen today on an old wall painting and on gravestones. A church flag with the arms painted on silk originates, according to the heraldic stylization, in the 17th century.

Further research would undoubtedly confirm the afore-mentioned conclusion, another piece of evidence being that the academic and history scholar, Professor Marcellin Lagarde, has stated that all the du Monts to be found in Belgium most probably belonged originally to the nobility. The coat of arms in Soumagne has all the characteristics of being a noble one. That it was painted in the church indicates that the family possessed rights appropriate to the lord of a manor, which conclusion is further supported by its position on the ceiling of the church. Soumagne is a village 2½ hours journey from Liège in the direction of Aix-la-Chapelles. What else should a free property owner with his own coat of arms living in such a village be other than the descendant of the nobleman to whom the place belonged? The name "du Mont" itself indicates aristocratic descent. Who, in the Middle Ages when family names evolved, lived on the mounts (Bergen) and in the linguistically related Burgen (castles)? They were those of noble birth, the upper and lower aristocracy. The serfs lived in the villages and the middle class was to be found in the towns. And, even though the particles de, du, von etc. are no certain sign of nobility, their presence, together with other characteristics, is of undeniable significance. One of the tombstones in Soumagne carries the form "de Mont". There is no documentary evidence of the emigration to Germany. On 17th May 1694, the church in Soumagne was burnt down together with the whole parochial archive, however an alphabetical register of names was saved which proves beyond doubt that both the Cologne and Mainz branches of the du Mont family came from Soumagne. Hérmès du Mont had 9 children during his marriage with Miss Hélène de Charneux. Lambert and Henri, the two elder sons remained in Belgium, while Hérmès Ernest Lambert who was born 29th February 1720 moved to Mainz. It was a common occurrence among the nobility for younger sons to seek their fortune in other countries. Hérmès du Mont, senior, must have possessed a considerable amount of property as both sons were able to establish themselves in different places as not inconsiderable factory owners. The wholesale trade has never been considered to be an unseemly profession for a noble, and especially so in the Netherlands which, as is well-known, flourishes as a result of its trade and which has a very highly cultured and respected merchants' class. Perhaps it was the wars under which the Netherlands and especially the property owners have so much suffered that persuaded Hérmès du Mont senior to base the future of his children on industry. His descendants were also property owners as well as owning factories in Cologne and Ingleheim. But where should the means to finance this come from, if not from a considerable amount of property?

That the du Monts who moved to Cologne and Mainz did not give up their birthright can be seen from the family connections which they now have. They have connected themselves through marriage to various noble and patrician families, for example with the von Scheibler, von Mappes, Sulzer and von Zabern families, and of late with Baron von Stotzingen, Count Enzenberg, Count Batthyány and Baron de la Morre etc. And also those families appearing in the du Mont genealogy which are not aristocratic such as the Maas, Farina, Reynier, Boissieré and Reuter families etc. belong without exception to that group of the middle classes which, possessing their own seals, was more or less equivalent to the lower nobility. This, however, does not exclude the fact that the storm of the revolution which broke out soon after the emigration to Germany caused the chosen commercial profession of the family to move into the fore-

ground than would otherwise have probably been the case. After, in the neighbouring country, the leader and greatest of all noblemen and royalists had fallen to the guillotine, it became reasonably obvious, even for fearless people, that there was little point in laying particular stress on a noble descent.

On the whole, conditions were such that the noble could only exercise political rights by reason of the property he owned. The upper middle class was, to put it concisely, set almost completely equal with the hereditary noble, which fact is, for example, very clearly shown by the fact that Mr. Johann Michael du Mont, who was born in 1745, became cathedral deacon in Cologne, and Mr. Nikolaus J. Alois du Mont became canon of St. Cunibert, also in Cologne. These are both spiritual offices which, according to traditional observances, could only be bestowed on noblemen. It was not that these two priests came from an originally aristocratic family that made the difference at the time of their appointments, but most probably it was that their brother, Maria Nikolaus, had been appointed to the influential position of mayor of the town of Cologne.

The name "du Mont" has had a good sound about it in Cologne ever since the Middle Ages. The doctor of theology, Gérard du Mont, who died on the 9th November 1480 as professor at the University of Cologne, founded and endowed a college bearing his name. He was, as we know from Moréri, a very learned man and an energetic advocate of the teaching of St. Thomas Aquinas. Furthermore, in Liège where the du Monts have taken on a patrician position, endowments have been made by the family, for example, a home for male prebendaries and a charitable home "pour des vieillards incurables".

A high degree of learnedness was also to be found among many members of the family.

Thus François du Mont wrote a commentary about 1689 on the peace of Ryswich. In his youth, he had served in the French army, as have many du Monts of the Mainz branch, who served with honour as officers. For example, the four brothers of Edmund du Mont, the director of crown lands of the principality of Fürstemberg, namely Bernhard, Wilhelm and Georg who all three served in the Russian expedition, the last of whom, a cadet, not returning, and Daniel who in 1815 died in Maastrich as ducal Nassovian major following the end of the Spanish expedition, during the course of which he had received many severe wounds.

It has already been mentioned that the fire in the parish archives of Soumagne destroyed important documents and has thus made the formation of a complete genealogy extremely difficult. Despite this, and relying on the evidence of historical works of generally accepted validity, it can be maintained that the du Mont family in Belgium is a branch of the highly respected family in France which now, however, seems to have died out. Our evidence for this contention is taken from the historical, genealogical dictionary by Moréri and the Diktionäre de la Noblesse de France by Mr. de la Chenaye-Desbois, Paris 1775. It is namely of great significance that the arms of the Monti, de Monte, del Monte and du Mont families, despite them living in different places and the slightly different spelling of the names, show, not only a great similarity with each other, but also have the same main figure, a golden three-peaked mountain on a blue background.

The ceiling paintings and the old gravestones in Soumagne also have the golden three-peaked mountain on a blue background. The coat of arms is completed by an archer aiming his weapon at a star. According to a legend, this addition to the arms was made as a result of the killing by night of a dangerous wild animal which was terrorizing the area.

The real fatherland of the du Mont family, however, does not even seem to

be France but rather Italy, from which it emigrated in 1552 under Catherine de Medici to France and then later to Flanders. According to this, the aforementioned Dr. Gérard du Mont must have come to Cologne from Italy which is by no means unlikely. The del Montes are expressly named in all genealogical works as "del Monte ou du Mont", as for example in Ganger's latest history of the Order of the Knights of St. John. It has been proven that they carried the golden three-peaked mountain on a blue background. Both in Italy and in France, members of the family reached the heights of religious and worldly honours (Cardinals, Grand Master of the Maltese Cross, Archbishops, Generals, Presidents etc.) If it were possible to document successfully the anyway very likely descent of the du Monts of Soumagne from the del Monte family, then a very respectable ancestry would be proven. However, this full documentation is prevented by a few missing links. It is, however, worthy of note that, according to Moréri, Henri du Mont, Abbé de Silly, who died during the reign of Louis XV was born near Liège — né près de Liège l'an 1610 —.

Had the Soumagne archives been saved, they would undoubtedly have shown that this prelate belonged to the same property-owning du Mont family. The relationship of the well-known writer, Jean du Mont, Baron de Carlsroon, author of the "Corps Diplomatique Universel" and other valuable works, with the family is uncertain, however he also appears to have been a relation of the Soumagne branch.

The Italian Monti, del Monte come from Monte di Sansovino in Tuscany. They spread out early on, forming several branches in Bologna, Ferrara, Verona etc.

Pietro del Monte or du Mont, Grand Master of the Order of St. John already had the afore-mentioned du Mont arms, the golden three-peaked mountain on a blue background.

As Moréri's work is generally well known, we have omitted to reproduce extracts here. The same applies for the voluminous work of Mr. de la Chenaye-Desbois. Here, Vol. X, pp. 209 is of special comparative interest.

To sum up then, the conclusion is that the du Mont family which emigrated from Soumagne to Cologne, Mainz and the Grand Duchy of Baden and to Austria etc. is descended from an old aristocratic family, as is, also, a member of the last-mentioned branch, the Lieutenant-Colonel Alfons du Mont, first cousin of the director of crown lands, Edmund du Mont, who was made a Baron only a few years ago by his Royal Majesty, the Grand Duke von Hessen und bei Rhein.

Ministry of the Court of the Grand Duchy
of External Affairs

Karlsruhe, 28th December 1857.

Reg. Nr. 6508 Res. No. 6565

Report of the legation of the Grand Duchy in Paris
of the 7th Dec. Nr. 202

The elevation of the du Mont family to the nobility
of the Grand Duchy of Baden

I. The following patent of nobility is to be drawn up:

We Friedrich von G. G. Grand Duke of Baden

testify and acknowledge for our part and that of our successors of the government that we have found ourselves favourably disposed, as a result of the duly presented request and in consideration of recommendation from higher quarters, to the raising of the retired director of the crown lands of the Principality of

Fürstemberg, Edmund du Mont, together with all his legitimate descendants of his name and line to the nobility of the Grand Duchy, and by reason of the reliably proven descent of this family (from Soumagne in the Belgian province of Liège) to allow the same to add to the hitherto used name of du Mont the suffix "von Soumagne."

Furthermore we have confirmed the arms hitherto carried by the aforementioned Edmund du Mont von Soumagne in their main points and have permitted him and his legitimate descendants to carry in future the arms described as follows, namely:

Azure, on the sinister side a three-peaked mountain rising out of the ground, or; on the dexter side an archer with close fitting costume, azure, and wide fur-lined cape, or, and similar cap with three feathers, with quiver and sword buckled on, and bow strung and aimed at a star at sinister chief; On the open helmet with mantling, azure doubled or, a star, or, between two eagle's wings divided per fess, the sinister one, or and azure, the dexter one, azure and or.

That is, as the coat of arms painted here in the middle of this patent.

By announcing this herewith, the order is issued to all our higher and lower servants as well as to all our subjects wherever to recognize and to treat the aforementioned Edmund du Mont von Soumagne and the legitimate children of his family as noble, also should it be necessary, to protect them in this capacity so as to avoid that punishment which the disobeying of our orders and the disrespect of worthily obtained rights has as a consequence. As authentication and confirmation of this, we have signed the present patent in our own hand and have had it sealed with the state seal. This done and awarded in our town of residence, Karlsruhe, this twenty-fourth day of August of the one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-seventh year after the birth of Christ, our Master and Redeemer — Our government, however, being in its fifth year —.

2. Insertion in the official gazette of the Grand Duchy.

Confirmation of nobility: S.H.G., the Grand Duke has found himself most graciously persuaded to raise the director of the crown lands of the Principality of Fürstemberg, retired, Edmund du Mont of Karlsruhe to the hereditary nobility of the Grand Duchy and to confer on him the name, du Mont von Soumagne.

3. ... To note the entering of this in the register of the nobility.

The reasons behind these depositions are self-evident. In Edmund du Mont's case, he saw a need for the confirmation of the du Mont de Soumagne coat of arms. These arms had been used by du Monts for upwards of 200 years, yet it was with some difficulty that they were brought down to date due to loss and destruction of early records.

Beyond these obvious personal reasons, Edmund and his first cousin Alfons represented the surviving leaders of the Mainz branch of the family by reason of their social positions at the time.

Of the three children of Johann du Mont and his wife, Clara, Baroness von Scheibler, John Daniel Emile du Mont (1) was then in America. (Reference, Philadelphia Port records, 1857). Bernhard Julius Wilhelm Herman du Mont (2) progenitor of the American branch was dead (1853) and their father, Johann du Mont (1) had died at Nieder-Ingleheim, December 10, 1813.

In Edmund's deposition, reference is made to the descent from the del Monte line. Alfons made a similar reference in the material prepared for "Gothaisches Genealogisches Taschenbuch Der Freiherrlichen Hauser."

Some writers state that the del Monte connection is apocryphal and that the only provable direct connection is with Hérèmès Ernest Lambert de Mont of Soumagne (1661).

This may very well be true, but let us examine this and other allegations, none of which are definitely provable today, one way or the other.

One researchist claims that Hérèmès Ernest Lambert de Mont of Soumagne (1) was the son of one "Hérèmès" of Hornay/Sprimont in Belgium who had no surname and that he was not the son of François du Mont of Chiny in Luxembourg.

Before becoming involved in the varied spelling of the surname du Mont, it is of some interest to note that in French language publications, Giovan Pietro del Monte, O.S.J. is known as "Pierre du Mont."

In regard to the father of Hérèmès (1) the researchist is unable to prove or even speculate clearly where the name du Mont came from, there being no mountains near Hornay or Soumagne from which an adaptation of the name could arise. He does agree that Hérèmès Ernest Lambert de Mont (see footnote 1) was Overseer of the Poor in Soumagne and a successful merchant. His father "Hérèmès" is said to have been a banker and merchant. Common sense would seem to indicate that the son who held the aforementioned offices and was vouched for in his marriage banns by the mayor of Soumagne would unlikely have a father (who is also claimed to have been of some repute) with no surname.

If one would observe the son's portrait opposite page 11, this strange allegation seems even less probable.

While incorrectly painted today, the record of the de Mont (du Mont) arms in St. Lambert's church at Soumagne would not likely have been in the possession of the son of a nameless man.

This researchist also states that records in the State Archives at Liège showed Hélène de Charneux, wife of Hérèmès (1) not to be the daughter of Pierre Ernest de Charneux and Marie Beatrix Masset de Resimont, but of Henri de Charneux and Collard Oudon.

Baptismal and death dates by the researchist for Hérèmès (1) and his wife Hélène de Charneux are given below. Whether they are correct or not is unknown.

1. Hérèmès Ernest Lambert de Mont
Baptized, February 3, 1671-Sprimont
Died December 19, 1745-Soumagne
Hélène de Charneux du Mont
Baptized March 6, 1679-Soumagne
Died October 14, 1743-Soumagne

This appears to be a supportable assumption which we could accept if such records were readily available at Liège today. The State Archives reports that they are not. The researchist goes on to say that Henri de Charneux was presumed to be in no way related to the noble de Charneux family of the same name in Soumagne.

He explains that while Henri and Pierre de Charneux both had the same coat of arms (which are emblazoned on the ceiling of the church at Soumagne in their separate names) that Henri's arms were simply a usurpation, although other du Monts were said to have married "noble" de Charneux.

If one would view the number of de Charneux arms painted in St. Lambert's church and bear in mind that descendants of this family lived and were living in this small village at the same time, he would realize how illogical such a statement would be, for the "noble" family would hardly allow a usurping commoner

to so flagrantly use their arms nor would the Holy Roman Catholic church knowingly perpetrate such a blunder, being in many cases the only genealogists of their time.

That there could be two families of the same name living in the same village, yet totally unrelated, somewhat stretches credulity. A further allegation that the du Mont arms (and others) painted in the church were destroyed in either World War I or II is entirely untrue as confirmed by the Abbé who is also the co-author of the history of this parish.

In arguments of semantics that are commonly involved in early genealogical works, it is difficult if not impossible, to produce conclusive proof, pro or con. Some historians revere every written word as gospel, yet mistakes were as common in church records as well as town records of the 17th century as they are today. Hardly anyone has had their surname misspelled with greater consistency than the du Monts and the compiler can produce misspelled birth certificates in living generations as proof. While regrettable, it is nevertheless true.

On the other hand, as stated by the late Waldron Phoenix Belknap, Jr., genealogist of the de Peyster family, "that family traditions, grossly inaccurate though they may often be, have in virtually every instance within them a kernel of truth, and research can often separate truth and fiction."

In the specific case of the family du Mont de Soumagne, it is unfortunate that early church records at St. Lambert's were destroyed in the fire of 1694. It is unfortunate that family records were destroyed at Darmstadt and Mainz in World War II. It is unfortunate that State Archive records at Liège are now incomplete or missing, although they were quoted in 1853.

Common sense will allow the historiographer to piece together parts of many a puzzle, but it is senseless to argue the line of the antecedents of Hérnès de Mont of Soumagne without specific, definitive proof at hand — which as of this date, there never will be.

The illustration of the early arms opposite page 137 and description on page 138 are taken from the painting in St. Lambert's church as it is seen today. It is hoped that they will be repainted correctly, some day.

The church records give the correct early description, which is as follows:

"D'azur à un homme d'argent posé à senestre, portant une arbalette de . . . , marchant sur une terrasse de sinople, et accompagne en chef à dextre d'une étoile d'argent."

The du Mont coat of arms and pedigree dating back to Hérnès Ernest de Mont of Soumagne, Belgium (1661) was confirmed and recorded by the chairman of the Herald's Board of the German Coat of Arms Roll (der Vorsitzenden des Herold Sausschusses der Deutschen Wappenrolle) on 12 May, 1966 Nr. 6055/65

The pedigree of the du Mont family dating back to Hérnès Ernest de Mont of Soumagne, Belgium (1661) was examined, officially certified and recorded in the College of Arms, London by Sir Anthony Wagner, K.C.V.O., Garter Principal King of Arms in 1968.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

- A-P 153 du Mont:
Deposition by Edmund du Mont von Soumagne
Baden Generallndesarchiv, Karlsruhe
"Reg. Nr. 6508, Res. No 6565
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7 Dec. Nr. 202

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CONCLUSION

Much has been recorded in these pages concerning the early origins of each family branch in England and in Europe. In the opinion of the compiler, major emphasis should be placed on the record in the United States of America, for this country, currently the most powerful on earth, is also the acknowledged World leader.

While its democratic establishments and mode of life differ from the earliest royal and autocratic institutions of England and the Continent, it is well to bear in mind that the latter are fast becoming a thing of the past and the American way of life is now looked upon as the model for most all, but the Communistic powers. The few constitutional monarchies remaining represent the last vestiges of an era that the World will never see again.

Yet class distinctions remain, even in a democratic society as Cleveland Amory points out in his study "Who Killed Society?" In this work, Amory is careful to define "society," separating the ever-changing moneyed classes from those that have held high social estate ever since their forebears came to the United States.

While maintaining their unostentatious superiority of lineage through succeeding generations and at the same time contributing both leadership and stability to the common weal, these people can be readily compared with the leaders and titled nobility of bygone days and represent the only true society in America.

No background lineage is of importance if succeeding generations are unworthy of their heritage nor contribute to the solidarity of their country through acts of patriotism, charity, good will and integrity. If such a course is conscientiously followed, future generations will be able to continue to write a favorable history of these great families.

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